Press Release ***<u>For Immediate Release</u>***

31st August 2022

<u>FHL FY22 Audited Accounts</u>

FHL Group recorded a net profit, after tax, of $14.90m for the year ended June 2022 compared to a loss, after tax, of $17.60m in the last financial year. Whilst the recovery was broadly-based for the Group, the FY22 profit was driven mainly by RB Patel Limited, Merchant Finance Limited and Pacific Cement Limited. Fiji's economy has been one of the hardest hit globally, particularly with the suspension of international tourism to Fiji. The resumption of local activities and the full-opening of our borders in December 2021 allowed the Group to rebuild its revenue and turn around the business with right people and stronger governance and accountability. The results are testament that the Group is on the road to recovery after consolidation from the substantial impacts of COVID-19. Nonetheless, we are still mindful of external headwinds of geopolitical tensions, the Russia-Ukraine conflict and major global supply chain disruptions.

The Holding company recorded a profit, after tax, of $8.25m for the reporting year as compared to the profit of $7.89m for FY2021. Growth in revenue resulted from higher dividends declared by Merchant Finance, FHL Retailing and FHL Media.

The Acting Chairman Mr Yogesh Karan said "the improved results show a positive growth for the Group despite the unanticipated circumstances and challenges encountered during the year as we continued to recover from the pandemic". He further mentioned that FY22 was a year of consolidation and re-strategising FHL's objectives and goals. The board has made notable changes to the leadership team of the Group and realigned its target, through the three-year strategic plan, to achieve the pre-COVID results or better by FY24.

As at 30th June 2022, the Group's net assets stood at $280.28m as compared to $266.14m in the prior year. The major increase in the net assets of the Group was through profits made in the current financial year.

END

Authorized Signatories **Authorized Signatories**

For further information, please contact Ms. Mereoni Matavou on 3305017 or email mereoni.matavou@fijianholdings.com.fj

FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
30 JUNE 2022

INDEX

DIRECTORS' REPORT

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the directors of Fijian Holdings Limited ('the Company") present their report together with the financial statements of the Company and the Fijian Holdings Limited Group ("the Group") being the Company, its controlled entities (see note 21 for investments in subsidiaries, individually referred to as "group entities") and associates for the year ended 30 June 2022.

1. DIRECTORS

The following were directors of the Company at any time during the financial year and up to the date of this report:
Yogesh Karan – Acting Chairman
Sakiusa Raivoce
Anthony Whitton
Litiana Loabuka
Kalpana Lal – Retired 29/11/2021
Mereia Volavola
Savendra Dayal
Eseta Nadakuitavuki
Ilimotama Cawi – Appointed 22/10/2021
Alifereti Kikau – Appointed 22/10/2021

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment. The principal activities of the Group are the production and sale of cement, concrete and concrete products, investment and rental of property, fund management, stock broking, asset and loan financing and acceptance of term deposits, provision of sea transportation services and boat charters, cruise ship operations, commercial free to air broadcasting services, selling and servicing of radio transmitters, television and communications, retailing and wholesaling of general merchandise, sale of stationery, and owners and administrators of properties.

3. TRADING RESULTS

The profit after income tax of the Group attributable to the members of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022 was $7.719 million (2021: loss after income tax of $12.509 million).

The profit after income tax for the Company was $8.250 million (2021: $7.886 million).

4. DIVIDENDS

The directors declared and paid a final dividend of $nil (2021: $1.249 million) from the profits for the year ended 30 June 2022. The Company paid $1.523 million (2021: $nil) interim dividend during the year.

5. BAD DEBTS AND ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

The directors took reasonable steps before the Company's and the Group's financial statements were prepared to ascertain that all known bad debts were written off and adequate allowance was made for expected credit loss.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the amount of the allowance for expected credit loss, inadequate to any substantial extent.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

6. ASSETS

The directors took reasonable steps before the Company's and the Group's financial statements were prepared to ascertain that the assets of the Company and the Group were shown in the accounting records at a value equal to or below the value that would be expected to be realised in the ordinary course of business.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributable to the assets in the financial statements misleading.

7. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

The Group continues to monitor the impacts of COVID-19 and geopolitical events such as the Ukraine-Russia conflict and assess its business operations progressively, and will undertake further actions as appropriate. The management and directors believe that with the plans and strategies, the Group can minimize the future impact of COVID-19 and geopolitical events on the overall operations and performance of the Group.

Fiji reopened its borders in December 2021. This has seen general improvement in business and economic activities. The tourism and the media segment of the Group has seen significant improvements in business operations as a result of borders reopening and removal of COVID19 related restrictions.

The first phase of Fiji Television Limited's ("Fiji TV") analogue to Walesi's digital platform transmission commenced in December 2021 based on the notification by the Ministry of Communications in October 2021. The transmitters in Tamavua and Sabeto were turned off during the first phase of migration. The second phase of migration was in July 2022 based on the notification from the Ministry of Communications in June 2022. This second phase of migration meant that Fiji TV's transmission sites in whole of Viti Levu had been turned off and viewers could only access Fiji TV's free to air services on Walesi's digital platform. The only television analogue transmitter left to be turned off is in Delaikoro, Labasa.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the opinion of the directors all related party transactions have been adequately recorded and disclosed in the financial statements of the Company and the group entities.

9. OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements which render any amounts stated in the financial statements misleading.

10. UNUSUAL TRANSACTIONS

The results of the Company's and the Group's operations during the financial year have not, in the opinion of the directors, been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

11. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

In accordance with Income Tax (Rates of Tax and Levies) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2022, commencing from financial year ending 30 June 2024 (tax year 2023), all listed companies in the group including the Company will be subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 20%. Accordingly, the current corporate income tax rate of 10% will increase to 20% from financial year ending 30 June 2024.

Except for the above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company and the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company and the Group, in subsequent financial years.

12. GOING CONCERN

The directors consider that the Company and the Group will continue as a going concern. The directors believe that the basis of preparation of financial statements is appropriate and the Company and the Group will be able to continue its operations for at least 12 months from the date of signing this report.

13. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

Interests of directors and any additions thereto during the year and up to the date of this report in the ordinary shares of the Company are as follows:

	Beneficially		Non-beneficially	
	Additions	Holding	Additions	Holding
Sakiusa Raivoce	-	1,313,739	-	-

No director of the Company has, since the end of the previous financial year, received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the total amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors as shown in the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors by authority of a resolution of the Directors.

Dated this 31st day of August 2022.

....
Acting Chairperson

Kalavola
....
Director

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS'

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the accompanying statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Company and the Group is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the results of the Company and the Group for the year ended 30 June 2022;

(b) the accompanying statements of financial position of the Company and the Group is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Company and the Group as at 30 June 2022;

(c) the accompanying statements of changes in equity of the Company and the Group is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the movement in shareholders' funds for the year ended 30 June 2022;

(d) the accompanying statements of cash flows of the Company and the Group is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the cash flows of the Company and the Group for the year ended 30 June 2022;

(e) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the group entities will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable;

(f) all related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the books of the Company and the group entities; and

(g) the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2015.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors by authority of a resolution of the Directors.

Dated this 31st day of August 2022.

....
Acting Chairperson **Director**

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fijian Holdings Limited ("the Company") and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its controlled entities (the "Group"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out in notes 1 to 36.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 30 June 2022, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the Companies Act 2015 and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Fiji and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

The ***Key Audit Matters*** we identified are:

- Valuation of goodwill on consolidation of South Sea Cruises Pte Limited (the Group); and
- Valuation of unlisted securities (the Company).

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. 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.

Valuation of goodwill on consolidation of South Sea Cruises Pte Limited ($41m) – the Group

Refer to Notes 3.9, 3.10 and 19(b) to the financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
A key audit matter for us was the Group's annual testing of goodwill for impairment related to South Sea Cruises Pte Limited, given the higher estimation uncertainty continuing from the business disruption impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic. Certain conditions impacting the Group increased the judgement applied by us when evaluating the evidence available. We focussed on the significant forward-looking assumptions the Group applied in their value in use model, including: • Forecast cash flows – the Group has experienced significant business disruption as a result of COVID-19. COVID-19 impacted the Group through a complete shutdown of the subsidiary company, South Sea Cruises Pte Limited, for a major part of the year ended 30 June 2022, stand down of significant employee numbers for the subsidiary company and loss of revenue.	Working with our valuation specialists, our procedures included: • considering the appropriateness of the value in use method applied by the Group to perform the annual test of goodwill for impairment against the requirements of the accounting standards. • assessing the integrity of the value in use model used, including the accuracy of the underlying formulas applied. • meeting with management to understand the impact of COVID-19 and the re-opening of borders to the Group. This included understanding changes in the Group's plans resulting from re-opening of borders, and potential future impacts to the Group. • compared the forecast cash flows contained in the value in use model to Board approved forecasts.

KPMG, a Fiji partnership, is part of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.
Document classification: KPMG Public

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
These conditions and the uncertainty of their continuation increase the possibility of goodwill being impaired, plus the risk of inaccurate forecasts or a significantly wider range of possible outcomes for us to consider. We focused on the expected rate of recovery for the Group and what the Group considers as its future business model when assessing the feasibility of the Group's forecast cash flows. • forecast growth rates and terminal growth rate – In addition to the uncertainties described above, the Group's model is highly sensitive to small changes in these assumptions, reducing available headroom and indicating possible impairment. This drives additional audit effort specific to their feasibility and consistency of application to the Group's strategy. • discount rate - this is complicated in nature and vary according to the conditions and environment the specific Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is subject to from time to time, together with the models approach to incorporating risks into the cash flows or discount rate. The Group's modelling is highly sensitive to small changes in the discount rate. We involve our valuations specialists with the assessment. The Group uses a complex model to perform their annual testing of goodwill for impairment. The model is largely manually developed, use adjusted historical performance, and a range of internal and external sources as inputs to the assumptions. Complex modelling, using forward-looking assumptions tend to be prone to greater risk for potential bias, error and inconsistent application. These conditions necessitate additional scrutiny by us, in particular to address the objectivity of sources used for assumptions, and their consistent application. We involved valuation specialists to supplement our senior audit team members in assessing this key audit matter.	• assessing the accuracy of previous Group forecasts to inform our evaluation of forecasts incorporated in the model. • considering the sensitivity of the model by varying key assumptions, such as forecast growth rates, terminal growth rate and discount rate, within a reasonably possible range. We did this to identify those assumptions at higher risk of bias or inconsistency in application and to focus our further procedures. • challenging the Group's significant forecast cash flow and growth assumptions in light of trends experienced on re-opening of borders following the COVID-19 global pandemic. We compared forecast growth rates and terminal growth rate to authoritative published studies of industry trends and expectations, and considered differences for the Group's operations. We assessed key assumptions such as what the group considers as their future business model. We used our knowledge of the Group, business and customers, and our industry experience. We sourced authoritative and credible inputs from our specialists. • checking the consistency of the growth rates to the Group's revised plans and our experience regarding the feasibility of these in the industry and COVID-19 economic environment in which they operate. • independently developing a discount rate range considered comparable using publicly available information for comparable entities, adjusted by risk factors specific to the Group and the respective industries it operates in. • assessing the disclosures in the financial report using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the accounting standards.

Valuation of unlisted securities ($501m) – the Company	
Refer to Note 3.4 and 20 to the financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
Valuation of unlisted securities is a key audit matter due to: • the size of the balance, which represents 91% of the Company's total assets; and	Working with our valuation specialists, our procedures included: • assessing the valuation techniques used by the Company against the requirements of the accounting standards.

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>The key audit matter</th><th>How the matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td>

the complexity of valuation models and techniques applied in estimating the fair value of the underlying investments held by the Company (investee company), particularly where the valuation of investee company were not observable in the market. This necessitated additional audit focus on the suitability and consistency with generally accepted valuation principles used by the Company, specifically the dividends capitalisation, market comparison and net tangible assets valuation techniques. The Company uses fair value models for each of these valuation techniques and we focused on their key inputs and assumptions including:

capitalisation rates;
recoverable amount of net tangible assets;
forecasted earnings; and
adjusted market multiples.

The models used are largely manually developed, using internal sources as inputs to the assumptions. Complex modelling, particularly unobservable inputs, tend to be prone to greater risk for potential bias, error and inconsistent application. These conditions necessitate additional scrutiny by us.

We focused on gathering evidence in respect to the valuation techniques used by the Company and the significant unobservable inputs used in the Company's valuation techniques.

We involved valuation specialists to supplement our senior audit team members in assessing this key audit matter.
</td><td>

considering the sensitivity of the Company's valuations by varying key assumptions, such as capitalisation rates, adjusted market multiples and forecasted earnings, within a reasonably possible range, to identify those assumptions at higher risk of bias or inconsistency in application and to focus our further procedures
assessing the significant unobservable inputs in the Company's investee company valuations of capitalization rates, adjusted market multiples, forecasted earnings and recoverable amount of net tangible assets as follows;

comparing investee companies' net tangible assets included in the Company's net tangible assets valuations to the respective audited financial statements of the investee companies.
comparing investee companies' forecasted earnings included in the Company's market comparison valuations to the respective audited financial statements and Board approved forecasts of the investee companies.
assessing the accuracy of previous investee companies' forecasts to inform our evaluation of investee companies forecasted earnings incorporated in the Company's fair value models.
comparing Price Earnings ratios/EBITDA multiples included in the Company's market comparison valuations technique to adjusted market multiples derived from quoted prices of companies comparable to the investee companies adjusted for the effect of control, size, country risk and the non-marketability of the equity securities.
comparing trends of dividends received to profitability of investee companies over the last three years to inform our evaluation of the future maintainable dividends under the dividends capitalisation technique.
comparing capitalisation rates included in the Company's dividends capitalisation technique to capitalisation rates derived from quoted prices of companies comparable to the investee companies adjusted for the effect of control, size, country risk and the non-marketability of the equity securities.
determining the fair value of investee companies using market multiples and capitalisation rates independently developed by our valuations specialists and comparing it against the fair value determined by the Company.

considering events occurring subsequent to the year end up until the date of this audit report and their impact to the Company's valuations and the results of our work.
assessing the appropriateness of disclosures in the financial statements in respect of unlisted securities against the requirements of the accounting standards.

</td></tr>
</table>

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, directors' report and South Pacific Stock Exchange listing requirements but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 identified above when it becomes available 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.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein of this other information, we are required to communicate that fact. We have nothing to report in relation to the directors' report and South Pacific Stock Exchange listing requirements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company and 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 Company and the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company and the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 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 Company and the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless 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

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion:

i) proper books of account have been kept by the Company, sufficient to enable financial statements to be prepared, so far as it appears from our examination of those books; and

ii) to the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us the financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2015, in the manner so required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Steve Nutley.

KPMG
KPMG

Steve Nutley
Partner
Suva, Fiji
31 August 2022

INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 395 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2015

To the Directors of Fijian Holdings Limited

As required under Section 395 of the Companies Act 2015, we declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the year ended 30 June 2022 and up to the date of this report there have been:

i. no contraventions of the Auditor independence requirements as set out in the Companies Act 2015 in relation to the audit; and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG
KPMG

Steve Nutley
Partner
Suva, Fiji
31 August 2022

KPMG, a Fiji partnership, is part of the KPMG global organisation of
independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited,
a private English company limited by guarantee.
Document classification: KPMG Public

FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Revenue					
Operating revenue	35	250,852	222,254	17,853	12,176
Other income	6(a)	2,357	1,157	168	203
		253,209	223,411	18,021	12,379
Expenses					
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(112,135)	(106,375)	-	-
Raw materials and consumables used		(37,911)	(39,943)	-	-
Direct operating expenses		(11,163)	(7,270)	-	-
Staff costs		(25,239)	(21,054)	(1,396)	(919)
Depreciation and amortisation	9,16,19	(14,194)	(17,076)	(300)	(307)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	9,16,19	(1,405)	(5,845)	-	-
Impairment loss on loans, advances and receivables	13,14	(7,638)	(6,939)	(5,720)	-
Impairment loss on equity accounted investments	23	-	(5,797)	-	-
Other operating expenses	6(b)	(28,658)	(30,628)	(1,010)	(1,015)
		(238,343)	(240,927)	(8,426)	(2,241)
Operating profit/ (loss)		14,866	(17,516)	9,595	10,138
Finance income – interest revenue		363	379	481	474
Finance costs – other		(5,912)	(5,969)	(1,726)	(2,214)
Net finance costs	7	(5,549)	(5,590)	(1,245)	(1,740)
Share of profit in associates, net of tax	23	9,309	7,147	-	-
Profit/ (loss) before income tax		18,626	(15,959)	8,350	8,398
Income tax expense	8(a)	(3,723)	(1,638)	(100)	(512)
Profit/ (loss) after tax		14,903	(17,597)	8,250	7,886
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Equity investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value		(1,117)	(630)	(12,642)	(1,114)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1,117)	(630)	(12,642)	(1,114)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Net change in foreign currency translation reserve		-	(2)	-	-
Total items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	(2)	-	-
Other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax		(1,117)	(632)	(12,642)	(1,114)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss)		13,786	(18,229)	(4,392)	6,772

The statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		Group	
		2022	2021
	Note	$'000	$'000
Profit/ (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the holding company		7,719	(12,509)
Non-controlling interest	22	7,184	(5,088)
		14,903	(17,597)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the holding company		6,642	(13,140)
Non-controlling interest	22	7,144	(5,089)
		13,786	(18,229)
		Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings/ (loss) per share	31	3	(4)

The statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	11(a)	25,817	33,735	2,913	154
Debt securities	12	20,019	13,962	-	-
Inventories	15	44,075	34,491	-	-
Equity securities	20	23,983	25,229	511,212	524,237
Investments in associates	23	43,099	36,878	-	-
Trade and other receivables	13	21,779	22,837	47,789	56,413
Loans and advances	14	126,025	141,618	-	-
Current tax asset	8(b)	510	2,798	-	350
Investment properties	18	93,016	77,632	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	16(a)	142,761	150,044	360	431
Intangible assets	19	59,793	60,204	-	-
Right of use assets	9	15,165	15,551	717	853
Other assets	17	2,477	1,634	23	26
Deferred tax assets	8(c)	12,961	8,123	612	21
Total assets		**631,480**	**624,736**	**563,626**	**582,485**
LIABILITIES					
Payables and provisions	24	56,310	42,061	616	442
Contract liabilities		5,667	3,658	-	-
Current tax liability	8(b)	-	-	342	-
Dividends payable	26	4,723	4,918	-	-
Employee entitlements	25	2,058	1,086	248	73
Lease liabilities	9	15,256	15,001	739	853
Borrowings	27	249,516	280,080	45,788	59,309
Deferred tax liabilities	8(c)	17,674	11,793	-	-
Total liabilities		**351,204**	**358,597**	**47,733**	**60,677**
Net assets		**280,276**	**266,139**	**515,893**	**521,808**
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
Share capital	28	30,465	30,465	30,465	30,465
Reserves	29	30,040	28,861	310,173	322,815
Retained earnings		173,227	167,031	175,255	168,528
Attributable to members of the Company		233,732	226,357	515,893	521,808
Non-controlling interest	22	46,544	39,782	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		**280,276**	**266,139**	**515,893**	**521,808**

These financial statements have been approved in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

For and on behalf of the Board.

....
Acting Chairperson

....
Director

The statements of financial position are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash receipts from customers		237,499	209,509	138	149
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(208,179)	(191,028)	(3,595)	(9,087)
Cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities		29,320	18,481	(3,457)	(8,938)
Dividends received		5,398	5,119	12,866	9,442
Management fees received		-	-	2,389	1,442
Management fees paid		(3,587)	(3,615)	-	-
Net customer loans collected		11,816	13,767	-	-
Net decrease in deposits		(28,245)	(13,837)	-	-
Interest received		22,686	23,829	28	88
Other income received		-	23	-	-
Interest paid		(12,351)	(12,489)	(1,605)	(2,156)
Income tax refunds	8(b)	627	-	-	-
Income taxes paid	8(b)	(1,247)	(2,095)	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**24,417**	**29,183**	**10,221**	**(122)**
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(6,443)	(1,041)	(94)	(19)
Acquisition of investment properties		(14,315)	(15,526)	-	-
(Payment for)/ proceeds from shareholder advance		(1,762)	147	(1,815)	(656)
Investment in equity securities		-	(300)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of equity securities		5,400	17	5,400	17
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		478	111	30	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(182)	(113)	-	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		**(16,824)**	**(16,705)**	**3,521**	**(658)**
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Dividends paid to the Company's shareholders	10	(1,523)	(1,249)	(1,523)	(1,249)
Payment for debt securities, net		(6,058)	(7,438)	-	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		(3,651)	(2,293)	-	-
Payment for lease liabilities	27	(2,400)	(2,539)	(114)	(150)
Proceeds from related party loans		-	258	-	2,800
Repayment of loans by related party		-	-	72	357
Net movement in loans	27	25,366	(3,102)	(1,756)	1,072
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**11,734**	**(16,363)**	**(3,321)**	**2,830**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		19,327	(3,885)	10,421	2,050
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,007	4,902	(7,778)	(9,828)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash held		(7)	(10)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11(a)	20,327	1,007	2,643	(7,778)

The statements of cash flows are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Group	**Attributable to owners of the Company**					
	Share Capital $'000	**Other Reserves[1] $'000**	**Retained Earnings $'000**	**Total $'000**	**Non-controlling Interests $'000**	**Total Equity $'000**
Balance at 1 July 2020	30,465	29,492	180,789	240,746	47,165	287,911
Total comprehensive loss						
Loss	-	-	(12,509)	(12,509)	(5,088)	(17,597)
Other comprehensive loss	-	(631)	-	(631)	(1)	(632)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(631)	(12,509)	(13,140)	(5,089)	(18,229)
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Contributions and distributions						
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	-	-	(1,249)	(1,249)	(2,294)	(3,543)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	(1,249)	(1,249)	(2,294)	(3,543)
Balance at 30 June 2021	30,465	28,861	167,031	226,357	39,782	266,139
Balance at 1 July 2021	30,465	28,861	167,031	226,357	39,782	266,139
Total comprehensive income						
Profit	-	-	7,719	7,719	7,184	14,903
Other comprehensive income	-	(1,077)	-	(1,077)	(40)	(1,117)
Total comprehensive income	-	(1,077)	7,719	6,642	7,144	13,786
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Contributions and distributions						
Issue of ordinary shares (see note 21)	-	-	-	-	250	250
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	-	-	(1,523)	(1,523)	(3,632)	(5,155)
Total contributions and distributions	-	-	(1,523)	(1,523)	(3,382)	(4,905)
Change in ownership interest						
Disposal of shares to NCI without loss of control (see note 21)	-	2,256	-	2,256	3,000	5,256
Total changes in ownership interest	-	2,256	-	2,256	3,000	5,256
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	2,256	(1,523)	733	(382)	351
Balance at 30 June 2022	30,465	30,040	173,227	233,732	46,544	280,276

(1) See note 29.

The statements of changes in equity are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Company

	Share Capital $'000	Other Reserves[1] $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total Equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2020	30,465	323,929	161,891	516,285
Total comprehensive income				
Profit	-	-	7,886	7,886
Other comprehensive loss	-	(1,114)	-	(1,114)
Total comprehensive income	-	(1,114)	7,886	6,772
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Contributions and distributions				
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	-	-	(1,249)	(1,249)
Total contributions and distributions	-	-	(1,249)	(1,249)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	(1,249)	(1,249)
Balance at 30 June 2021	30,465	322,815	168,528	521,808
Balance at 1 July 2021	30,465	322,815	168,528	521,808
Total comprehensive loss				
Profit	-	-	8,250	8,250
Other comprehensive loss	-	(12,642)	-	(12,642)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(12,642)	8,250	(4,392)
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Contributions and distributions				
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	-	-	(1,523)	(1,523)
Total contributions and distributions	-	-	(1,523)	(1,523)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	(1,523)	(1,523)
Balance at 30 June 2022	30,465	310,173	175,255	515,893

(1) See note 29.

1. EQUITY SECURITIES

Equity securities are valued in accordance with Note 3.4 of the financial statements.

	Company		
	2022	2021	Movement
	$'000	$'000	$'000
(a) Listed/ quoted securities			
- Fijian Holdings Unit Trust	7,291	7,134	157
- Flour Mills of Fiji Limited	2,558	2,713	(155)
	9,849	9,847	2
(b) Unlisted securities			
Shares in subsidiary companies			
- Basic Industries Pte Limited [1]	25,638	23,716	1,922
- FHL Retailing Pte Limited [2]	244,815	254,771	(9,956)
RB Patel Group Limited*			
- FHL Stockbrokers Pte Limited	745	779	(34)
- Pacific Cement Pte Limited [1]	5,928	4,200	1,728
- FHL Fund Management Pte Limited	3,246	6,027	(2,781)
- FHL Properties Pte Limited [3]	51,750	42,964	8,786
- Merchant Finance Pte Limited [5]	37,800	34,000	3,800
- South Sea Cruises Pte Limited	55,500	55,500	-
Blue Lagoon Cruises Holding Pte Limited*			
Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited*			
- FHL Media Pte Limited [2]	36,088	40,267	(4,179)
Fiji Television Limited*			
Life Cinema Pte Limited*			
- Serendib Investment Pte Limited [3]	-	4,693	(4,693)
	461,510	466,917	(5,407)
Shares in other companies			
- Goodman Fielder International (Fiji) Pte Limited	1,782	2,200	(418)
- Asian Paints (South Pacific) Pte Limited	2,672	3,500	(828)
- Marsh Pte Limited [4]	6,723	8,636	(1,913)
- Newworld Pte Limited [4]	8,978	10,200	(1,222)
- Golden Manufacturers Pte Limited [4]	14,602	18,562	(3,960)
- Pernix Fiji Pte Limited [3]	3,346	2,625	721
- Ritam Investment Pte Limited [5]	1,750	1,750	-
	39,853	47,473	(7,620)
Total investments	511,212	524,237	(13,025)

* The results of these subsidiaries have been consolidated in the carrying value of FHL Retailing Pte Limited, South Sea Cruises Pte Limited and FHL Media Pte Limited respectively.

[1] Fair value is based on the future maintainable earnings approach. Movement in fair value is due to an increase in future maintainable earnings which is based on forecasted results for the respective entities.

[2] These entities primarily hold investments in listed equity securities. Fair value is based on the net tangible asset approach with investments in listed equity securities being measured at fair value based on the quoted share price at reporting date except for FHL Media Pte Limited's ('FHL Media') investment in Fiji Television Limited ("FTV'). FHL Media's shareholding in FTV has been measured at fair value based on the future maintainable earnings approach due to suspension of trading of FTV shares on the South Pacific Stock Exchange from February 2021.

[3] Fair value is based on the net tangible asset approach. For FHL Properties Pte Limited the fair value primarily represents the value of the underlying investment properties which was independently valued at year end. For Serendib Investment Pte Limited, the decrease in fair value is on the basis of discontinued operations (see note 21).

[4] Fair value is based on the future maintainable dividends approach. Movement in fair value is due to an increased volatility in capital markets and uncertainty relating to Fiji's economic recovery.

[5] Fair value is based on recent and/or prior year comparable sale transaction.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

Fijian Holdings Limited ("the Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Fiji and its registered office and principal place of business is located at 7th Floor, Ra Marama House, 91 Gordon Street, Suva, Fiji.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2022 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group" and individually as "group entities") and the group's interest in associates. The Company and its subsidiaries are incorporated and domiciled in Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

The principal activity of the Company is investment. The principal activities of the Group are the production and sale of cement, concrete and concrete products, investment and rental of property, fund management, stock broking, asset and loan financing and acceptance of term deposits, provision of sea transportation services and boat charters, cruise ship operations, commercial free to air television broadcasting services, selling and servicing of radio, television and communications, retailing and wholesaling of general merchandise, sale of stationery, and owners and administrators of properties. The Company is listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 August 2022.

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of Companies Act 2015.

2.2 Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis at each reporting date.

Items	**Measurement bases**
Equity securities	Fair value
Investment properties	Fair value
Island properties	Fair value
Discontinued operations (see note 21)	Fair value less cost to sell

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective
A number of new and amended standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2021 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of the new standards, amendments and interpretations issued is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company and the Group, except for the following:

(a) Onerous contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)
The amendments clarify that the 'costs of fulfilling a contract' comprise both:

- the incremental costs – e.g. direct labour and materials; and
- an allocation of other direct costs – e.g. an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract.

The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognised as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity, as appropriate. The comparatives are not restated.

(b) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
The amendments clarify the following in relation to classification of liabilities as current or non-current:

- The right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period must have substance and exist at the reporting date – i.e. the requirement for the right to be 'unconditional' has been removed;
- The classification of liabilities is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
- Settlement of a liability includes transferring an entity's own equity instruments to the counterparty. If a liability has any conversion options that involve a transfer of an entity's own equity instruments, then these generally affect the liability's classification as current or non-current, unless these conversion options are recognised as equity under IAS 32.

In November 2021 the IASB published the Exposure Draft Non-current Liabilities with Covenants to propose amendments to IAS 1. The amendments specify that compliance with conditions after the reporting period would not affect whether the liability is classified as current or non-current.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The Group does not intend to apply the above amendments until the effective date. The Group and the Company are yet to assess the impact of this change.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 Use of estimates and judgments

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

Note 3.4 – determining the fair value of equity securities
Note 3.4.6 – measurement of ECL allowance for loans, advances and receivables
Note 3.6 – determining the fair value of investment properties
Note 3.10 – impairment test of non-financial assets
Note 3.13 – recognition of deferred tax assets
Note 3.18 – recognition and measurement of provisions

Impairment of goodwill
The Group has tested its goodwill for impairment at reporting date. The assumptions underpinning the value-in-use calculations used to evaluate the supportability of goodwill were adjusted to reflect reasonable estimates of the impact of COVID-19 and the increased risks associated with the estimated cash flows. There is a heightened level of uncertainty around key assumptions in the current environment. This has the potential to materially impact the value-in-use assessment moving forward and potentially the carrying value of the respective goodwill. While the ongoing economic uncertainty from the COVID-19 global pandemic has impacted the cash flow forecasts and estimate and assumptions inherent in the goodwill impairment test, the results of the annual impairment test determined the goodwill allocated to the cash generating units (CGUs) is recoverable and no impairment loss was required (refer to note 19).

Expected credit losses
The COVID-19 pandemic, together with measures implemented to contain the virus, has had a profound impact on the Fijian and global economy, driving heightened levels of market uncertainty and a significant deterioration, or expected deterioration, in macroeconomic conditions, notably gross domestic product. This, in turn, has resulted in a significant impact on the provision for impairment on financial assets, as forecast macroeconomic conditions are a key factor in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) for loans, advances and receivables. There is a risk that the economic impacts of COVID-19 could be deeper or more prolonged than anticipated, which could result in higher credit losses than those modelled. Further details on the ECL model methodology, estimates and assumptions are outlined in note 5.1(b).

Financial risk management
The Group has adopted prudent practices to manage liquidity risk and to ensure an adequate level of liquidity is maintained to meet obligations as they fall due across a wide range of operating circumstances. Given the uncertain outlook, the Group has taken proactive steps to further strengthen the balance sheet. These actions included benefiting from the economic stimulus measures implemented by the Government which amongst other measures included moratorium on debt repayments. Consequently, the Group has been able to renegotiate its borrowing terms and conditions, including related debt covenants, with its main lender.

The Group continues to monitor markets closely and take appropriate action when and if required.
For further details, refer to note 5.1(c).

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Fiji Dollars, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 Going Concern

COVID-19 has caused a significant deterioration in economic conditions and increased economic uncertainty which has had adverse impacts for the following group entities:

a) Serendib Investments Pte Limited

The subsidiary has been incurring losses since inception and this was compounded by the impacts of COVID19.

Since the inception of the pandemic, the subsidiary company has been reliant on financial assistance from its financers. Assistance provided to the subsidiary company included interest only repayments on long term borrowings.

For the year ended 30 June 2022, the subsidiary company incurred a loss after tax of $3,538,000 (2021: $2,304,000). The subsidiary company has accumulated losses of $8,536,000 (2021: $4,999,000) and working capital deficiency of $1,536,000 (2020: $3,078,000) as at 30 June 2022.

During the year, the shareholders of the subsidiary company committed to a plan to downsize the business operations of due to continued losses and declining growth. Accordingly, the directors of the subsidiary company considered it inappropriate to use the going concern basis of accounting and prepared the financial statements of the subsidiary company on an alternative basis where the assets and liabilities have been recorded at estimated realisable or settlement values. In preparing the financial statements of the subsidiary company on an alternative basis, the directors of the subsidiary company continued to apply the requirements of IFRSs considering that the subsidiary company is not a going concern.

The shareholders of the subsidiary company will continue to provide sufficient financial support and assistance over the next twelve months to enable the subsidiary company to settle its obligations and commitments including operating expenses, loan repayment commitments and other obligations until the subsidiary company fully completes its current process of discontinuing its business operations, realization of assets and settlement of its obligations and commitments.

Whilst the impact of COVID 19 have been eased by the reopening of borders from December 2021, there is still uncertainty as to the extent and timing of recovery for many of the Group’s operations. The Group has a history of successful refinancing with the financers and is in continuous negotiations for ongoing support. The Group is of the opinion, that it would be able to further defer loan repayments on existing borrowings if required. The effect of the subsidiary companies not being able to make the debt repayments is being counter-balanced by the Group's plans to maintain adequate cash flows by alternative means which amongst others includes sale of certain investments and assets. As a result, the Group expects to have sufficient financial resources available to satisfy the obligation when due, absent a refinancing and restructuring of debt.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3.1 Principles of consolidation

i. Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group (see 3.1(ii)). In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment (see 3.10). Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

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

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

If share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards), then all or a portion of the amount of the acquirer's replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based measure of the replacement awards compared with the market-based measure of the acquiree's awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to pre-combination service.

ii. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

iii. Non-controlling interest

The Group measures any non-controlling interest at its proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Groups interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.1 Principles of consolidation (continued)

iv. Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

v. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses on these transactions are also eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

vi. Interests in equity accounted investees

Associates are those entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control over the financial and operating policies. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost which includes transaction costs.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Dilution gains and losses arising on investments in associates are recognised in profit or loss.

3.2 Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisitions, are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Fijian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. If the foreign operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportion of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially, such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to the foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in liabilities on the statement of financial position.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Financial instruments

3.4.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company and the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

3.4.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company and the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company and the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment‑by‑investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company and the Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company and the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company and the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Financial instruments (continued)

3.4.2 Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company and the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company and the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company and the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Financial instruments (continued)

3.4.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company and the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. The Company and the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company and the Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company and the Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

3.4.4 Modifications of financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company and the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised (see (3.4.3)) and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (see (3.4.6)), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income (see (3.22)).

3.4.5 Offsetting

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

3.4.6 Impairment

Financial instruments

The Company and the Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Company and the Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Financial instruments (continued)

3.4.6 Impairment (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company and the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company and the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward‑looking information.

The Company and the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company and the Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

– the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company and the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

– the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company and the Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company and the Group considers this to be Baa3 or higher per rating agency Moody's or BBB‑ or higher per rating agency Standards & Poor's.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12‑month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company and the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability‑weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company and the Group expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows; and
- *undrawn loan commitments*: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Company and the Group expects to receive.

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company and the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit‑impaired. A financial asset is 'credit‑impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit‑impaired includes the following observable data:

– significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

– a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;

– the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company and the Group on terms that the Company and the Group would not consider otherwise;

– it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

– the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Financial instruments (continued)

3.4.6 Impairment (continued)

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- *financial assets measured at amortised cost*: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- *loan commitments*: generally, as a provision;
- *where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Company and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component*: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- *debt instruments measured at FVOCI*: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company and the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write‑off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company and the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses except for island properties which are shown at fair value.

Freehold land is shown at cost and improvements are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation. Island properties are shown at fair value based on valuations by external independent valuers. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The value of property, plant and equipment recognised as a result of a business combination is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of acquisition between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably.

Subsequent to initial recognition, increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of island properties are credited to other comprehensive income and recorded as revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. Decreases that off-set previous increases of the same asset are charged against other comprehensive income and revaluation reserves in equity, all other decreases are charged as an expense in profit or loss.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (refer note 3.10).

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major improvements, renovations and overhaul expenditure, is capitalised. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are expensed in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Depreciation and amortisation

Freehold land and island properties are not depreciated. Leasehold properties, plant and equipment and other assets are depreciated and amortised on the straight line basis over their estimated useful lives, using the following depreciation rates:

	Rate
Leasehold land and improvements	Term of lease
Buildings	1.25% - 10%
Plant and equipment:	
- machinery, furniture & fittings and office equipment	2.50% - 40%
- motor vehicles	15% - 33%
- vessels	3% - 33%
Software	20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted as appropriate.

(iv) Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner- occupied to investment property, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified accordingly. Any gain arising on this remeasurement is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on a specific property, with any remaining gain recognised in OCI and presented in the revaluation reserve. Any loss is recognised in profit or loss. However, to the extent that an amount is included in the revaluation surplus for that property, the loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and reduces the revaluation surplus within equity.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.6 Investment properties

Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss. Rental income from investment property is accounted for as described in accounting policy 3.16.

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss. When investment property that was previously classified as property, plant and equipment is sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve (see note 3.5(iv)) is transferred to retained earnings.

3.7 Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that their value will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Assets classified as held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are no longer amortised or depreciated.

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

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

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.

When an operation is classified as discontinued operations, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is re-presented as if the operations had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

3.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of raw materials, stores and supplies includes all costs of acquisition, calculated on the first-in-first-out or weighted average cost basis. Finished goods and work in process are valued at actual cost of conversion, including a proportion of fixed and variable factory overheads, or standard cost, including an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less applicable variable selling expenses. Inventory obsolescence is considered as part of determining the net realisable value, based on reviews of inventories.

3.9 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

The gain or loss on disposal of an entity includes the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose identified according to operating segment.

(b) Management rights

Management rights represent the initial cost paid in acquiring the rights and interest in the Management Agreement between RB Patel Group Limited (a subsidiary of FHL Retailing Pte Limited) and RB Patel & Co., a New Zealand partnership. Management rights is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation (based on the contract period of the management right) and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on a straight line basis over the period of the management agreement.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.11 Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are stated at amortised cost. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company and the Group prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid.

3.12 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

3.13 Current and deferred income tax

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss unless it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the respective countries, where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.13 Current and deferred income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

3.14 Employee entitlements

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

A liability for long service leave is recognised as the present value of estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The estimated future cash outflows are discounted using interest rates on government bonds which have terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Factors which affect the estimated cash outflows, such as expected future salary increases, experience of employee departures and period of service, are incorporated in the measurement.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they are incurred.

3.15 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company and the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company and the Group assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company and the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company and the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company and the Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company and the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Company and the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Company and the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company and the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.15 Leases (continued)

i. As a lessee

The Company and the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company and the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company and the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

– fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
– variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; and
– the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company and the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company and the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company and the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company and the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company and the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as separate line items in the statement of financial position (see note 9).

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company and the Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of space that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company and the Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii. As a lessor

When the Company and the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company and the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company and the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company and the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company and the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.15 Leases (continued)

ii. As a lessor (continued)

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company and the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Company and the Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

3.16 Revenue recognition

a. Significant accounting policy

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company and the Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

No information is provided about remaining performance obligations at yearend that have an original expected duration of one year or less or where the Group recognises revenue based on the amount it has a right to invoice, as allowed by IFRS 15. The Group recognises the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the assets that the Group otherwise would have recognised is one year or less, as allowed by IFRS 15.

b. Nature of goods and services

The following is a description of the principal activities – separated by reportable segments – from which the Company and the Group generates its revenue. For more detailed information about reportable segments, see Note 35.

i. Construction

a) Sale of goods and services

The construction segment of the Group manufactures and sells cement, ready-mix concrete, concrete blocks, pavers, aggregates, concrete pipes, beams, power poles, other pre-stressed concrete products, tile adhesives and services as customs clearing agents. The segment recognises revenue when the customer takes possession of the good, when the goods leave the factory premises having been shipped to the customer or when the customer receives the service. Invoices are generated at that point in time. Invoices are usually payable within 30 days. For customers that prepay, the amount received is recognised as contract liability and revenue is recognised as the segment satisfies its respective performance obligation for the product or service. There is no significant financing component in respect of contract liabilities.

b) Construction services

The construction segment includes the design and building of ready-made homes. The segment enters into individual contracts with each of its customers. Construction of a dwelling is deemed to represent a single performance obligation to the customer, which is a performance obligation satisfied over time. The performance obligation is satisfied progressively over the construction period, with performance being measured by reference to regular engineer's reports (which represents an output method for measuring progress). The customer controls the asset as it is being created and the segment's service is being performed. Depiction of the transfer or the control of the goods or service to the customer is recognised using the output method. Invoices are issued according to contractual terms and are usually payable within 30 days. Uninvoiced amounts are presented as contract assets.

ii. Property

The property segment of the Group generates revenue from rental of investment properties and recognises rental income in accordance with note 3.15(ii).

iii. Finance

The finance segment of the Group generates interest from loans and advances to customers and recognises interest income in accordance with note 3.22.

iv. Tourism

The tourism segment of the Group principally generates revenue from providing island resort connections in the Mamanucas and Yasawas, island day cruises, holiday packaging in the Yasawa Islands, cruises to the Yasawa Islands, vessel hires and charters, and sale of food and beverage items. Customers typically prepay and the amount received is recognised as contract liability and revenue is recognised as the segment satisfies the respective performance obligation for the product or service. There is no significant financing component in respect of contract liabilities.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.16 Revenue recognition (continued)

b. Nature of goods and services (continued)

iv. Tourism (continued)

Products and services	**Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms**
Island resort connections in the Mamanucas and Yasawas	An island resort connection involves transferring a customer from Port Denarau Marina to an island resort or vice versa or within island resorts on board the vessels. The transfer can be a one way transfer or a return transfer. The Group recognises revenue over time as the service of the transfer is provided.
Island day cruises	The Group provides half and full day adventures to various island resorts which are owned and managed by third parties and also to islands which are owned and managed by the Group. An island day cruise package to an island resort includes boat transfers, utilisation of facilities at the island resorts and meals. The package is accounted for as a single performance obligation, as the Group provides a significant service of integrating the various services into a combined output. Revenue from island day cruises is recognised over time as the service is provided.
Holiday packaging in the Yasawa Islands	The Group provides holiday packages to its guests which includes Island Resort accommodations which are owned and managed by third parties and return transfers to the Island Resorts in the Yasawa Islands. The package is accounted for as a single performance obligation, as the Group provides a significant service of integrating the various services into a combined output. Revenue from holiday packages in the Yasawas is recognised when the guest departs for the package which is the point when the Group has satisfied its performance obligations. Under this arrangement the Group has been assessed to be the principal.
Cruise to the Yasawa Islands	This is a cruise on board the vessel, Fiji Princess. There are three types of cruise offered based on the number of nights being 3 nights, 4 nights and 7 nights' cruise in the Yasawa Islands. Revenue from cruise is recognised over time when the cruise night has elapsed.
Vessel hires and charters	The Group provides its vessels for hires and charters where revenue is based on a fixed rate per trip made. Revenue is recognised when the service has been rendered.
Sale of food and beverage items	Sale of food and beverage items occurs on board the vessels and on the islands which the Group manages and owns. Revenue is recognised at the point of sale.

v. Media

The media segment of the Group generates revenue from the operation of commercial free to air broadcasting services and the selling and servicing of radio, television and communications products and multiplex cinemas. Revenue is recognised based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

Products and services	**Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms**
Sale of communication equipment	The Group supplies communication equipment to customers. The equipment to be supplied together with the quantity, prices and payment terms are governed by a contract and are not subject to change during the duration of the contract. The Group purchases communication equipment when ordered by the customer and delivers the equipment to the customer as and when they arrive. The contract states the specific price for each piece of equipment ordered and there is a breakdown of the amount for each equipment. Revenue is recognised as and when the equipment gets delivered to the customer.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.16 Revenue recognition (continued)

b. Nature of goods and services (continued)

v. Media (continued)

Products and services	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Advertising	Advertising is based on the purchase orders received from the customers. Advertising slots have various prices based on the length and timing of the advertisement. The advertising schedule is agreed with the customer and entered into the system. Invoices are raised at month end and only includes the revenue for the advertisements that were aired during the month. Invoices are usually payable within 30 days.
Sponsorship	Sponsorship is based on purchase orders received from the customers. The value of the purchase order is divided by the number of sponsored program episodes to determine the amount of revenue per episode. Invoice is raised at month end and only includes the revenue for the number of sponsored episodes that were aired during the month. Invoices are usually payable within 30 days.

vi. Retail

The retail segment of the Group generates revenue from the retailing and wholesaling of general merchandise. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when possession of the goods has transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer. However, for export sales, control might also be transferred when delivered either to the port of departure or port of arrival, depending on the specific terms of the contract with a customer. There is limited judgement needed in identifying the point control passes: once physical delivery of the products to the agreed location has occurred, the Group no longer has physical possession, usually will have a present right to payment (as a single payment on delivery) and retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods in question.

vii. Investment

The investment segment of the Group generates revenue from equity investments in the form of dividends and management fees. Dividend income is recognised in accordance with note 3.4. Management fees is recognised over time as services are rendered to group entities.

3.17 Dividend distribution

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, determined or publicly recommended by the directors on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at balance date. Dividends are subject to the provisions of the Fiji Income Tax Act and Income Tax (Dividend) Regulations 2001.

3.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company and the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

3.19 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is determined by dividing profit after income tax attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year. If the number of ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of a capitalisation, bonus issue or share split, or decreases as a result of a reverse share split, the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented is adjusted retrospectively.

3.20 Rounding

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars except where otherwise noted.

3.21 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.22 Finance income and finance costs

The Company and the Group's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income;
- interest expense;
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities; and
- Impairment losses (and reversals) on investments in debt securities carried at amortised cost.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

3.23 Fair value measurement

'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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company and the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When one is available, the Company and the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company and the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction. If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company and the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company and the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

3.24 Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities arise where a customer has paid an amount of consideration prior to the Group performing by transferring the related good or service to the customer. Generally, the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period will be recognised as revenue during the year. The yearend contract liability balance represents advanced consideration received from customers. Revenue is recognised once the related service has been provided or possession of the goods has transferred to the customer.

3.25 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

4. ACQUISITION OF INVESTMENTS

Pernix (PNG) Limited
The Company made an investment of $5.3 million in Pernix (PNG) Limited. The percentage shareholding is yet to be determined and will be finalised once Pernix (PNG) Limited is fully operational. Accordingly, the transaction is currently being treated as a share deposit and has been recorded as a non-current other receivable. The share deposit has been fully provided for as at 30 June 2022.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company and the Group's risk management framework. The Board has established the Audit Sub-Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company and the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company and the Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company and the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and control, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company and the Group's activities. The Company and the Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Risk management is also carried out by Group Finance & Audit Division (GFAD). The GFAD monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and framework in relation to risks faced by each company in the Group. A Risk and Compliance Officer who is also part of the Audit Sub-Committee, is responsible for monitoring compliance with Group risk management policies and procedures and for reviewing the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group Management team is assisted in these functions by an Internal Audit function (established by an outsourced internal audit team for one of the Group's subsidiaries; Merchant Finance Pte Limited) which undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported directly to the Audit Sub-Committee of the Board.

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

Unfavourable changes to duty and tax regulations may expose the Company and the Group to a decline in revenue. To minimise this risk, the Company and the Group implements appropriate strategies to ensure that products and prices remain attractive. The Company and the Group operates predominantly in Fiji, and changes to governments and the policies they implement affect the economic situation and ultimately the revenues of the Company and the Group. To address this, the Company and the Group reviews its pricing and product range regularly and tries to respond appropriately to these changes. Other developments such as international travel restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic may also expose the Group to reduced revenue. To address this, the Company and the Group monitors developments and responds quickly to fluid developments.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company and the Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are closely managed within approved policy parameters. Major foreign exchange transactions relate to importation of goods and services with settlement based on spot rates. Foreign currency risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency (refer notes 2.4 and 3.21)

The Group procures goods, assets, raw materials and supplies from principal suppliers based predominantly in New Zealand, Australia and Japan. As a measure, prompt settlement of liabilities (and assets if necessary) is exercised by management to minimise the exposure to foreign exchange losses. As an additional measure, the Group negotiates competitive rates with its bankers to minimise losses and maximise gains when foreign exchange receipts and payments become due. The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk is not material.

(ii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company and the Group and classified on the statements of financial position as FVOCI. To manage its price risk arising from investment in equity securities, the Company and the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group. The Group's equity investments in other entities that are publicly traded are quoted on the South Pacific Stock Exchange.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below sets out the effect on equity of a reasonably possible increase in the individual equity market prices of listed equities of 5% at 30 June 2022 and 2021. The estimates are made on an individual investment basis. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest and foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	Group		**Company**	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Impact on equity	856	856	14,049	14,580

An equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased equity by the same amount.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The principal risk to which investments and lending portfolios are exposed, is the risk of loss from fluctuations in future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for re-priced bonds.

In one of the Group's subsidiaries; Merchant Finance Pte Limited (MFL), the management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by management's regular monitoring of the sensitivity of MFL financial assets and liabilities to various standard interest scenarios and market offerings.

Interest rate risk is managed through: 1) investments; 2) loan pricing; and 3) deposit pricing. MFL tries to maintain an interest spread that it believes is sufficient to cater for the risk it is taking and is above the cost of its funds and is sufficient to cover operating costs. Interest spread is monitored monthly and is submitted to the Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) for monitoring purposes.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The carrying amounts of the Company and Group's interest bearing financial instruments are set out below:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Financial instrument	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets				
Deposits with financial institutions	15,069	8,912	-	-
Government securities	4,950	5,050	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	25,817	33,735	2,913	154
Loans and advances	142,460	160,761	6,090	9,975
	188,296	**208,458**	**9,003**	**10,129**
Financial liabilities				
Bank overdraft	5,490	32,728	270	7,932
Bank loans	120,172	94,693	39,368	41,124
Fixed term deposits and short term borrowings (unsecured)	123,854	152,659	6,150	10,253
	249,516	**280,080**	**45,788**	**59,309**

At the reporting date the profile of the Company and the Group's variable interest bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Bank overdraft	5,490	32,728	270	7,932
Bank loans	120,172	94,693	39,368	41,124
	125,662	**127,421**	**39,638**	**49,056**

Sensitivity analysis

A 100 basis points (bp) increase in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased equity and the profit or loss by amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2021.

	Group		Company	
	Equity	Profit or loss before tax	Equity	Profit or loss before tax
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
30 June 2022				
Variable rate instruments	1,257	1,257	396	396
30 June 2021				
Variable rate instruments	1,274	1,274	491	491

There are no uncertainties related to interest rate cash flows during the period of borrowing for those financial instruments which are at fixed interest. The interest rate for financial instruments at fixed interest ranges from 1.55% to 7.25% (2021: 1.55% to 7.25%)

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk

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

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For potential rental tenants, a screening process, similar to a due diligence is performed, prior to leases being granted. For banks and financial institutions, only reputable parties are acceptable. As far as practicable, if wholesale customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent ranking, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with set limits. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Impairment losses on financial assets recognised in profit or loss were as follows.

	Group	
	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000
Impairment loss on loans, advances and receivables	7,638	6,939

Expected credit loss assessment for trade receivables

The Group uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivables from individual customers, which comprise a large number of small balances.

Loss rates are calculated using a 'roll rate' method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables excluding other receivables from individual customers as at 30 June 2021 and 2022:

	Gross carrying amount $'000	**Loss allowance $'000**	**Credit impaired**
30 June 2022			
Current (not past due)	6,750	(195)	No
1 – 30 days past due	3,623	(175)	No
31 – 60 days past due	1,209	(173)	No
61 – 90 days past due	810	(372)	No
Over 90 days past due	1,010	(380)	Yes
Debts individually assessed	4,324	(4,309)	
	17,726	(5,604)	
30 June 2021			
Current (not past due)	5,669	(106)	No
1 – 30 days past due	787	(21)	No
31 – 60 days past due	2,289	(105)	No
61 – 90 days past due	2,316	(283)	No
Over 90 days past due	2,841	(429)	Yes
Debts individually assessed	6,015	(10,060)	
	19,917	(11,004)	

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past two years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables. Scalar factors are either based on actual and forecast GDP or inflation rates.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Movements in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year is disclosed in note 13.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of $25.817 million at 30 June 2022 (2021: $33.735 million). The Company held cash and cash equivalents of $2.913 million at 30 June 2022 (2021: $0.154 million). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks, which are rated B- to AA-, based on Standards and Poor's (S&P) ratings.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company and the Group uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for cash and cash equivalents to those used for debt securities.

The Company and the Group did not recognise an impairment allowance against cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

Debt investment securities

The Group held debt investment securities of $20,019,000 at 30 June 2022 (2021: $13,962,000). The debt investment securities are held with banks, credit institutions and the Fiji Government. Debt investment securities held with banks and the Fiji Government are rated B- to AA-, based on S&P ratings. In relation to debt investment securities held with credit institutions the Group monitors changes in credit risk by reviewing available press and regulatory information.

Impairment on debt investment securities held with banks and credit institutions has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. Impairment on debt investment securities held with the Fiji Government has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis.

The Group did not recognise an impairment allowance against debt investment securities as at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Details relating to MFL are set out below:

Details relating to loans and advances for Merchant Finance Pte Limited ("MFL") are set out below:

Amounts arising from ECL

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment.
See accounting policy in Note 3.4.6.

Significant increase in credit risk
When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

Credit risk grades
MFL allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on certain data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades standard and special mention is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades special mention, substandard, doubtful and loss.

Customer accounts are graded internally and all existing customers are categorised as excellent, good, satisfactory or limited. Further the individual accounts/customer groups are classified as Standard, Special Mention, Sub Standard, Doubtful and Loss for credit risk management purposes.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves use of the following data.

- Information obtained during periodic review of customer files – e.g. audited financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections. Examples of areas of particular focus are: gross profit margins, financial leverage ratios, debt service coverage and compliance with covenants;
- Payment record – this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios;
- Utilisation of the granted limit;
- Requests for and granting of forbearance; and
- Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions.

Generating the term structure of PD
Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. MFL collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading.

MFL employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors as well as in-depth analysis of the impact of certain other factors (e.g. forbearance experience) on the risk of default. For all exposures, the key macro-economic indicator used is GDP growth, based on publications by the Reserve Bank of Fiji.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Details relating to MFL are set out below: (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Generating the term structure of PD (continued)

Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly
The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in PDs and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency.

The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Company's quantitative modelling, the loans and advances are 30 days past due.

Using its expert credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience, MFL may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. Renegotiation of loans to customers in financial difficulties is a qualitative indicator of a significant increase in credit risk.

As a backstop, MFL considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower.

MFL monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- the criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due; and
- there is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfers between 12-month PD (stage 1) and lifetime PD (stage 2).

Modified financial assets
The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated loan recognised as a new loan at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 3.4.4.

MFL renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as 'forbearance activities') to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Under MFL's forbearance policy, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest payments and amending the terms of loan covenants. Both personal and motor loans are subject to the forbearance policy. The Audit Committee regularly reviews reports on forbearance activities.

For loans and advances modified as part of MFL's forbearance policy, the estimate of PD reflects whether the modification has improved or restored MFL's ability to collect interest and principal and MFL's previous experience of similar forbearance action. As part of this process, MFL evaluates the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms and considers various behavioural indicators.

Generally, forbearance is a qualitative indicator of a significant increase in credit risk and an expectation of forbearance may constitute evidence that an exposure is credit-impaired (see Note 3.4.6) in default. A customer needs to demonstrate consistently good payment behaviour over a period of time before the exposure is no longer considered to be credit-impaired/in default or the PD is considered to have decreased such that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Details relating to MFL are set out below: (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Definition of default
MFL considers loans and advances to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to MFL in full, without recourse by MFL to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to MFL.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, MFL considers indicators that are:

- qualitative – e.g. breaches of covenant;
- quantitative – e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to MFL; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether loans and advances are in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Incorporation of forward-looking information
MFL incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Based on advice from the Audit Committee and consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information, MFL formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. This process involves developing economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by Reserve Bank of Fiji.

The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by MFL for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. Periodically, MFL carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of these other representative scenarios.

MFL has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of loans and advances and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The economic scenarios used as at 30 June 2022 included the following ranges of key indicator for the years ending 30 June 2022, 2023 and 2024.

	2022	**2023**	**2024**
GDP (contraction)/growth	11.3%	8.5%	7.7%

Predicted relationship between the key indicator and default and loss rates on loans and advances have been developed based on analysing historical data over the past 5 years.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Details relating to MFL are set out below: (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Measurement of ECL
The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:
- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD);
- exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Where it is available, market data may also be used to derive the PD for large corporate counterparties. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. MFL estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD model considers the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to individual loans and advances. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. MFL derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of loans and advances is its gross carrying amount. For lending commitments, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for loans and advances for which credit risk has not significantly increased, MFL measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower’s extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for risk management purposes, MFL considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which MFL has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment.

Loans and advances are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include loan purpose and credit risk grading. The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately homogeneous.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Details relating to MFL are set out below: (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Loss allowance
The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance for loans and advances. Explanation of the terms: 12-month ECL, lifetime ECL and credit-impaired are included in Note 3.4.6.

	12-month ECL ($'000)	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired ($'000)	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost				
Balance at 1 July 2021	1,364	1,785	15,969	19,118
Transfer to 12 months ECL	74	(41)	(33)	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(211)	381	(170)	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit impaired	(329)	(1,507)	1836	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(442)	359	1530	1,447
New loans and advances originated or purchased	359	109	74	542
Loans and advances that have been derecognised	(225)	(357)	(4,115)	(4,697)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**590**	**729**	**15,091**	**16,410**
Off-balance sheet position				
Undrawn loans	25	**-**	**-**	25
Balance at 30 June 2022	**25**	**-**	**-**	**25**
Total expected credit losses	**615**	**729**	**15,091**	**16,435**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Details relating to MFL are set out below: (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

	12-month ECL ($'000)	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired ($'000)	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost				
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,242	6,944	8,796	17,982
Transfer to 12 months ECL	996	(824)	(172)	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(405)	976	(571)	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit impaired	(222)	(3,564)	3,786	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(1,699)	(956)	6,677	4,022
New loans and advances originated or purchased	744	471	897	2,112
Loans and advances that have been derecognised	(292)	(1,262)	(3,444)	(4,998)
Balance at 30 June 2021	**1,364**	**1,785**	**15,969**	**19,118**
Off-balance sheet position				
Undrawn loans	25	-	-	25
Balance at 30 June 2021	**25**	**-**	**-**	**25**
Total expected credit losses	**1,389**	**1,785**	**15,969**	**19,143**

The loss allowance in these table includes ECL on loan commitments because MFL cannot separately identify the ECL on the loan commitment component from those on loans and advances.

Credit-impaired loans and advances
See accounting policy in Note 3.4.6.

Credit-impaired loans and advances are graded doubtful to loss in MFL's internal credit risk grading system.

Collateral held and other credit enhancements
MFL holds collateral and other credit enhancements against its credit exposures. The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different portfolios of loans and advances.

	Percentage of exposure that is subject to collateral requirements		
	30 June 2022	30 June 2021	Principal type of collateral
Loans and advances to customers			
Motor vehicle	100	100	Motor vehicles
Personal loans	100	100	Property and equipment

As at 30 June 2022, the net carrying amount of credit-impaired loans and advances to customers amounted to $50.478 million (2021: $54.295 million) and the value of identifiable collateral (mainly properties and motor vehicles) held against those loans and advances amounted to $64.891 million (2021: $99.926 million).

Credit quality analysis
The following table sets out the information about the credit quality of loans and advances. Unless specifically indicated, the amounts in the table represents gross carrying amount.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Details relating to MFL are set out below: (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Credit quality analysis (continued)

Explanation of the terms: 12-months ECL, lifetime ECL and credit-impaired are included in Note 3.4.6.

2022	12 months ECL $'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired $'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired $'000	Total $'000
Loans and advances to customers				
Grade - Standard	66,027	949	-	66,976
Grade - Special mention	-	12,075	4,098	16,173
Grade - Substandard	-	12,931	9,612	22,543
Grade - Doubtful	-	-	34,185	34,185
Grade - Loss	-	-	2,583	2,583
	66,027	25,955	50,478	142,460
Loss allowance	(615)	(729)	(15,091)	(16,435)
Carrying amount	65,412	25,226	35,387	126,025

2021	12 months ECL $'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired $'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired $'000	Total $'000
Loans and advances to customers				
Grade - Standard	41,710	2,571	1,862	46,143
Grade - Special mention	4,702	14,327	8,007	27,036
Grade - Substandard	7,530	15,745	6,990	30,265
Grade - Doubtful	500	3,412	49,176	53,088
Grade – Loss	-	-	4,229	4,229
	54,442	36,055	70,264	160,761
Loss allowance	(1,389)	(1,785)	(15,969)	(19,143)
Carrying amount	**53,053**	**34,270**	**54,295**	**141,618**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk Management Framework (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Details relating to MFL are set out below: (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL (continued)

Credit quality analysis (continued)

Financial assets under stage 2 are closely monitored to ensure that they do not deteriorate further. Security inspections are undertaken on these accounts to verify the value of the collateral pledged. These assets are monitored by specialist collection teams on a daily basis and further monitored by management at each month end. Where necessary management restructures these loans to enhance recovery.

In order to manage credit risk, MFL closely monitors existing customers in ensuring a debt service ratio greater than 1 and loan to value ratio of 85% is maintained, and ensuring that all new customers go through comprehensive credit screening.

MFL employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk with the most common practice being the security collateral with guidelines being implemented on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral for credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential and commercial properties.
- Hire Purchase Agreements and Bill of Sale over vehicles and machinery
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable.
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities and term deposits.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured. In addition, in order to further minimise the potential for credit loss, MFL seeks additional collateral from the counterparty if the credit risk has increased significantly.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument.

If an account goes into arrears, a credit review is performed and the collateral value is reassessed by MFL's in-house credit officers or independent valuers.

Credit risk concentration

Credit risk concentration is determined based on the industry for which the loan is given. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans and advances and loan commitments is shown below

	Loans and advances	
	2022	**2021**
	(%)	**(%)**
Industry		
Agriculture	8.75	9.25
Building and construction	18.41	18.46
Manufacturing	2.32	2.97
Mining and quarrying	0.17	0.13
Private individuals	16.71	12.09
Professional and business services	6.11	5.65
Transport, communication and storage	27.87	32.98
Wholesale, retail, hotels and restaurants	15.25	13.20
Others	4.41	5.27
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk management framework (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations arising from its financial liabilities. Prudent and careful management of the Group's liquidity position is essential in order to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet the Group's ongoing financial obligations. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business of the Group, management aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

A summary of the contractual maturity analysis of the Group's borrowings and other non-derivative financial liabilities as at 30 June is set out below on an undiscounted basis including estimated interest payments:

Group		**Contractual cash flows**				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**On demand**	**Up to 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
30 June 2022						
Bank overdraft	5,490	5,490	5,490	-	-	-
Secured bank loans	120,172	145,497	4,352	20,674	79,654	40,817
Deposits from customers and term borrowings	123,854	137,079	-	56,309	80,770	-
Payables	56,310	56,310	-	56,310	-	-
	305,826	344,376	9,842	133,293	160,424	40,817
30 June 2021						
Bank overdraft	32,728	32,728	32,728	-	-	-
Secured bank loans	94,693	110,202	23,508	15,621	41,131	29,942
Deposits from customers and term borrowings	152,659	164,666	-	107,747	56,919	-
Payables	42,061	42,061	-	42,061	-	-
	322,141	349,657	56,236	165,429	98,050	29,942

Company		**Contractual cash flows**				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**On demand**	**Up to 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
30 June 2022						
Bank overdraft	270	270	270	-	-	-
Secured bank loans	39,368	44,834	-	7,269	26,619	10,946
Deposits from customers and term borrowings	6,150	6,167	2,000	4,167	-	-
Payables	616	616	-	616	-	-
	46,404	51,887	2,270	12,052	26,619	10,946
30 June 2021						
Bank overdraft	7,932	7,932	7,932	-	-	-
Secured bank loans	41,124	48,509	-	7,471	27,869	13,169
Deposits from customers and term borrowings	10,253	10,698	2,000	411	8,287	-
Payables	442	442	-	442	-	-
	59,751	67,581	9,932	8,324	36,156	13,169

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Risk management framework (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Additional details relating to MFL are set out below:

In order to comply with the Reserve Bank's requirements and the Banking Act 1995, MFL must hold as liquid deposits an amount equivalent to 10% of its total borrowed funds. The MFL Board ensures that the investment standalone is sufficient to meet the Unimpaired Liquid Assets Ratio requirements which are covered entirely by long term bonds.

The daily liquidity position is monitored. For MFL, the key measure used for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. Monthly maturity mismatch reports are prepared and analysed. Maturity reports of term deposits are actioned via pre-analysis (calling customer to determine the status of re-investment) and MFL Board Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is kept informed.

MFL further addresses its liquidity risk via a letter of comfort from the Company pledging its support and assistance as required to ensure that MFL maintains capital and liquidity levels to enable it at all times to meet its obligations as and when due.

MFL's liquidity exposure is measured by calculating its Net Liquidity Gap and by comparing current ratios with targets. MFL Board/ ALCO monitors MFL's liquidity position by reviewing the Net Liquidity Gap expressed as a percentage of liabilities:

	Less than 1 month	1 to <3 months	3 to <6 months	6 to <12 months	Over 12 months
Net Liquidity Gap as a % of Rate Sensitive Assets (not to exceed)	-5%	-7%	-10%	-20%	40%

Apart from the above, MFL uses the following as a benchmark in monitoring its liquidity position.

Ratio	Target	Tolerance Range
Cash Reserve	Minimum 8%	Not to fall below 5%
Liquid Assets/Total Deposits Ratio	20-25%	Not to fall below 20%
Liquid Asset/Total Assets Ratio	10-20%	Not to fall below 10%
Loans/Deposit Ratio	120-135%	Not to exceed 135%
Loans/Adjusted Deposit Ratio	100-120%	Not to exceed 120%
Unimpaired Liquid Assets Ratio	Minimum 12%	Not to fall below 10%

The Cash Reserve ratio is calculated by expressing cash reserves (comprising of cash book balance and short term deposits) as a percentage of total deposits. Other ratios are calculated according to RBF guidelines on liquidity risk management for credit institutions. The loans to deposit ratio and unimpaired liquid assets ratio are monitored daily whilst other ratios are monitored monthly. Any variance in the above ratios are actioned immediately by management.

During the year the loans to deposit ratio went below the set threshold and the liquid assets to total deposit and liquid asset to total assets ratios went above the set threshold due to excess liquidity in the market and a decrease in the loan portfolio. MFL has implemented strategies to decrease the term deposit portfolio to realign the ratios with the set thresholds.

Other than the above, the other targets were met.

5.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital and be in compliance with statutory requirements.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.2 Capital risk management (continued)

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratio of the Group at balance date is as follows:

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Total Borrowings (excluding deposits from customers)	125,662	127,421
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	25,817	33,735
Net debt	99,845	93,686
Total capital (Total equity plus net debt)	380,121	359,825
Gearing ratio	26%	26%

Additional details relating to MFL are set out below:

MFL is subject to externally imposed capital requirements by the Reserve Bank of Fiji. MFL's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the Reserve Bank of Fiji:
- To safeguard MFL's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by MFL's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the Reserve Bank of Fiji, for supervisory purposes.

The Reserve Bank of Fiji requires MFL to (a) hold at least 10% of its total holdings in liquid assets and (b) maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets at or above 15%. MFL complied with these requirements during the year.

6. PROFIT/ (LOSS)

	Note	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Profit/ (loss) before income tax has been determined after:					
(a) Crediting as other income					
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		235	85	-	-
Management fees*		104	104	-	-
Rental income		100	88	-	-
Miscellaneous income		1,918	880	168	203
		2,357	1,157	168	203

* Management fees for the Company is classified as operating revenue on the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
(b) Charging as expense				
Other operating expenses includes:				
Auditors' remuneration:				
- audit fees – KPMG	279	246	82	74
– other auditors	137	122	-	-
- other services – KPMG	-	-	-	-
– other auditors	173	108	122	55
Directors' emoluments				
- for services as directors	468	478	213	198
- for other services	35	27	35	27
FNPF contributions	1,199	1,078	96	59
Marketing and promotion	1,438	740	32	18
Rent and other related expenses	1,232	1,189	104	113
Repairs and maintenance	3,339	2,502	-	-
Management fee	311	1,314	-	-

7. NET FINANCE COSTS

	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Interest income under the effective interest Method	363	379	481	474
Total interest income arising from financial assets measured at amortised cost	363	379	481	474

7. NET FINANCE COSTS (Continued)

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost – interest expense on:				
- borrowings	(4,426)	(4,842)	(1,674)	(2,206)
- lease liabilities	(1,162)	(1,064)	(52)	(8)
Exchange loss	(324)	(63)	-	-
Finance costs - other	(5,912)	(5,969)	(1,726)	(2,214)
Net finance costs recognised in profit or loss	(5,549)	(5,590)	(1,245)	(1,740)

8. INCOME TAX

(a) Income tax expense

The amount of income tax attributable to the financial year differs from the amount prima facie payable on the profit. The difference is reconciled as follows:

Profit/ (loss) before income tax	18,626	(15,959)	8,350	8,398
Prima facie tax expense/ (benefit) at 10% (2021:10%)	1,863	(1,596)	835	840
Add/ (deduct):				
Impact of difference in tax rate	1,090	(1,645)	-	-
Dividends received	(128)	(168)	(1,582)	(1,018)
Other permanent differences	1,704	1,865	847	583
Impact of equity accounted profit	(1,034)	(794)	-	-
Tax losses not brought to account or expired	533	3,346	-	132
Temporary difference not recognised	(20)	542	-	-
Under/(over) provision in prior year	(285)	88	-	(25)
Income tax expense	3,723	1,638	100	512
Total income tax expense is made up of:				
Current tax expense	2,965	2,623	691	-
Deferred tax expense/ (benefit)	1,043	(1,073)	(591)	537
Under/(over) provision in prior year	(285)	88	-	(25)
Income tax expense	3,723	1,638	100	512

8. INCOME TAX (continued)

	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
(b) Current tax asset/(liability)				
Balance at beginning of year	2,798	3,060	350	325
Income tax paid	1,247	2,095	-	-
Income tax refund	(627)	-	-	-
Current tax expense	(2,965)	(2,623)	(691)	-
Transfer of balance to VAT account	(230)	354	(1)	-
(Under)/over provision in prior year	287	(88)	-	25
Balance at end of year	510	2,798	(342)	350
(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities				
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant & equipment	29	37	12	12
Annual leave	220	167	25	7
Doubtful debts	4,898	5,224	573	2
Provision for obsolescence	944	1,055	-	-
Lease liabilities	2,077	2,057	74	85
Others	3	98	-	-
Carried forward tax losses	4,790	3,926	-	-
	12,961	12,564	684	106
Set-off of tax	-	(4,441)	(72)	(85)
	12,961	8,123	612	21
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	14,504	13,089	-	-
Cyclone reserve deposit	81	78	-	-
Right of use assets	1,980	1,958	72	85
Fair value on revaluation	1,109	1,109	-	-
	17,674	16,234	72	85
Set-off of tax	-	(4,441)	(72)	(85)
	17,674	11,793	-	-

As at 30 June 2022, group entities had unrecouped income tax losses of approximately $30.178 million (2021: $23.920 million) available to offset against future years' taxable income. The benefit at 20% and 10% (2021: 20% and 10%) tax rate amounting to approximately $5.2 million (2021: $4.1 million) has not been brought to account as realisation is not considered to be probable. Under the existing income tax laws, assessed tax losses can be carried forward for 8 years in succession for losses incurred from 1 January 2019. For losses incurred before 1 January 2019, assessed tax losses may only be carried forward for 4 years in succession. The benefit will only be obtained if:

(i) the group entities derive future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits from the deductions for the losses to be realised;
(ii) the group entities continue to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and
(iii) no change in tax legislation adversely affect the group entities in realising the benefit from the deductions for the losses.

Tax losses relate to group entities which are taxed at 20% and 10%. Tax losses carried forward expire as follows:

Tax losses year	Gross amount $'000	Tax effect $'000	Expiry date
2022	6,032	893	2030
2021	11,334	2,055	2029
2020	9,953	1,725	2028
2019	2,316	463	2022*
2018	543	109	2021
	30,178	5,245	

* The apportionment of tax losses from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019 can be carried forward for 8 years and will expire in 2027.

8. INCOME TAX (continued)

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Movement in temporary differences during the year

Group

	1 July 2021 $'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income $'000	Recognised in profit or loss $'000	30 June 2022 $'000
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant & equipment	37	-	(8)	29
Annual leave	167	-	53	220
Doubtful debts	5,224	-	(326)	4,898
Others	98	-	(95)	3
Provision for obsolescence	1,055	-	(111)	944
Carried forward tax losses	3,926	-	864	4,790
Lease liabilities	2,057	-	20	2,077
	12,564	-	397	12,961
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	13,089	-	1,415	14,504
Cyclone reserve deposit	78	-	3	81
Fair value on revaluation (recognised directly in equity)	1,109	-	-	1,109
Right of use assets	1,958	-	22	1,980
	16,234	-	1,440	17,674

	1 July 2020 $'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income $'000	Recognised in profit or loss $'000	30 June 2021 $'000
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant & equipment	26	-	11	37
Annual leave	173	-	(6)	167
Doubtful debts	4,931	-	293	5,224
Others	178	-	(80)	98
Provision for obsolescence	181	-	874	1,055
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(2)	-	2	-
Carried forward tax losses	2,072	-	1,854	3,926
Lease liabilities	1,852	-	205	2,057
	9,411	-	3,153	12,564
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	11,307	-	1,782	13,089
Cyclone reserve deposit	88	-	(10)	78
Fair value on revaluation (recognised directly in equity)	1,109	-	-	1,109
Right of use assets	1,650	-	308	1,958
	14,154	-	2,080	16,234

8. INCOME TAX (continued)

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Company

	1 July 2021 $'000	Recognised in profit or loss $'000	30 June 2022 $'000
Deferred tax assets			
Property, plant & equipment	12	-	12
Annual leave	7	18	25
Doubtful debts	2	571	573
Lease liabilities	85	(11)	74
	106	578	684
Deferred tax liabilities			
Right of use assets	85	(13)	72
	85	(13)	72

	1 July 2020 $'000	Recognised in profit or loss $'000	30 June 2021 $'000
Deferred tax assets			
Property, plant & equipment	12	-	12
Annual leave	3	4	7
Doubtful debts	2	-	2
Carried forward tax losses	538	(538)	-
Lease liabilities	15	70	85
	570	(464)	106
Deferred tax liabilities			
Right of use assets	12	73	85
	12	73	85

9. LEASES

(a) As a lessee

The Group leases various assets including land and buildings, coaches and jetty. Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below:

Right-of-use assets

	Jetty $'000	Land and buildings $'000	Coaches $'000	Total $'000
Group				
Balance at 1 July 2020	663	15,795	1,680	18,138
Additions	-	2,616	-	2,616
Disposals	-	(389)	-	(389)
Re-measurements	419	293	-	712
Impairment charge	-	(2,198)	-	(2,198)
Depreciation charge for the year	(175)	(2,733)	(420)	(3,328)
Balance at 30 June 2021	907	13,384	1,260	15,551
Balance at 1 July 2021	907	13,384	1,260	15,551
Additions	246	3,059	-	3,305
Disposals	(59)	(125)	-	(184)
Re-measurements	1	232	(753)	(520)
Depreciation charge for the year	(184)	(2,506)	(297)	(2,987)
Balance at 30 June 2022	911	14,044	210	15,165
Company				
Balance at 1 July 2020	-	125	-	125
Additions	-	852	-	852
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(124)	-	(124)
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	853	-	853
Balance at 1 July 2021	-	853	-	853
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(136)	-	(136)
Balance at 30 June 2022	-	717	-	717

9. LEASES (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Lease liabilities				
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows				
Less than one year	3,079	3,278	166	166
One to five years	7,018	7,667	665	665
More than five years	14,451	18,662	43	209
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 30 June	24,548	29,607	874	1,040
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position				
Current	2,951	2,248	122	114
Non-current	12,305	12,753	617	739
	15,256	15,001	739	853
Amounts recognised in profit or loss				
Interest on lease liabilities	1,162	1,064	52	8
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	451	130	1	1
Expenses relating to short-term leases	437	491	-	-
Rent concessions due to COVID19*	(580)	(1,015)	-	-
Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows				
Total cash outflow for leases	4,437	4,224	167	159

* This relates to rental concessions received for leases due to COVID 19. Under the 2021 amendments issued by the IASB, COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021, rental discount and waivers as a result of COVID 19 are to be treated as a negative variable lease payment.

9. LEASES (continued)

(a) As a lessee (continued)

i. Real estate leases

The Group leases land and buildings for its office space, retail stores, terminal check-in booth, sales booths and engineering and stores workshop. The Group also leases land for island day trips (South Sea Island and Malamala). The leases typically run for a period of two to twenty years except for land leased for island day trips which is typically for twenty-five years and certain land leases which are for ninety-nine years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period in accordance with the lease contracts after the end of initial lease term. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in the consumer price index.

Variable lease payments based on passenger numbers

Land leases for island day trips contain variable lease payments that are based on the number of passengers that would have landed on the island and depending on the package type that the guest would have purchased available at the islands. These payment terms are common for cruise service providers in Fiji. Fixed and variable rental payments for the period ended 30 June 2022 is as follows:

	Fixed payments $'000	Variable payments $'000	Total payments $'000
Leases with lease payments based on passenger number	245	104	349

The Group expects the relative proportions of fixed and variable lease payments to remain broadly consistent in future years.

ii. Other leases

The Group leases coaches for guest services from resorts and airports, with lease terms of three to five years and jetty for berthing of the vessels, with lease terms of two to nine years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period in accordance with the lease contracts after the end of initial lease term. The Group also leases IT equipment with contract terms of five years.

Variable lease payments based on passenger numbers and additional services

Coach leases contain variable lease payments that are based on the number of passengers, charters depending on the point of pick-up or drop-off, additional runs to those contracted and monthly fuel prices. Lease for jetty contains variable lease payments for passenger levy which is based on the number of passengers on board the vessels from and to Port Denarau Marina. These payment terms are common for cruises service providers in Fiji. Fixed and variable rental payments for the period ended 30 June 2022 is as follows:

	Fixed payments $'000	Variable payments $'000	Total payments $'000
Leases with lease payments based on passenger number and fuel prices	324	-	324

The Group expects the relative proportions of fixed and variable lease payments to remain broadly consistent in future years.

iii. Extension options

Some leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The Group assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options, and reassesses this if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

10. DIVIDENDS PAID

	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Dividend paid at $0.0050 (2021: $0.0041)	1,523	1,249	1,523	1,249
	1,523	1,249	1,523	1,249

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

a) For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Cash on hand and at bank	25,817	23,164	2,913	154
Term deposits	-	10,571	-	-
	25,817	33,735	2,913	154
Bank overdrafts (Note 27)	(5,490)	(32,728)	(270)	(7,932)
	20,327	1,007	2,643	(7,778)

b) Financing facilities

Facilities available to the Group include bank overdrafts. Financing facilities of $46,350,000 were available to the Group as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $62,552,000) of which $5,490,000 (2021: $32,728,000) was utilised. Financing facilities of $20,000,000 were available to the Company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $20,000,000) of which $270,000 (2021: $7,932,000) was utilised. See also note 27.

12. DEBT SECURITIES

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Current investments				
Government bonds	4,150	-	-	-
Deposits with financial institutions	13,469	8,453	-	-
	17,619	8,453	-	-
Non-current investments				
Government bonds	800	5,050	-	-
Deposit with financial institutions	1,600	459	-	-
	2,400	5,509	-	-
Total	20,019	13,962	-	-
Maturity analysis				
Not longer than 3 months	7,346	8,000	-	-
Longer than 3 months and not longer than 12 months	10,273	453	-	-
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	1,600	4,709	-	-
Longer than 5 years	800	800	-	-
	20,019	13,962	-	-

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Current					
Trade receivables		17,726	19,917	-	-
Allowance for expected credit loss		(5,604)	(11,004)	-	-
		12,122	8,913	-	-
Other receivables – third parties		5,004	4,524	68	62
– related parties		1,385	2,170	7,447	13,679
Loans and advances – related parties		8	-	207	1,503
Allowance for expected credit loss		(342)	(14)	(44)	(14)
		18,177	15,593	7,678	15,230
Non-current					
Loans and advances – related parties		3,017	-	31,247	10,630
Other receivables – third parties		5,889	7,244	-	-
– related parties		-	-	14,554	30,553
Allowance for expected credit loss		(5,304)	-	(5,690)	-
		3,602	7,244	40,111	41,183
TOTAL		21,779	22,837	47,789	56,413
Allowance for expected credit loss					
Balance at beginning of year		11,018	9,921	14	14
Additional allowance recognised		3,861	1,161	5,720	-
Bad debts written off		(3,629)	(64)	-	-
Balance at end of year		11,250	11,018	5,734	14

Allowance for expected credit loss relates to receivables only. Allowance for expected credit loss on loans and advances are disclosed in note 14.

14. LOANS AND ADVANCES

	Note	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Loans and advances at amortised cost		142,460	160,761	-	-
ECL allowance	5.1(b)	(16,435)	(19,143)	-	-
		126,025	141,618	-	-

14. LOANS AND ADVANCES (continued)

	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Maturity analysis				
Not longer than 3 months	10,716	20,294	-	-
Longer than 3 months and not longer than 12 months	9,242	13,655	-	-
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	110,834	114,819	-	-
Longer than 5 years	11,668	11,993	-	-
	142,460	160,761	-	-
Loan impairment expense				
Increase in impairment	3,777	5,778	-	-
	3,777	5,778	-	-

15. INVENTORIES

	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Raw materials, spares, stores and supplies	17,344	14,567	-	-
Finished goods	27,225	21,517	-	-
Goods in transit	1,796	1,290	-	-
Provision for obsolescence	(2,290)	(2,883)	-	-
	44,075	34,491	-	-

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value is presented in 'changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress'.

During the year $nil (2021: $3,328,000) inventory were written off.

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Carrying values of property, plant and equipment are set out below:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Freehold land				
- at cost	7,064	7,064	-	-
Island properties				
- at directors' valuation	11,150	11,150	-	-
Leasehold land, improvements and buildings				
- at cost	93,283	92,280	-	-
- accumulated depreciation	(17,861)	(16,358)	-	-
	75,422	75,922	-	-
Plant and equipment				
- at cost	202,419	196,927	1,460	1,456
- accumulated depreciation	(145,790)	(140,436)	(1,113)	(1,038)
- allowance for impairment	(9,568)	(9,073)	-	-
	47,061	47,418	347	418
Capital works in progress				
- at cost	2,897	8,490	13	13
- allowance for impairment	(833)	-	-	-
	2,064	8,490	13	13
	142,761	150,044	360	431

(b) Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current year is set out below:

Group

	Freehold land	Island properties	Leasehold land, improvements and buildings	Plant and equipment	Capital works in progress	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2021	7,064	11,150	75,922	47,418	8,490	150,044
Additions	-	-	109	4,764	1,659	6,532
Disposals	-	-	(39)	(1,134)	(478)	(1,651)
Transfers to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	(340)	(340)
Transfers from capital work in progress	-	-	933	5,501	(6,434)	-
Impairment charge*	-	-	-	(495)	(833)	(1,328)
Depreciation	-	-	(1,503)	(8,993)	-	(10,496)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	7,064	11,150	75,422	47,061	2,064	142,761

* See note 21

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - continued

Company

	Freehold land	Island properties	Leasehold land, improvements and buildings	Plant and equipment	Capital works in progress	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2021	-	-	-	418	13	431
Additions	-	-	-	93	-	93
Depreciation	-	-	-	(164)	-	(164)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	-	-	-	347	13	360

Group

	Freehold land	Island properties	Leasehold land, improvements and buildings	Plant and equipment	Capital works in progress	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2020	7,064	11,150	77,661	60,678	8,202	164,755
Additions	-	-	-	660	1,811	2,471
Disposals	-	-	(1)	(10)	(531)	(542)
Transfers to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	(44)	(44)
Transfers from capital work in progress	-	-	84	864	(948)	-
Impairment charge	-	-	-	(3,543)	-	(3,543)
Depreciation	-	-	(1,822)	(11,231)	-	(13,053)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	7,064	11,150	75,922	47,418	8,490	150,044

Company

	Freehold land	Island properties	Leasehold land, improvements and buildings	Plant and equipment	Capital works in progress	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2020	-	-	-	581	13	594
Additions	-	-	-	20	-	20
Depreciation	-	-	-	(183)	-	(183)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	-	-	-	418	13	431

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

(c) The depreciation policy is set out in Note 3.5.

(d) See note 27 for items charged as security.

(e) In 2020, the island property in Nanuya Lailai Island – Yasawa, was revalued by the Directors of Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited based on an independent valuation by Professional Valuations Pte Limited dated 30 June 2020. The revaluation had been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. The following table shows the valuation technique used, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	*Significant unobservable inputs*	*Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement*
Market approach using recent sales data and market values	Adjustment factor of 10% to market selling prices due to impacts of COVID-19	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the adjustment factor were lower (higher).

An independent valuation has not been undertaken during the year ended 30 June 2022 as the Directors believe that the circumstances have not changed materially to impact the fair value determined at 30 June 2020.

The carrying amount that would have been recognised had the island properties been carried under the cost model is $108,000.

(f) For group purposes, investment properties are transferred to property, plant and equipment when they are occupied by group entities. There is impact on profit or loss of this transfer as investment properties are held at fair value. Upon transfer the change in fair value of investment properties that are occupied by group entities are reversed and depreciation charge is recorded.

(g) Measures implemented to contain the spread of COVID-19 had significantly affected economic activity and the business operations of the Group. As a result, COVID19 was considered a triggering event for the year ended 30 June 2021 and impairment tests were performed across the Group to determine whether non-financial assets of the Group were impaired.

For Life Cinema Pte Limited, the recoverable amount of the CGU at 30 June 2021 was based on its value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. The carrying amount of the CGU was determined to be higher than its recoverable amount of $nil and an impairment loss of $5,845,000 was recognised for the year ended 30 June 2021. The impairment loss was allocated to property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets on a pro-rata basis.

17. OTHER ASSETS

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prepayments	2,477	1,634	23	26

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Valuation				
Opening balance	51,554	37,400	-	-
Acquisitions	306	182	-	-
Transfer from work in progress	-	14,024	-	-
Change in fair value	1,020	(52)	-	-
Closing balance	52,880	51,554	-	-
Work in progress				
Opening balance	26,078	24,758	-	-
Acquisitions	14,058	15,344	-	-
Capitalised	-	(14,024)	-	-
Closing balance	40,136	26,078	-	-
Carrying amount				
Opening balance	77,632	62,158	-	-
Closing balance	93,016	77,632	-	-

Investment properties occupied by the Group are transferred to property, plant and equipment on consolidation. Changes in fair values are recognised as gains or losses in profit or loss and included in 'other income' or 'other expenses' as appropriate. All gains or losses are unrealised.

See note 27 for items charged as security.

Fair value hierarchy
The fair value of investment property was determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the Group's investment property annually. The fair value measurement for all of the investment properties has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs
The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	*Significant unobservable inputs*	*Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement*
Sales (Direct Comparison) whereby the comparable developments are compared to the subject properties on a common denominator with equated adjustments made to allow for differences and comparability. This approach considers the sale price levels of similar and comparable properties in the localities.	Adjustments for: • tenure: (2022: (10%) - 10%; 2021: (20%) – 10%) • location: (2022: (5%) - 10%; 2021: 5% – 20%) • size: (2022: (40%) - 20%) • improvement: (2022: (5%) - 10%) • time: (2022: 4% - 64%; 2021: 2.5% - 22.5%) • improvement condition: (2022: (20%) - 10%; 2021: 15% - 40%) • impact of COVID19: (2022 nil; 2021: (10%))	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if adjustments for: • tenure was higher (lower) • location was higher (lower) • size was higher (lower) • time was higher (lower) • improvement condition was higher (lower)

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

Valuation technique	*Significant unobservable inputs*	*Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement*
Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of net cash flows to be generated from the property, taking into account the expected rental growth rate, vacancy rate and other costs not paid by tenants. The expected net cash flows are discounted using risk-adjusted discount rates. Among other factors, the discount rate estimation considers the quality of a building and its location (prime vs secondary), tenant credit quality and lease terms.	• Expected market rental growth: (2022: 5% - 10%; 2021: (2.5%) - 7.5%). • Vacancy rate: (2022: 5% - 20%; 2021: 3 - 5%) • Risk adjusted discount rate: (2022: 8% - 11.5%; 2021: 7%) • Capitalisation rate: (2022: 8 - 9%; 2021: 8%) • Period of cash flows: (2022: 10 years; 2021: 6 years)	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if adjustments for: • expected market rental growth were higher (lower); • the vacancy rate was lower (higher); • the risk adjusted discount rate was lower (higher) • the capitalisation rate was lower (higher) • period of cash flow was higher (lower)
Income capitalisation: The valuation model considers the estimated net rental income from the property after allowing for the outgoings from management, ground rental, insurance, repairs and maintenance and other related property outgoings. The potential income derived from the property is directly related to the capital value.	• Annual rental income • Outgoings • Capitalisation rate: (2022: 7.5% - 9%; 2021: 7.5 – 9.5%)	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if adjustments for: • annual rental income was higher (lower) • outgoing was lower (higher) • capitalisation rate was lower (higher)

The 30 June 2022 valuation contains a 'material valuation uncertainty' clause due to the market disruption caused by COVID-19, which resulted in a reduction in transactional evidence and market yields. This clause does not invalidate the valuation but implies that there is substantially more uncertainty than under normal market conditions. Accordingly, the valuer cannot attach as much weight as usual to previous market evidence for comparison purposes, and there is an increased risk that the price realised in an actual transaction would differ from the value conclusion. As a result of this increased uncertainty, the assumptions may be revised significantly in 2023.

Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs amounting to $946,027 (2021: $1,100,551) in relation to construction of buildings were capitalised to investment properties during the year.

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Goodwill on consolidation	62,620	62,620	-	-
Provision for impairment of goodwill	(6,912)	(6,912)	-	-
Management rights	3,377	3,877	-	-
Software	708	619	-	-
Total intangible assets	59,793	60,204	-	-
Movements during the year are as follows:				
Opening net book amount	60,204	60,865	-	-
Additions	37	94	-	-
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	340	44	-	-
Impairment charge*	(77)	(104)	-	-
Amortisation of software	(211)	(195)	-	-
Amortisation of management rights	(500)	(500)	-	-
Total intangible assets	59,793	60,204	-	-

* See note 21

The accounting policy on intangible assets is set out in Note 3.9 and impairment loss on goodwill is recognised in profit or loss.

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS - continued

(a) FHL Retailing Pte Limited

Impairment test for goodwill

Goodwill of $12.112m has been tested for impairment by reviewing the underlying net assets supporting the investment in subsidiary which holds the Group's 51% investment in RB Patel Group Limited.

Management value the investment in RB Patel Group Limited at fair value less estimated costs to sell which is significantly above cost and therefore have concluded that goodwill is not impaired. Fair value for RB Patel Group Limited has been determined based on quoted price of shares traded on the South Pacific Stock Exchange at 30 June 2022 of $3.25 (2021: $3.38) less estimated cost to sell. A decrease in RB Patel Group Limited's share price by more than $2.63 (2021: $2.80) would result in impairment. The fair value measurement was categorised as a Level 1 fair value based on quoted prices. The carrying amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) in 2022 was determined to be lower than its recoverable amount of $238.566 million (2021: $253.423 million).

(b) South Sea Cruises Pte Limited

Impairment test for goodwill

Goodwill of $41.099m has been tested for impairment by reviewing the underlying net assets supporting the investment in subsidiary. The recoverable amount of this CGU was based on its value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. The carrying amount of the CGU was determined to be lower than its recoverable amount of $77,160,000 (2021: $85,372,000). The key assumptions used in the estimation of value in use were as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	13.60%	12.80%
Terminal value growth rate	2.50%	2.50%
Budgeted EBITDA growth rate (average of next five years)*	14.00%	7.00%

* Of the 14% budgeted EBITDA growth rate, 9% is contribution from a new product which will be launched in January 2024.

The discount rate was a post-tax measure based on the rate of 30-year US government bonds issued by the government in the relevant market and adjusted for country risk and an inflation differential to reflect the same currency as the cash flows, further adjusted for a risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in equities generally and the systematic risk of the specific CGU. The pre-tax discount rate was 16.10% (2021: 15.22%).

Five years of cash flows were included in the discounted cash flow model. A long-term growth rate into perpetuity has been determined as the nominal gross domestic product (GDP) rates for Fiji.

Budgeted EBITDA was based on expectations of future outcomes taking into account past experience, adjusted for the anticipated revenue growth. Revenue growth was projected taking into account the average growth levels experienced over the past five years and the estimated sales volume and price growth for the next five years taking into account an estimate of the impact of COVID-19 as at reporting date.

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

(b) South Sea Cruises Pte Limited - continued

Impairment test for goodwill - continued

Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the amount by which the key assumptions would need to change individually for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

	Change required for carrying amount to equal recoverable amount
Discount rate	0.52%
Terminal value growth rate	0.79%
Budgeted EBITDA growth rate (average of next five years)	7.32%

(c) Fiji Television Limited

Impairment test for goodwill

Goodwill of $1.984m has been tested for impairment by reviewing the underlying net assets supporting the investment in subsidiary which holds the Group's 59.4% investment in Fiji Television Limited. The recoverable amount of this CGU was based on fair value less costs of disposal, estimated using the multiple of earnings valuation method. The fair value measurement was categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs in the valuation technique used. The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount included the future maintainable earning and earnings multiple.

The future maintainable earning was based on expectations of future outcomes taking into account past experience, adjusted for anticipated revenue growth. Earnings multiple was determined based on an analysis of multiples for comparable listed companies adjusted for country and size risk.

Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount.

20. EQUITY SECURITIES

Equity securities are valued in accordance with Note 3.4 of the financial statements.

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
(a) Listed/ quoted securities				
- Amalgamated Telecom Holdings Limited	3,772	3,814	-	-
- Fijian Holdings Unit Trust	8,333	8,105	7,291	7,134
- Pacific Green Industries Limited	1,123	1,123	-	-
- Fiji Care Insurance	527	481	-	-
- Kinetic Growth Fund	224	224	-	-
- Vision Investment Limited	248	251	-	-
- Flour Mills of Fiji Limited	2,901	3,130	2,558	2,713
	17,128	17,128	9,849	9,847
(b) Unlisted securities				
Shares in subsidiary companies				
- Basic Industries Pte Limited	-	-	25,638	23,716
- FHL Retailing Pte Limited	-	-	244,815	254,771
RB Patel Group Limited*				
- FHL Stockbrokers Pte Limited	-	-	745	779
- Pacific Cement Pte Limited	-	-	5,928	4,200
- FHL Fund Management Pte Limited	-	-	3,246	6,027
- FHL Properties Pte Limited	-	-	51,750	42,964
- Merchant Finance Pte Limited	-	-	37,800	34,000
- South Sea Cruises Pte Limited	-	-	55,500	55,500
Blue Lagoon Cruises Holding Pte Limited*				
Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited*				
- FHL Media Pte Limited	-	-	36,088	40,267
Fiji Television Limited*				
Life Cinema Pte Limited*				
- Serendib Investment Pte Limited	-	-	-	4,693
	-	-	461,510	466,917
Shares in other companies				
- Goodman Fielder International (Fiji) Pte Limited	1,782	2,200	1,782	2,200
- South Pacific Stock Exchange	15	15	-	-
- Fiji Gas Company Pte Limited	2,328	2,328	-	-
- Asian Paints (South Pacific) Pte Limited	2,672	3,500	2,672	3,500
- Marsh Pte Limited	-	-	6,723	8,636
- Newworld Pte Limited	-	-	8,978	10,200
- Golden Manufacturers Pte Limited	-	-	14,602	18,562
- Pernix Fiji Pte Limited	-	-	3,346	2,625
- Ritam Investment Pte Limited	-	-	1,750	1,750
- Motibhai and Company Pte Limited	58	58	-	-
	6,855	8,101	39,853	47,473
Total investments	23,983	25,229	511,212	524,237

* The results of these subsidiaries have been consolidated in the carrying value of FHL Retailing Pte Limited, South Sea Cruises Pte Limited and FHL Media Pte Limited respectively.

20. EQUITY SECURITIES (continued)

(b) Unlisted securities (continued)

Equity securities designated as at FVOCI

The Company and the Group has designated the investments shown above as equity securities as at FVOCI because these equity securities represent investments that the Company and the Group intends to hold for the long-term for strategic purposes.

Dividend income recognised during the year is disclosed in Note 21.

No strategic investments were disposed of during 2022, and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

(c) Valuation of financial instruments

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: fair value is calculated using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

20. EQUITY SECURITIES (continued)

(c) Valuation of financial instruments (continued)

	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	Amortised cost $'000	FVOCI – debt instruments $'000	FVOCI – equity instruments $'000	Other financial liabilities $'000	Total $'000	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Group									
30 June 2022									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Listed equities	-	-	17,128	-	17,128	17,128	-	-	17,128
Unlisted equities	-	-	6,855	-	6,855	-	2,328	4,527	6,855
	-	-	23,983	-	23,983				
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Government bonds	4,950	-	-	-	4,950	-	5,459	-	5,459
	4,950	-	-	-	4,950				
30 June 2021									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Listed equities	-	-	17,128	-	17,128	17,128	-	-	17,128
Unlisted equities	-	-	8,101	-	8,101	-	2,328	5,773	8,101
	-	-	25,229	-	25,229				
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Government bonds	5,050	-	-	-	5,050	-	5,692	-	5,692
	5,050	-	-	-	5,050				

20. EQUITY SECURITIES (continued)

(c) Valuation of financial instruments (continued)

	Carrying amount					Fair value			
	Amortised cost $'000	FVOCI – debt instruments $'000	FVOCI – equity instruments $'000	Other financial liabilities $'000	Total $'000	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Company									
30 June 2022									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Listed equities	-	-	9,849	-	9,849	9,849	-	-	9,849
Unlisted equities	-	-	501,363	-	501,363	-	-	501,363	501,363
	-	-	511,212	-	511,212				
30 June 2021									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Listed equities	-	-	9,847	-	9,847	9,847	-	-	9,847
Unlisted equities	-	-	514,390	-	514,390	-	-	514,390	514,390
	-	-	524,237	-	524,237				

20. EQUITY SECURITIES (continued)

(c) Valuation of financial instruments - continued

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Equity securities	*Dividends capitalisation technique:* The valuation model is based on the future maintainable dividends and capitalisation rates. *Market comparison technique*: The valuation model is based on market multiples derived from quoted prices of companies comparable to the investee and the expected future maintainable earnings of the investee. The estimate is adjusted for the effect of control, size, country risk and the non-marketability of the equity securities. *Net tangible assets*: The valuation model is based on the recoverable amount of the net tangible assets of the business encompassing the equity security.	• Capitalisation rates (2022: 9.6-13%; 2021: 8-12.5%) • Adjusted market multiple (2021: 6.6 - 7.3%; 2021: 7.2-9%) • Forecasted earnings • Recoverable amount of the net tangible assets	The estimated fair value would increase/ (decrease) if any of the significant unobservable inputs were changed. Generally, a change in the annual growth rate is accompanied by directionally similar change in future maintainable dividends and earnings.
Government bonds	*Market comparison* - The fair value of the long term investment securities is based on market prices published by the Reserve Bank of Fiji.	Not applicable	Not applicable

Fair value of assets included in Level 3 are based on Directors' valuations. During the year ended 30 June 2022, there were no transfers in and out of fair value hierarchy levels mentioned above. There was no material movement between the opening and closing balances in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for Level 3 fair value.

	Group $'000	Company $'000
Balance at 1 July 2020	5,773	515,132
Gain included in OCI		
- Net change in fair value	-	(742)
Balance at 30 June 2021	5,773	514,390
Balance at 1 July 2021	5,773	514,390
Gain included in OCI		
- Net change in fair value	(1,246)	(13,027)
Balance at 30 June 2022	4,527	501,363

Sensitivity analysis

For the fair values of equity securities, a reasonably possible change of 10% at the reporting date to one of the significant unobservable inputs, holding other inputs constant would have the following effects:

	OCI, net of tax	
	Increase $'000	Decrease $'000
Capitalisation rates	(4,947)	4,947
Adjusted market multiple	5,604	(5,604)

21. DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS

Name of company	Place of incorporation/ principal country of operation	Ownership interest 2022 %	Ownership interest 2021 %	Dividend income for the Company 2022 $'000	Dividend income for the Company 2021 $'000
(a) Listed/ quoted securities					
Fijian Holdings Unit Trust	Fiji	5.31	6.31	132	172
Flour Mills of Fiji Limited	Fiji	4.3	4.3	39	39
				171	211
(b) Unlisted securities					
Subsidiary companies:					
Basic Industries Pte Limited	Fiji	51.1	51.1	-	-
Serendib Investments Pte Limited*	Fiji	75.0	75.0	-	-
South Sea Cruises Pte Limited	Fiji	100.0	100.0	-	-
- Blue Lagoon Cruises Holdings Pte Limited	Fiji	100.0	100.0	-	-
- Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited	Fiji	96.1	96.1	-	-
Awesome Tourism Investment Pte Limited	Fiji	100.00	100.00	-	-
Pacific Property Holding Pte Limited	Fiji	100.00	100.00	-	-
Basic Holdings Pte Limited	Fiji	51.00	51.00	-	-
FHL Logistics Pte Limited	Fiji	100.0	100.0	-	-
FHL Retailing Pte Limited	Fiji	100.0	100.0	4,100	3,030
- RB Patel Group Limited	Fiji	54.3	54.3	-	-
FHL Stockbrokers Pte Limited	Fiji	100.0	100.0	-	-
Pacific Cement Pte Limited	Fiji	50.3	50.3	-	-
FHL Fund Management Limited	Fiji	100.0	100.0	-	450
FHL Properties Pte Limited	Fiji	100.0	100.0	-	-
FHL Media Pte Limited	Fiji	100.0	100.0	4,286	400
- Fiji Television Limited	Fiji	59.4	59.4	-	-
- Life Cinema Pte Limited	Fiji	71.6	71.6	-	-
Merchant Finance Pte Limited**	Fiji	70.0	80.0	3,360	1,500
				11,746	5,380
Other companies					
Asian Paints (South Pacific) Pte Limited	Fiji	8.9	8.9	639	980
Goodman Fielder International (Fiji) Pte Limited	Fiji	10.0	10.0	176	176
Golden Manufacturers Pte Limited	Fiji	30.0	30.0	1,800	1,650
Pernix (Fiji) Pte Limited	Fiji	21.0	21.0	-	-
Marsh Pte Limited	Fiji	25.0	25.0	125	750
New World Pte Limited	Fiji	20.3	20.3	1,164	1,036
Ritam Investments Pte Limited	Fiji	30.0	30.0	-	-
				3,904	4,592
				15,821	10,183

21. DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS - Continued

* During the year Serendib Investments Pte Limited issued ordinary shares of $750,000 and $250,000 to the Company and non-controlling interests, respectively.

In May 2022, the Group committed to a plan to downsize the business operations of Serendib Investments Pte Limited (SIL), an entity involved in the printing & publishing and sale of stationaries. This decision was made on the basis of continued losses and a weak financial position sustained largely due to impacts of COVID19. SIL had more than 18 months without enough capacity to generate adequate returns. The shareholders of SIL have agreed to discontinue the operations of SIL. SIL is now actively selling its assets and as such non-current assets have been measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell in the financial statements of SIL. Impairment loss of $1.405 million was recognised on measuring non-current assets at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The presentation of an operation as a discontinued operation is limited to a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held-for-sale, and represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of operation. In the case of an existing subsidiary, its sale or disposal is not automatically a discontinued operation if that subsidiary is not, on its own, a separate major line of business or geographic area of operation.

Management has assessed SIL not to be a major line of business as its total revenue is less than 1% of group revenue and as such the operations of SIL has not been presented as a discounted operation. SIL contributed a loss of $3.53m (2021: $2.30m) to the group results.

The shareholders will continue to provide sufficient financial support and assistance over the next twelve months to enable SIL to settle its obligations and commitments including operating expenses, loan repayment commitments and other obligations until SIL fully completes its current process of discontinuing its business operations, realization of assets and settlement of its obligations and commitments.

** During the year the Company sold its 10% shareholding in Merchant Finance Pte Limited. The cumulative gain on disposal of the 10% shareholding was $2,256,000.

22. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The Group has a number of subsidiaries which it controls but which also have significant non-controlling interests. The table set out below shows the interest that non-controlling interests have in each subsidiary that is material to the reporting entity.

22. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS - continued

30 June 2022	Basic Industries Pte Limited	Pacific Cement Pte Limited	Serendib Invest-ment Pte Limited	Merchant Finance Pte Limited	RB Patel Group Limited	Fiji Television Limited	Life Cinema Pte Limited	Basic Holdings Pte Limited	Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited	Intra-group elimina-tions	Total
NCI percentage	48.99%	49.75%	25.00%	30.00%	45.67%	40.62%	28.37%	49.00%	3.90%		
Non-current assets	20,690	5,568	6,948	134,605	86,678	3,937	3,064	-	16,977		
Current assets	22,319	16,024	353	33,933	22,337	8,011	254	503	5,775		
Non-current liabilities	(8,547)	(680)	-	(74,284)	(27,231)	(752)	(10,380)	-	(2,033)		
Current liabilities	(22,700)	(16,236)	(8,838)	(55,281)	(20,191)	(4,861)	(1,289)	(35)	(15)		
Net assets	11,762	4,676	(1,537)	38,973	61,593	6,335	(8,351)	468	20,704		
Net assets attributable to NCI	5,762	2,326	(384)	11,692	28,130	2,573	(2,369)	229	807	(2,222)	46,544
Revenue	37,402	34,988	2,436	18,765	143,548	4,951	2,319	750	-		
Profit/(loss)	1,976	2,718	(3,538)	6,127	10,964	(481)	(48)	(1,770)	(558)		
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	1,976	2,718	(3,538)	6,127	10,964	(481)	(48)	(1,770)	(558)		
Profit/(loss) allocated to NCI	968	1,352	(884)	1,838	5,008	(195)	(14)	(867)	(22)	-	7,184
Other comprehensive loss allocated to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	2,275	7,486	(264)	(4,647)	10,087	1,058	279	(53)	(1)		
Cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	(998)	(49)	(21)	(487)	(4,377)	(452)	(66)	-	-		
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities (dividends to NCI: $3.651 million)	6,534	(3,700)	77	(7,729)	(4,443)	(184)	94	15	22		
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,811	3,737	(208)	(12,863)	1,267	422	307	(38)	21		

22. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS - continued

30 June 2021	Basic Industries Pte Limited	Pacific Cement Pte Limited	Serendib Invest-ment Pte Limited	Merchant Finance Pte Limited	RB Patel Group Limited	Fiji Television Limited	Life Cinema Pte Limited	Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited	Basic Holdings Pte Limited	Intra-group elimina-tions	Total
NCI percentage	48.99%	49.75%	25.00%	20.00%	45.67%	40.62%	28.37%	3.90%	49.00%		
Non-current assets	22,794	6,744	8,829	148,579	82,040	4,594	3,249	17,257	2		
Current assets	22,322	11,292	978	46,032	16,390	7,689	130	6,069	2,235		
Non-current liabilities	(10,679)	(1,190)	(4,750)	(48,516)	(22,668)	(1,022)	(5,262)	(2,059)	-		
Current liabilities	(24,650)	(14,887)	(4,055)	(108,449)	(20,241)	(4,446)	(6,421)	(6)	-		
Net assets	9,787	1,959	1,002	37,646	55,521	6,815	(8,304)	21,261	2,237		
Net assets attributable to NCI	4,795	975	251	7,529	25,356	2,768	(2,356)	829	1,096	(1,461)	39,782
Revenue	38,517	22,460	1,984	17,249	135,499	4,417	871	-	246		
Profit/(loss)	(9,049)	(3,865)	(2,304)	4,526	8,571	(2,348)	(7,088)	(432)	8		
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-		
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	(9,049)	(3,865)	(2,304)	4,526	8,571	(2,350)	(7,088)	(432)	8		
Profit/(loss) allocated to NCI	(4,433)	(1,923)	(576)	905	3,914	(954)	(2,011)	(17)	4	3	(5,088)
Other comprehensive loss allocated to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	1,452	2,369	(1,598)	9,782	14,006	306	(510)	(38)	29		
Cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	(1,078)	3	(532)	(205)	(7,764)	18	416	-	(3)		
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities (dividends to NCI: $2.293 million)	(2,089)	(1,921)	1,906	(10,446)	(5,294)	(225)	(19)	-	-		
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,715)	451	(224)	(869)	948	99	(113)	(38)	26		

23. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

The Group's share of profit after tax in its equity accounted investees for the year was $9.309 million (2021: $7.147 million). Other comprehensive income in the equity accounted investees is $nil (2021: $nil). As a result, the Group's share of total comprehensive income is equal to its share of profit. The Group has interests in the following associates which are considered individually immaterial:

Marsh Pte Limited
Golden Manufacturers Pte Limited
Pernix (Fiji) Pte Limited
New World Pte Limited
Ritam Investments Pte Limited

Summary financial information for equity accounted investees, not adjusted for the percentage ownership held by the Group:

	Assets $'000	**Liabilities $'000**	**Revenue $'000**	**Expenses $'000**	**Profit/ (loss) $'000**
2022	331,546	155,471	363,891	326,809	37,082
	=======	=======	=======	=======	=======
2021	271,771	127,123	336,690	307,185	29,505
	=======	=======	= ======	=======	=======

Reconciliation of the carrying value of investments in associates:

	Group 2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Opening balance	36,878	38,964
Equity accounted earnings of associates (net of tax) from continuing operations	9,309	7,147
Dividends from associates	(3,088)	(3,436)
Impairment loss recognised	-	(5,797)
Closing balance	43,099	36,878

24. PAYABLES AND PROVISIONS

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current				
Trade creditors	35,537	24,670	-	-
Provisions*	3,218	2,632	-	-
Accruals and other creditors	17,039	14,243	616	442
	55,794	41,545	616	442
Non-current				
Trade creditors	516	516	-	-
TOTAL	56,310	42,061	616	442

* The Group is defending certain product claims and has estimated a provision of $3.218 million (2021: $2.632 million) based on the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements, the type of supply, the period of claims and the supporting documents in relation to the supply. The expected outflows, if any, relating to the above provisions is expected to be within the next financial year.

25. EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current				
Annual leave	1,387	796	64	41
Bonus and gratuity	663	265	184	32
	2,050	1,061	248	73
Non-current				
Bonus and gratuity	8	25	-	-
	8	25	-	-
	2,058	1,086	248	73

26. DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

Dividends	4,723	4,918	-	-

This amount represents provision for dividends by group entities to their minority shareholders.

27. BORROWINGS

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Current				
Bank overdrafts secured (Note 11)	5,490	32,728	270	7,932
Term loans secured	18,644	37,419	5,912	5,667
Fixed term deposits and term borrowings*				
(unsecured) – third parties	50,640	98,068	-	-
– related parties	482	3,018	6,150	2,000
	75,256	171,233	12,332	15,599
Non-current				
Term loans secured	101,528	57,274	33,456	35,457
Fixed term deposits and term borrowings*				
(unsecured) – third parties	72,732	47,423	-	-
– related parties	-	4,150	-	8,253
	174,260	108,847	33,456	43,710
TOTAL	249,516	280,080	45,788	59,309

* Fixed term deposits and term borrowings relate to customer deposits with Merchant Finance Pte Limited and Fijian Holdings Unit Trust.

The bank overdraft stand by facilities, and term loans of the group entities are secured as follows.

i. Fijian Holdings Limited (FHL) – the term loan of $39,368,000 (2021: $41,124,000) and bank overdraft of $270,000 (2021: $7,932,000) with Bank of South Pacific ("BSP Bank", "BSP") are secured by scrip lien over shares in FHL Media Pte Limited, FHL Retailing Pte Limited, FHL Logistics Pte Limited, FHL Stockbrokers Pte Limited, FHL Fund Management Pte Limited, FHL Properties Pte Limited, South Sea cruises Pte Limited, Blue Lagoon Cruises Holdings Pte Limited, Awesome Tourism Investment Pte Limited, Pacific Property Holding Pte Limited, Basic Industries Pte Limited, Basic Holdings Pte Limited, Merchant Finance Pte Limited, Golden Manufacturers Pte Limited, Pernix (Fiji) Pte Limited, Pacific Cement Pte Limited, Serendib Investment Pte Limited, Asian Paints Pte Limited, Goodman Fielder (Fiji) Pte Limited, Marsh Pte Limited, Newworld Pte Limited, Ritam Investments Pte Limited, scrip lien given by FHL Media Pte Limited over shares in Fiji Television Limited, Life Cinema Pte Limited, RB Patel Group Limited, scrip lien given by FHL Retailing Pte Limited over shares in RB Patel Group Limited, scrip lien given by Blue Lagoon Cruises Holdings Pte Limited over shares in Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited and cross guarantee between FHL and South Sea Cruises Pte Limited.

   Overdraft facilities of $20,000,000 were available to the Company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $20,000,000) of which $270,000 (2021: $7,932,000) was utilised. The overdraft facilities attract interest at a rate of 3.75% (2021: 4.65%) per annum.

27. BORROWINGS - continued

The following table provides repayment details for the term loan:

Term loan	30 June 2022 $'000	Repayment details
Loan 1	13,093	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $247,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 2	1,503	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $56,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 3	4,546	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $85,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.50% per annum.
Loan 4	16,745	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $170,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 5	3,481	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $47,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.50% per annum.

ii. South Sea Cruises Pte Limited – the term loan of $29,278,000 (2021: $17,833,000), insurance premium funding facility of $Nil (2021: $286,000) and bank overdraft of $95,000 (2021: $7,390,000) with BSP Bank are secured as follows:

- First registered general security interest agreement given by South Sea Cruises Pte Limited over all its rights property and undertakings of whatever kind and wherever situated whether present or after acquired and it includes called or uncalled and paid or unpaid capital.
- First Charge Ships Mortgage over MV Dau Saru Cakau, MV Yasawa Flyer II, MV Ocean Dreaming, MV Cougar II, MV Panther, MV Tiger V and MV Sabre.
- First Charge Registered Mortgage over the property situated at Malamala Island comprising the Malamala Beach Club being the land described in Itaukei sublease number 820719.
- First Charge Registered Mortgage given by Blue Lagoon Cruses Pte Limited over the property situated at Nanuya Lailai Island being the land described in Crown Grant Folio Number 1248.
- Deed of postponement between BSP, Fijian Holdings Limited and South Sea Cruises Pte Limited on the repayment of any loans by South Sea Cruises Pte Limited to Fijian Holdings Limited.
- First registered general security interest agreement given by Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited over all its rights, property and undertakings of whatever kind and wherever situated whether present or after acquired and it includes called or uncalled and paid or unpaid capital.
- First Charge Ships Mortgage given by Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited over MV Fiji Princess.
- Cross guarantee between Fijian Holdings Limited and South Sea Cruises Pte Limited.

Overdraft facilities of $3,500,000 were available to the subsidiary company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $9,000,000) of which $95,000 (2021: $7,390,000) was utilised. The overdraft facilities attract interest at a rate of 3.75% (4.65%) per annum.

The following table provides repayment details for the term loan:

Term loan	30 June 2022 $'000	Repayment details - after 31 October 2022
Loan 1	2,903	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $65,043. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 2	4,258	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $95,419. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 3	4,015	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $89,982. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 4	3,214	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $64,694. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 5	3,936	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $55,401. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 6	10,200	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $205,569. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.

27. BORROWINGS - continued

Term loan	30 June 2022 $'000	Repayment details - after 31 October 2022
Revolving instalment loan 1	538	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $54,668. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Revolving instalment loan 2	145	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $14,706. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Revolving instalment loan 3	69	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $14,029. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.

iii. RB Patel Group Limited – the term loan of $20,640,000 (2021: $15,570,000) and bank overdraft of $2,472,000 (2021: $2,995,000) (together with letter of credit and guarantee facilities) from BSP is secured by:

- First Registered General Security Interest Agreement given by RB Patel Group Limited over all its rights, property and undertakings; of whatsoever kind and wherever situated whether present or after acquired and it includes called or uncalled and paid or unpaid capital.
- Registered first mortgage over property (CT No. 7082) situated at Queens Road, Martintar, Nadi.

The bank loan (together with letter of credit and guarantee facilities) from ANZ Banking Group Ltd is secured by:

- Registered first mortgage over the property (CT No. 39150) situated at Queens Road, Suvavou, Lami.

Overdraft facilities from ANZ Bank and Westpac Bank of $12,100,000 were available to the subsidiary company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $11,802,000) of which $2,472,000 (2020: $2,995,000) was utilised. The overdraft facilities attract interest at a rate of 3.75% (2021: 4.65%) per annum.

The following table provides repayment details for the term loan:

Term loan	30 June 2022 $'000	Repayment details
Loan 1	3,443	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $65,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 2	2,586	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $50,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 3	9,936	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $80,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.75% per annum.
Loan 4	4,675	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $60,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 3.90% per annum.

iv. Basic Industries Pte Limited – the finance lease of $296,000 (2021: $1,409,000), term loan of $7,757,000 (2021: nil) and bank overdraft of $429,000 (2021: $10,128,000) with BSP Bank is secured by a registered first mortgage debenture over all assets and undertakings of Basic Industries Pte Limited including its uncalled and unpaid capital and letter of comfort given by Fijian Holdings Limited in support of facilities amounting in aggregate to $8.481m held on account of Basic Industries Pte Limited.

Overdraft facilities of $2,000,000 were available to the subsidiary company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $10,000,000) of which $429,000 (2021: $10,128,000) was utilised. The overdraft facilities attract interest at a rate of 3.75% (2021: 4.65%) per annum.

Basic Industries Pte Limited leases vehicles and equipment with lease terms of 3 to 5 years. At the end of the lease, the respective vehicle and/or equipment is owned by Basic Industries Pte Limited. Loans of the subsidiary company are secured as follows:

- Unlimited debt and interest guarantee given by Standard Concrete Industries Pte Limited;
- Unlimited debt and interest guarantee given by Humes Industries (Souths Seas) Pte Limited;
- First registered mortgage given by Basic Industries Pte Limited over industrial property comprised in certificate of title number 36564, being Lot 1 on DP 9313; and
- First registered mortgage given by Basic Industries Pte Limited over industrial property comprised in certificate of title number 37075, being Lot 1 on DP 9416.

Monthly principal and interest repayments on the term loan is $146,000 at a rate of 3.50% per annum.

27. BORROWINGS - continued

v. Life Cinema Pte Limited – the term loan of $5,256,000 (2021: $5,389,000) and bank overdraft of $161,000 (2021: $351,000) with BSP Bank is subject to interest at 3.75%, is repayable by monthly instalments of $52,960 (inclusive of interest) and is secured by:

- First Registered General Security Interest Agreement given by Life Cinema Pte Limited over all its rights, property and undertakings; of whatever kind and wherever situated whether present or after acquired and it includes called or uncalled and paid or unpaid capital.
- Unlimited Debt and Interest Guarantee given by Fijian Holdings Limited.

Overdraft facilities of $250,000 were available to the subsidiary company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $250,000) of which $161,000 (2021: $351,000) was utilised. The overdraft facilities attract interest at a rate of 3.75% per annum.

vi. FHL Properties Pte Limited – the term loan of $13,225,000 (2021: $1,991,000) and bank overdraft of $354,000 (2021: $800,000) with BRED Bank are secured as follows:

- First registered mortgage debenture over the assets and undertakings of the subsidiary company including its called and unpaid capital;
- First registered mortgage over commercial property known as “Vanua House”; situated at Lot 1 DP 2763, 77 Victoria Parade, Suva City;
- First registered mortgage over commercial property known as "Sukuna House” situated at Lot 1 DP 3929, 229-249 Victoria Parade, Suva City;
- First registered mortgage over commercial property known as “Ra Marama House” situated at Gordon Street, Suva City;
- Deed of Pari Passu Agreement between BRED (Fiji) Pte Ltd, FHL Properties Pte Limited and South Pacific Stock Exchange over security items B,C and D with first priority ranking limited to $30,000,000 to be accorded to South Pacific Stock Exchange in the event of default;
- First registered mortgage over commercial property known as "FHL Tower” (under construction) situated at the corner of Gordon and Gorrie Streets, Suva City;
- First registered mortgage over vacant agricultural zoned property situated at Lot 2 DP 5334, off Momi Road, Nalovo, Nadi;
- First registered mortgage over commercial property situated at 19 Gorrie Street, Suva City;
- First registered mortgage over commercial property situated at Lots 1 & 2 DP 1465, on 41 Gladstone Road, Suva;
- Deed of Assignment over rental income from above properties;
- Corporate guarantee from Fijian Holdings Limited.
- First registered mortgage over freehold land, off Momi Bay Road, over Certificate of Title number 23603.

Overdraft facilities of $2,000,000 were available to the subsidiary company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $1,000,000) of which $354,000 (2021: $800,000) was utilised. The overdraft facilities attract interest at a rate of 4.00% per annum.

27. BORROWINGS (continued)

The following table provides repayment details for the term loan:

Term loan	30 June 2022 $'000	Repayment details
Loan 1	11,843	Interest on the bank loan is being capitalised into the borrowing balance. Interest only payments of $157,258 - $181,411 will commence from April 2023 at an interest rate of 4% per annum.
Loan 2	1,382	Monthly principal and interest repayments of $65,000. Interest to be charged at the rate of 4.65% per annum.

vii. Serendib Investments Pte Limited – the term loan of $4,352,000 (2021: $4,328,000) and bank overdraft of $2,063,000 (2021: $1,908,000) with HFC Bank are secured by:

- First registered mortgage debenture over all assets and undertakings of the subsidiary company including uncalled and unpaid premiums
- Limited guarantee provided by Fijian Holdings Limited

Overdraft facilities of $2,000,000 were available to the subsidiary company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $2,000,000) of which $2,063,000 (2021: $1,908,000) was utilised. The overdraft facilities attract interest at a rate of 5% per annum.

During the year, the shareholders of the subsidiary company resolved to discontinue the business operations of the subsidiary company due continued losses and declining growth in business. Accordingly, the entire bank loan has been reclassified as current liabilities at 30 June 2022.

viii. Pacific Cement Pte Limited - Overdraft facilities of $4,500,000 were available to the subsidiary company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $4,500,000) of which $nil (2021: $1,224,000) was utilised. The overdraft facilities attract interest at a rate of 3.75% (2021: 4.5%) per annum. The overdraft facility is secured by a first registered security interest agreement given by the subsidiary company over all its rights, property and undertaking, of whatever kind and wherever situated, whether present or after acquired and it includes called or uncalled and paid or unpaid capital.

The Group did not have any defaults of principal or interest or other breaches with respect to its borrowings during the years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 except for South Sea Cruises Pte Limited and Life Cinema Pte Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021. For South Sea Cruises Pte Limited and Life Cinema Pte Limited, the 'material adverse change' clauses were breached as a result of COVID19 related restrictions and the resultant material adverse effects on both the entities. As a result, the entire borrowings for South Sea Cruises Pte Limited and Life Cinema Pte Limited of $23,508,000 had been classified as current at 30 June 2021 as the loans were not subject to an unconditional right of the entities at the reporting date to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after 30 June 2021 . The breaches have been remedied during the year ended 30 June 2022.

During the year loans from ANZ Banking Group Limited and Westpac Banking Corporation were refinanced with BSP Financial Group Limited and Bred Bank Fiji.

27. BORROWINGS (continued)

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows from financing activities

Group	Term loan (secured) $'000	Lease liabilities $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 30 June 2020	97,302	16,644	113,946
Changes from financing cash flows			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	18,213	-	18,213
Repayment of borrowings	(21,315)	-	(21,315)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(2,539)	(2,539)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(3,102)	(2,539)	(5,641)
Other changes			
Liability-related			
New lease liabilities	-	2,616	2,616
Remeasurements	-	712	712
Disposals	-	(1,735)	(1,735)
Rent concessions due to COVID19	-	(1,015)	(1,015)
Interest expense	4,842	1,064	5,906
Interest paid	(4,349)	(746)	(5,095)
Total liability-related other changes	493	896	1,389
Balance at 30 June 2021	94,693	15,001	109,694
Changes from financing cash flows			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	39,568	-	39,568
Repayment of borrowings	(14,202)	-	(14,202)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(2,400)	(2,400)
Total changes from financing cash flows	25,366	(2,400)	22,966
Other changes			
Liability-related			
New lease liabilities	-	3,305	3,305
Remeasurements	-	(182)	(182)
Disposals	-	(69)	(69)
Rent concessions due to COVID19	-	(580)	(580)
Interest expense	4,426	1,162	4,831
Interest paid	(4,313)	(981)	(4,537)
Total liability-related other changes	113	2,655	2,768
Balance at 30 June 2022	120,172	15,256	135,428

27. BORROWINGS (continued)

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows from financing activities

Company	Term loan (secured) $'000	Lease liabilities $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 30 June 2020	40,052	150	40,202
Changes from financing cash flows			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	5,300	-	5,300
Repayment of borrowings	(4,228)	-	(4,228)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(150)	(150)
Total changes from financing cash flows	1,072	(150)	922
Other changes			
Liability-related			
New lease liabilities	-	853	853
Interest expense	1,924	8	1,932
Interest paid	(1,924)	(8)	(1,932)
Total liability-related other changes	-	853	853
Balance at 30 June 2021	41,124	853	41,977
Changes from financing cash flows			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	3,517	-	3,517
Repayment of borrowings	(5,273)	-	(5,273)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(114)	(114)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(1,756)	(114)	(1,870)
Other changes			
Liability-related			
Interest expense	1,213	52	1,265
Interest paid	(1,213)	(52)	(1,265)
Total liability-related other changes	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	39,368	739	40,107

28. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Issued and fully paid				
Issued and paid up capital	30,465	30,465	30,465	30,465
	30,465	30,465	30,465	30,465

Shares have no par value.

All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

29. RESERVES

Fair value reserve
Fair value reserve consists of subsequent changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading.

Other equity reserve
Other equity reserve relates principally to acquisition of minority interest shareholdings in Blue Lagoon Cruises Pte Limited and RB Patel Group Limited and disposal of shares in Merchant Finance Pte Limited to minority interests without loss of control.

Asset revaluation reserve
The asset revaluation reserve consists of increments arising from the revaluation of the Group's property, plant and equipment.

Foreign currency translation reserve
The foreign currency translation reserve relates to foreign currency translation as at year end on consolidation of subsidiary companies operating in foreign jurisdictions whose financial statements and transactions are denominated in a currency other than the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

Common control reserve
The acquisition of FHL Media Pte Limited in 2013 was accounted for as a common control transaction as at the time of this transaction both FHL Media Pte Limited and the Company were controlled by the same shareholder group. As a common control transaction, the acquisition did not reflect the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired or recording of additional goodwill at the time of the acquisition of FHL Media Pte Limited. The acquisition balance sheet of FHL Media Pte Limited reflected the carrying values for assets and liabilities acquired from FHL Media Pte Limited's consolidated accounting records. The difference between the fair value of the consideration given and the carrying value of the assets and liabilities acquired was recognised as a common control reserve in the consolidated financial statements. Upon disposal of all interests in FHL Media Pte Limited by the Group, this reserve will be transferred to retained earnings.

29. RESERVES - continued

	Asset Revaluation Reserve $'000	Common Control Reserve $'000	Fair Value Reserve $'000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve $'000	Other Equity Reserve $'000	Total $'000
Group						
Balance at 30 June 2020	**9,117**	**9,926**	**16,002**	**(236)**	**(5,317)**	**29,492**
Foreign currency movement	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Fair value movements	-	-	(630)	-	-	(630)
Balance at 30 June 2021	**9,117**	**9,926**	**15,372**	**(237)**	**(5,317)**	**28,861**
Foreign currency movement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	144	144
Gain on disposal of shares	-	-	2,256	-	-	2,256
Fair value movements	-	-	(1,221)	-	-	(1,221)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**9,117**	**9,926**	**16,407**	**(237)**	**(5,173)**	**30,040**
Company						
Balance at 30 June 2020	-	-	**323,929**	-	-	**323,929**
Fair value movements	-	-	(1,114)	-	-	(1,114)
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	-	**322,815**	-	-	**322,815**
Gain on disposal of shares	-	-	1,150	-	-	1,150
Fair value movements	-	-	(13,792)	-	-	(13,792)
Balance at 30 June 2022	-	-	**310,173**	-	-	**310,173**

30. LEASE COMMITMENTS

Short term lease commitments

The Group has a number of leases with less than 12 months of lease term for which no right of use assets and liabilities have been recognised. The future aggregated minimum lease payments under these leases are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Not later than 1 year	96	96	-	-
	96	96	-	-

Operating lease commitments – where a group company is the lessor

The group leases certain properties at varying terms and conditions. The future minimum lease payments receivable under these leases are as follows:

Not later than 1 year	4,036	5,411	-	-
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	6,454	7,028	-	-
Later than 5 years	2,259	3,571	-	-
	12,749	16,010	-	-

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

During 2022, investment property rentals of $6.188 million (2021: $6.228million) were included in 'Operating revenue'. Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance), were as follows:

Income-generating property	1,122	1,175	-	-
	1,122	1,175	-	-

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of earnings per share at 30 June 2022 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of $7.719 million (2021: loss of $12.509 million) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 304.647 million (2021: 304.647 million), calculated as follows:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000
Profit/ (loss) after income tax attributable to members of the Company	7,719	(12,509)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding ('000)	304,647	304,647
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	$0.03	($0.04)

32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Non-performance guarantees given by the bank on behalf of group entities	1,374	2,712	-	-
Non-performance guarantees given by the bank on behalf of the Company	270	270	270	270

In the opinion of the directors, no loss is anticipated in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

The Company has provided a letter of support to certain subsidiary companies, Life Cinema Pte Limited and Serendib Investment Pte Limited, undertaking that in the next 12 months it will provide sufficient financial assistance as and when it is needed to enable the subsidiary companies to continue operations and meet their financial obligations.

The Company has provided a corporate guarantee limited to 30% of the borrowings for Ritam Investments Pte Limited which amounted to $25,679,000 at 30 June 2022 (2021: $25,763,000).

One of the Group's subsidiaries, South Sea Cruises Pte Limited, is currently a second defendant in a case involving the Land Tenure of Malamala Island. The matter was struck out by the High Court on 18t November 2016 against the first defendant. The Plaintiff filed an appeal on 23 January 2017 against this decision which was successful. As of 30 June 2022, the matter remains before the Court however there is an application made by the subsidiary company which is before the Court to have the case dismissed against all defendants for multiple reasons. Based on the present claims and evidence, the current legal defence does not believe that the subsidiary company has any liability at this stage other than for legal costs.

33. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Group 2022 $'000	Group 2021 $'000	Company 2022 $'000	Company 2021 $'000
Commitments for capital expenditure not provided for in the financial statements are as follows:				
Approved and contracted*	44,531	53,018	-	577

* $42,200,000 relates to construction of the FHL Tower and $2,141,000 relates to construction of two level building at Harbour Point complex in Lami for RB Patel Group Limited.

Commitments in respect of loans and approved credit commitments offered but not yet advanced as at balance date amounted to approximately $nil (2021: $2.690 million).

34. RELATED PARTY INFORMATION

Directors

The following were directors of the Company at any time during the financial year:

Yogesh Karan – Acting Chairman
Sakiusa Raivoce
Anthony Whitton
Litiana Loabuka
Kalpana Lal – Retired 29/11/2021
Mereia Volavola
Savendra Dayal
Eseta Nadakuitavuki
Ilimotama Cawi – Appointed 22/10/2021
Alifereti Kikau – Appointed 22/10/2021

Amounts paid to the directors during the year are disclosed in Note 6(b).

34. RELATED PARTY INFORMATION (continued)

Identity of related parties

All material ownership interests in related parties are disclosed in Note 21. The Group also has related party transactions within the Group which are eliminated upon consolidation.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

During the year the following persons were the executives identified as key management personnel, with the greatest authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group:

Name	Title
Fijian Holdings Limited	
Jaoji Koroi	Group Chief Executive Officer
Abilash Ram	Group Chief Finance Officer
Pretty Pritika	Manager Audit, Risk and Compliance (appointed 01/11/2021)
Tanya Nacagilevu	Group Manager Human Resources (appointed 04/10/2021)
Elenoa Kaloumaira	Group Manager Investments (appointed 21/03/2022)
Mereoni Matavou	Group Manager Legal & Company Secretary
Asish Kumar	Manager IT (resigned 26/11/2021)
Fiji Television Limited	
Sitiveni Halofaki	General Manager
South Sea Cruises Pte Limited	
Brad Rutherford	Chief Executive Officer
Basic Industries Pte Limited	
Mosese Volavola	Chief Executive Officer (term ended 30/06/2021)
Ritesh Dass	Chief Executive Officer (appointed 01/10/2021)
Pacific Cement Pte Limited	
Tevita Ravulo	Factory Manager
Merchant Finance Pte Limited	
Rowena Fong	Chief Executive Officer (term ended 31/01/2022)
Naibuka Saune	Chief Executive Officer (appointed 01/12/2021)
RB Patel Group Limited	
Deepak Rathod	Chief Operating Officer
Serendib Investment Pte Limited	
Pradeep Mendis	Manager Operations

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel of the Group comprising only short-term benefits amounted to $1.983 million (2021: $1.880 million).

34. RELATED PARTY INFORMATION (continued)

Transactions with related parties

During the year, the Group entered into various transactions with related parties. The aggregate value of major transactions with related parties during the year is as follows:

Management fees

The Company has management agreements in place with its subsidiary companies for the provision of management services during the year. Management fees received during the year were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Merchant Finance Pte Limited	-	-	730	691
FHL Retailing Pte Limited	-	-	720	720
FHL Fund Management Pte Limited	-	-	168	168
FHL Properties Pte Limited	-	-	264	264
Pacific Cement Pte Limited	-	-	102	102
FHL Media Pte Limited	-	-	48	48
	-	-	2,032	1,993

Dividend income

Dividends received during the year have been disclosed in Note 21.

Interest income

The Company provided loans and advances to its subsidiary companies during the year. Interest income received by the Company during the year is as follows:

Blue Lagoon Cruises Holding Pte Limited	-	-	14	15
South Sea Cruises Pte Limited	-	-	236	301
Basic Industries Pte Limited	-	-	-	3
FHL Properties Pte Limited	-	-	231	155
	-	-	481	474

Interest expense

The Company also obtained loans and advances from its subsidiary companies during the year. Interest expense paid by the Company during the year is as follows:

FHL Media Pte Limited	-	-	183	212
FHL Retailing Pte Limited	-	-	-	73
	-	-	183	285

Amounts receivable from/payable to related parties

During the year, the Company advanced loans to its subsidiary companies. The subsidiary companies also advanced loans to the Company. The loans are unsecured. Amounts receivable from / payable to related parties as at reporting date is as follows:

Loans and advances receivable				
FHL Properties Pte Limited	-	-	22,140	4,136
South Sea Cruises Pte Limited	-	-	5,703	5,467
Cloud Investment Pte Limited	-	-	794	794
Pacific Property Pte Limited	-	-	100	100
Ritam Investment Pte Limited	-	-	2,223	461
Serendib Investment Pte Limited	-	-	107	803
Blue Lagoon Cruises Holding Pte Limited	-	-	387	372
	-	-	31,454	12,133

34. RELATED PARTY INFORMATION (continued)

Transactions with related parties (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Other receivables				
Basic Industries Pte Limited	-	-	4,701	4,706
Pacific Cement Pte Limited	-	-	761	905
FHL Fund Management Pte Limited	-	-	6	1
FHL Properties Pte Limited	-	-	1,080	21,512
Golden Manufacturers Pte Limited	-	-	-	1,050
South Sea Cruises Pte Limited	-	-	9,250	9,250
Merchant Finance Pte Limited	-	-	352	566
Pernix Pte Limited	-	-	-	210
Basic Holdings Pte Limited	-	-	-	105
FHL Media Pte Limited	-	-	-	4
Pernix PNG	-	-	5,304	5,304
Marsh Pte Limited	-	-	30	30
New World Pte Limited	-	-	517	431
Fiji Television Limited	-	-	-	1
FHL Retailing Pte Limited	-	-	-	157
	-	-	22,001	44,232
Loans payable				
Fijian Holdings Unit Trust	-	-	6,150	6,150
FHL Media Pte Limited	-	-	-	4,103
	-	-	6,150	10,253

35. SEGMENT INFORMATION

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

The following summary describes the operations of each reportable segment.

Reportable segments	**Operations**
Construction	Sales of cement, concrete and concrete products
Property	Owners and administrators of properties, and rental of property
Finance	Asset and loan financing, and acceptance of term deposits
Tourism	Provision of sea transportation services and boat charters
Media	Television and communications
Retail	Retailing and wholesaling of general merchandise
Investment	Equity investments
Other	Printing, securities and management services

35. SEGMENT INFORMATION - continued

Primary Reporting - Business Segments

2022

	Construction $000	Property $000	Finance $000	Tourism $000	Media $000	Retail $000	Investment $000	Other $000	Inter Segment $000	Total Group $000
External Operating Revenue										
Sale of goods	70,626	-	-	-	-	140,153	-	-	(7,634)	203,145
Rendering of services	-	-	-	11,081	7,076	-	2,032	3,179	(2,048)	21,320
Revenue from contracts with customers	70,626	-	-	11,081	7,076	140,153	2,032	3,179	(9,682)	224,465
Rental income	-	3,654	-	-	-	3,236	-	-	(702)	6,188
Interest income	-	-	22,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,537
Fee income	-	-	997	-	-	-	-	-	-	997
Interest expense	-	-	(5,139)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,139)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,821	9,883	(23,900)	1,804
Total operating revenue/ net interest income										250,852
Profit/(loss) before tax	5,284	5,584	7,539	(6,581)	(214)	12,115	8,350	(1,389)	(12,062)	18,626
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(591)	(1,080)	(1,412)	820	103	(1,151)	(99)	(312)	-	(3,722)
Other material non-cash items:										
- Impairment losses on non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,405	-	1,405
- Impairment losses on loans, advances and receivables	(1,570)	-	3,777	41	12	17	5,720	2,337	(2,696)	7,638
Depreciation and amortisation	3,584	109	829	3,920	1,460	1,936	301	1,224	831	14,194
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	-	-	-	(1,405)	-	2,806	-	7,908	-	9,309
Total assets	64,824	98,551	168,623	80,510	42,584	108,743	563,355	280,214	(775,924)	631,480
Equity-accounted investees	-	-	-	1,750	-	11,842	-	29,507	-	43,099
Capital expenditure	760	11,346	599	1,641	1,270	1,421	94	697	-	17,828
Total liabilities	48,385	46,752	129,650	67,751	16,039	47,149	47,462	14,453	(66,437)	351,204

35. SEGMENT INFORMATION - continued

2021

	Construction $000	Property $000	Finance $000	Tourism $000	Media $000	Retail $000	Investment $000	Other $000	Inter Segment $000	Total Group $000
External Operating Revenue										
Sale of goods	60,767	-	-	-	-	132,526	-	-	(5,621)	187,672
Rendering of services	-	-	-	836	4,955	-	1,993	2,226	(2,061)	7,949
Revenue from contracts with customers	60,767	-	-	836	4,955	132,526	1,993	2,226	(7,682)	195,621
Rental income	-	4,084	-	-	-	2,857	-	-	(713)	6,228
Interest income	-	-	23,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,449
Fee income	-	-	732	-	-	-	-	-	-	732
Interest expense	-	-	(7,142)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,142)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,183	9,400	(16,217)	3,366
Total operating revenue/ net interest income										222,254
Profit/(loss) before tax	(14,923)	6,059	5,677	(8,830)	(9,060)	9,486	8,398	1,987	(14,753)	(15,959)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	2,009	(1,463)	(1,150)	962	67	(915)	(512)	(636)	-	(1,638)
Other material non-cash items:										
- Impairment losses on non-financial assets	-	-	-	3,461	5,845	-	-	2,336	-	11,642
- Impairment losses on loans, advances and receivables	1,678	-	5,778	(442)	(75)	1,727	-		(1,727)	6,939
Depreciation and amortisation	5,758	118	880	4,058	2,121	1,929	307	1,209	696	17,076
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	-	-	-	(1,391)	-	2,639	-	5,899	-	7,147
Total assets	63,025	80,230	194,841	76,454	46,981	97,943	582,485	152,173	(669,396)	624,736
Equity-accounted investees	-	-	-	1,750	-	10,975	-	24,153	-	36,878
Capital expenditure	385	8,879	180	123	51	7,775	20	591	(7)	17,997
Total liabilities	51,279	37,201	157,195	57,951	15,324	42,423	60,677	13,254	(76,707)	358,597

The results of the Company are reported under the investment segment. Operating revenue for the Company includes revenue from rendering of services of $2,032,000 (2021: $1,993,000) and other revenue of $15,821,000 ($10,183,000).

The Group operates in Fiji and in PNG with the PNG operations not being material and therefore do not require separate segment disclosures. The fee income above relates to financial assets not measured at FVTPL. These figures exclude amounts incorporated in determining the effective interest rate on such financial assets.

36. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

In accordance with Income Tax (Rates of Tax and Levies) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2022, commencing from financial year ending 30 June 2024 (tax year 2023), all listed companies in the group including the Company will be subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 20%. Accordingly, the current corporate income tax rate of 10% will increase to 20% from financial year ending 30 June 2024.

Except for the above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company and the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company and the Group, in subsequent financial years.

FIJIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES **YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING REQUIREMENTS

Listing requirements of the South Pacific Stock Exchange (not included elsewhere in these financial statements)

a) Statement of interest of each Director in the share capital of the Company or in a related corporation as at 30 June 2022 included

	Beneficially		Non-beneficially	
	Additions	**Holding**	**Additions**	**Holding**
Sakiusa Raivoce	-	1,313,739	-	-

b) Distribution of Shareholding

No. of Shareholders	Shareholding	Total Percentage Holding
192	0 - 500 shares	0.01
605	501 - 5,000 shares	0.49
306	5,001 - 10,000 shares	0.74
218	10,001 - 20,000 shares	0.98
83	20,001 - 30,000 shares	0.67
50	30,001 - 40,000 shares	0.56
39	40,001 - 50,000 shares	0.58
70	50,001 - 100,000 shares	1.61
131	100,001 - 1,000,000 shares	14.39
19	Over 1,000,000 shares	79.97
1,713		**100.00%**

c) Top 20 shareholders

	Name	No. of shares
1	iTaukei Affairs Board	107,800,400
2	iTaukei Trust Fund Board	100,000,000
3	iTaukei Land Trust Board	8,846,660
4	Cakaudrove Provincial Holdings Company Limited	3,001,521
5	Ratu Sir K Mara Education Trust Fund	3,000,000
	Cicia Plantation Co-Operative Society Ltd	3,000,000
6	Tailevu Dairy Farmers Co-Operative Society Ltd	2,200,000
7	Macuata Provincial Council	2,109,940
8	Vanua Ko Lovoni Investment Ltd	1,798,050
9	Bua Provincial Council	1,623,570
10	Duavata Holdings Ltd	1,410,000
11	Sakiusa & Anaseini Raivoce	1,313,739
12	iTaukei Land Trust Board ATF Mataqali Serau, Nabiti, Dreketi, Macuata	1,179,371
13	Serua Provincial Council	1,166,860
14	Mualevu Koro Investment Ltd	1,087,540
15	Kadavu Provincial Council	1,045,408
16	Lomati Village Investment Limited	1,023,019
17	Moala Tikina Council	1,010,050
18	Inoke Luveni	1,008,393
19	Dogotuki Tikina Council	1,000,000
	Mavana Investment Ltd	1,000,000
	Nabukebuke Holdings Ltd	1,000,000
	Naqarani Holdings Ltd	1,000,000
20	Kiri Verewale Richmond	992,403

SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING REQUIREMENTS – Continued

d) Share price details:
Highest share price during the year was $0.95
Lowest share price during the year was $0.55
Share price at year end was $0.93

e) Attendance at Board Meetings:

Name	No of meeting	No attended
Yogesh Karan	6	6
Anthony Whitton	6	6
Sakiusa Raivoce	6	6
Savendra Dayal	6	5
Eseta Nadakuitavuki	6	6
Mereia Volavola	6	6
Litiana Loabuka	6	4
Kalpana Lal (Retired 29 November 2021)	6	3
Ilimotama Cawi (Appointed 22 October 2021)	6	2
Alifereti Kikau (Appointed 22 October 2021)	6	3

f) Share register
Central Share Registry Pte Limited
Shop 1 and 11, Sabrina Building
Victoria Parade
Suva

Company Secretary – Mereoni Matavou

SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING REQUIREMENTS - Continued

g) Disclosure under Section 51.2

	FHL Fund Management Pte Limited $'000	South Sea Cruises Pte Limited $'000	FHL Properties Pte Limited $'000	FHL Stock-brokers Pte Limited $'000	FHL Retailing Pte Limited $'000	Basic Industries Pte Limited $'000	Pacific Cement Pte Limited $'000	Serendib Investment Pte Limited $'000	FHL Logistics Pte Limited $'000	Merchant Finance Pte Limited $'000	FHL Media Pte Limited $'000	Basic Holdings Pte Limited $'000	Awesome Tourism Pte Limited $'000	Pacific Property Holding Pte Limited $'000
Turnover	1,794	11,081	3,654	38	151,439	35,638	34,988	2,429	-	18,394	7,076	750	-	-
Other income	52	39	4,377	10	159	1,764	-	7	-	371	494	-	-	-
	1,846	11,120	8,031	48	151,598	37,402	34,988	2,436	-	18,765	7,570	750	-	-
Depreciation	(225)	(3,440)	(109)	(1)	(2,436)	(3,051)	(533)	(497)	-	(829)	(1,460)	(1)	-	-
Interest income/ (expense)	11	(1,744)	(321)	24	(958)	(364)	(462)	(379)	-	(128)	(189)	-	-	-
Other expenses	(1,171)	(11,915)	(2,017)	(109)	(132,527)	(31,873)	(30,822)	(5,098)	-	(10,269)	(6,135)	(2,519)	(67)	-
Income tax expense/ (benefit)	(93)	795	(1,080)	8	(1,377)	(138)	(453)	-	-	(1,412)	103	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax	368	(5,184)	4,504	(30)	14,300	1,976	2,718	(3,538)	-	6,127	(111)	(1,770)	(67)	-
Assets	3,200	57,759	98,446	952	362,250	43,009	21,592	7,301	1	168,538	42,332	503	1,746	200
Liabilities	438	65,703	46,647	193	48,754	31,247	16,916	8,838	918	129,565	15,787	35	1,834	200
Shareholders' equity	2,762	(7,944)	51,799	760	313,496	11,762	4,676	(1,536)	(917)	38,973	26,545	468	(88)	-

SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING REQUIREMENTS - Continued

h) 5 Year Comparative

Year	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Dividend payment ($m)	7.43	7.46	7.53	1.25	1.52
Earnings per share (¢)	8	9	2	(4)	3
Group total assets ($m)	572.25	638.33	651.29	624.74	631.48
Group shareholders fund ($m)	277.98	303.85	287.91	266.14	280.28
Group operating revenue ($m)	306.91	325.58	289.76	222.25	250.85
Company operating revenue ($m)	27.90	30.66	20.35	12.18	17.85
Group profit/(loss) before tax ($m)	42.99	45.44	7.69	(15.96)	18.63
Company profit before tax ($m)	23.39	25.46	15.00	8.40	8.35