

SANTAK 

SANTAK HOLDINGS LIMITED

Annual Report 2012

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*The contact person for the Sponsor is Mr. Liao H.K.
Telephone number: 6221 0271*

CORPORATE PROFILE

Established in 1978, the Santak Group is a manufacturing and trading group of companies with 2 divisions i.e. the Precision Engineering and Assembly Division and the Trading and Distribution Division structured under the holding company, Santak Holdings Limited.

The Precision Engineering and Assembly Division's main business is in the manufacture of precision machined components, die-casting, sub-assembly as well as mould/fixture design and fabrication, specially tailored to meet our customer's requirements. Its clientele include multi-national companies and other main contract manufacturers. Its products are mainly used in consumer electronic devices, telecommunication devices, fibre-optics connectors, hard-disk drive, mobile phones, optical instrument devices, medical equipment, connectors/contacts as well as computer peripherals.

The Trading and Distribution Division specialises in sourcing and supplying custom-made electronic, electrical and mechanical components/products. It acts as a representative for suppliers in the Asian region and facilitate the supply of these components/products based on the specifications of customers. Its focus is on die-cast & machined parts, heatsinks, printed circuit boards, solenoids, LCD modules, coils, contactless smartcards and OEM assembly of card readers.

The Group's factories are located in Singapore and the People's Republic of China. Strategic investments have been made in high precision and automated production machinery in addition to the training and development of the Group's workforce. On-going marketing efforts are supported by manufacturing and engineering expertise, built up over the past 34 years.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of Santak Holdings Limited and its subsidiary companies (the "Group") for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2012 ("FY2012").

The Group registered a turnover of S\$56.26 million, a substantial increase of S\$13.14 million or 30% for FY2012 compared to a turnover of S\$43.12 million for the previous financial year ("FY2011"). Revenue of the Group's Precision Engineering and Assembly Division ("PE&A") reached S\$54.84 million, higher by S\$13.97 million or 34% as compared to FY2011. The increase in sales in PE&A was mainly due to the higher sales arising from additional precision machined components projects in FY2012 for the consumer electronics sector mainly in our China operations. However, the Group's Trading & Distribution Division ("T&D") registered lower sales at S\$1.43 million compared to S\$2.26 million in FY2011 mainly resulted from weaker demand from the telecommunication sector. The increase in cost of sales was in line with the higher turnover achieved by the Group in FY 2012. The Group's gross profit was substantially higher in FY2012 compared to FY2011 following the significant increase in turnover and the resulting economy of scale achieved.

The increase in administrative as well as distribution and selling expenses were in line with the growth in revenue in FY2012. The higher other income was mainly a result of foreign exchange gain arising from the strengthening of both the USD and RMB as well as higher sales of scrap materials arising from increase in production activities during the year. On the other hand, the decrease in other operating expenses was mainly arising from the absence of foreign exchange losses in FY2012. The increase in depreciation and amortisation expenses were the



result of additional plant and machinery invested during the year. The increase in financial expenses was the result of higher bank borrowings during FY2012 to finance the expansion of our precision engineering operation.

The Group recorded a higher profit before tax of S\$9.47 million in FY2012, an increase of S\$7.31 million or 339%, compared to S\$2.16 million in the previous corresponding year. The higher tax expense in FY2012 was in line with the substantial increase in profit before tax of the Group. Our basic and diluted earnings per share were 7.42 cents and 7.40 cents respectively for FY2012 versus both basic and diluted earnings per share of 2.11 cents in the prior comparative year. The Group's net asset value per share was 35.00 cents as at 30 June 2012 compared to 25.70 cents as at 30 June 2011.

The increase in property, plant and equipment was mainly due to our continued investment in CNC precision automatic machines in FY2012 for meeting the requirements of our precision machining projects. The higher intangible assets as at 30 June 2012 was mainly the result of additional investment in computer software licenses during FY2012. The increase in Group's trade receivables and inventories by S\$9.13 million and S\$3.91 million respectively as at 30 June 2012 were in line with the substantial growth in turnover especially in the second half of FY2012. Similarly, the increase in trade payables by approximately S\$1.66 million to S\$8.64 million was in line with the increase in cost of sales during

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

the year. The increase in other receivables and prepayments by S\$2.39 million to S\$2.92 million was mainly due to substantially higher down payments and deposits for purchase of machinery and equipments as well as renovation works in FY2012 compared to prior corresponding year. Other liabilities increased by S\$3.31 million to S\$6.31 million mainly a result of higher accruals for payroll cost and operating expenses in line with the increase in sales revenue and expansion of our operations as well as an advance from a customer during FY2012. The decrease in derivatives liabilities balance was the result of the absence of foreign exchange forward contracts for hedging purpose as at 30 June 2012. The increase in provision for taxation was in line with the higher profit registered in FY2012. Borrowings increased from S\$5.30 million to S\$21.73 million due to borrowings drawn down during FY2012 mainly to finance purchase of machines as well as the higher working capital requirement arising from the expansion of our operations and increase in turnover during the year. The increase in revaluation reserve was due to the surplus on revaluation of a subsidiary company's leasehold property performed on 30 June 2012.

Following the increase in profit before tax and sales revenue, the Group's operations generated operating cash inflow before working capital changes of approximately S\$14.55 million in FY2012, compared to S\$6.36 million in previous corresponding year. However, due to the higher trade receivables and inventories as at 30 June 2012 arising from the increase in sales in FY2012, the Group registered a slight decrease in net cash generated from operating activities by S\$0.30 million from approximately S\$5.29 million during FY2011 to S\$4.99 million in FY2012. Cash utilized in investing activities was S\$8.88 million due to higher purchase of machines and renovation works done in FY2012. Net cash generated from financing activities was S\$12.55 million arising from additional bank borrowings drawn down during the year mainly to finance purchase of machines as well as the higher working capital requirement arising from the expansion of our operations and increase in turnover during the

year. Overall, cash and cash equivalent increased by S\$8.66 million during FY2012 to S\$15.05 million as at 30 June 2012 as compared to the balance of S\$6.39 million as at 30 June 2011.

Subject to the approval of shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting ("AGM"), the Board is pleased to recommend both a first and final dividend of 0.50 cents as well as a special dividend of 1.0 cent on a tax-exempt basis for FY2012.

The market in which the Group operates remains competitive. During FY2012, we have invested in the expansion of our precision engineering production capacity and capabilities to meet the demands and requirements of our precision engineering projects. While the business environment remains uncertain, going forward, with the commencement of mass production and ramping up of major new precision engineering projects currently underway as well as our continuing investment in the expansion of our operation, barring any unforeseen circumstances, the Group is optimistic that our turnover will be higher for the current financial year ending 30 June 2013 ("FY2013") compared to FY2012. However, cost and pricing pressures as well as foreign exchange volatility are expected to remain challenging.

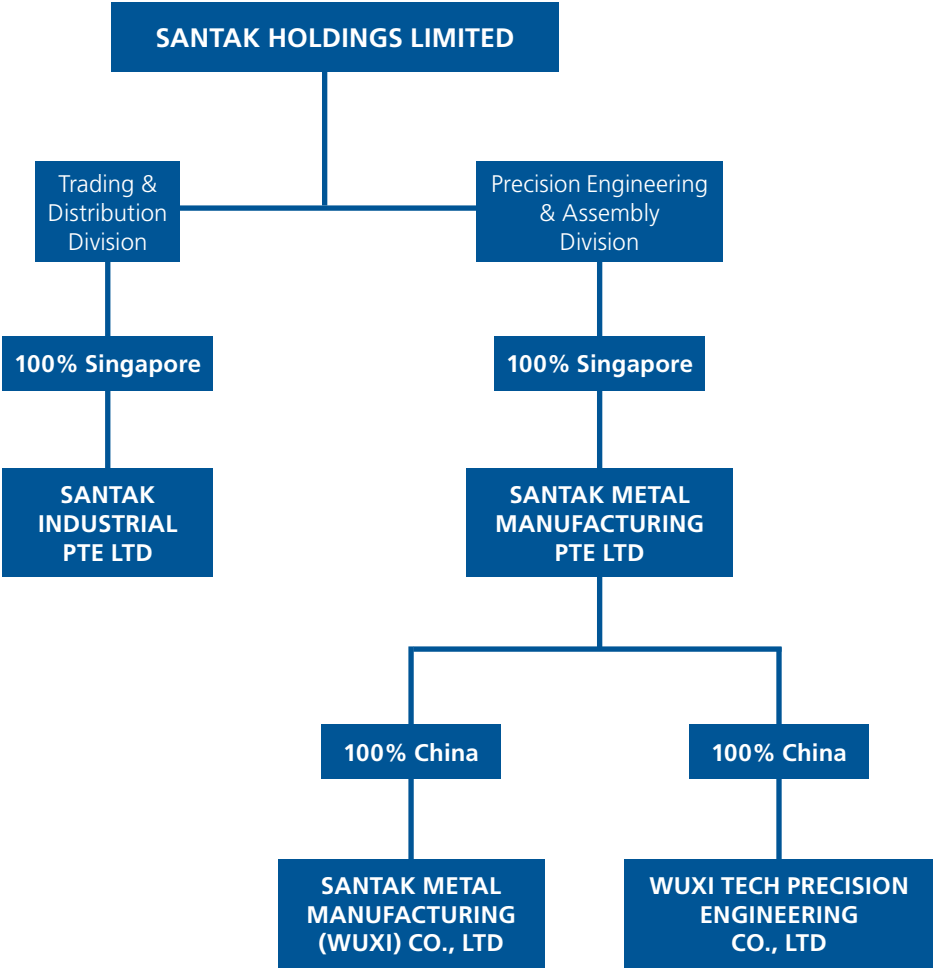
Let me take this opportunity to thank all our customers, shareholders and business associates for their support, confidence and trust throughout the years. We are pleased to welcome to the Board Mr Tan Chee Hawaii who was appointed Group Managing Director with effect from 11 June 2012. Further, I would also like to extend my gratitude to my fellow Board members for their counsel and guidance. Finally, we would also like to place on record our sincere appreciation to our management and staff for their commitments and hard work. We look forward to your continued support in FY2013.

Lee Keen Whye
Chairman

CORPORATE DATA

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER	200101065H
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Lee Keen Whye (Non-Executive Chairman/Independent Director) Tan Chee Hawaii (Group Managing Director) Ng Weng Wei (Executive Director) Tan Sin Hock (Executive Director) Heng Kheng Hwai (Non-Executive Director) Ch'ng Jit Koon (Independent Director)
AUDIT COMMITTEE	Lee Keen Whye (Chairman) Ch'ng Jit Koon Heng Kheng Hwai
NOMINATING COMMITTEE	Ch'ng Jit Koon (Chairman) Lee Keen Whye Tan Chee Hawaii
REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	Lee Keen Whye (Chairman) Ch'ng Jit Koon Ng Weng Wei
COMPANY SECRETARY	Lai Foon Kuen
REGISTERED OFFICE	31 Senoko South Road, Woodlands East Industrial Estate Singapore 758084 Tel: 6755 4788 Fax: 6754 7088/6754 7388 Email: santak.holdings@santak.com.sg
SHARE REGISTRAR	Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd. 50 Raffles Place #32-01, Singapore Land Tower, Singapore 048623
AUDITORS	Ernst & Young LLP Public Accountants and Certified Public Accountants One Raffles Quay North Tower Level 18 Singapore 048583 Partner-in-charge: Low Bek Teng (since FY2010)

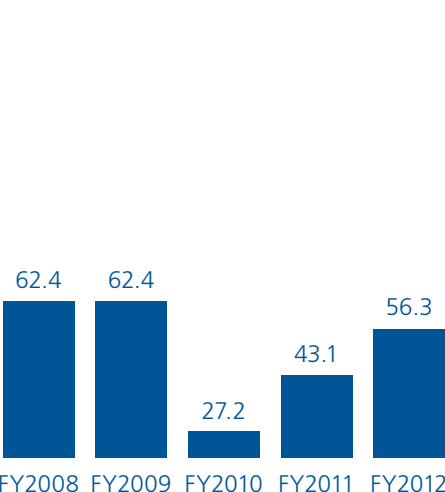
CORPORATE STRUCTURE



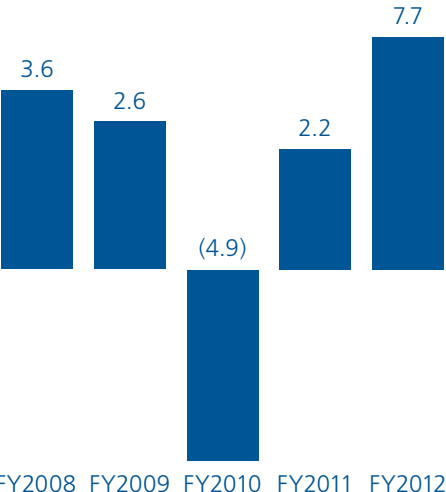
Note: The above chart shows the principal subsidiary companies of the Group.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

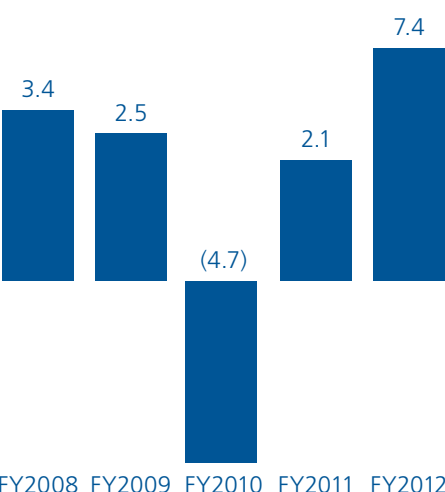
TURNOVER (IN S\$ MILLION)



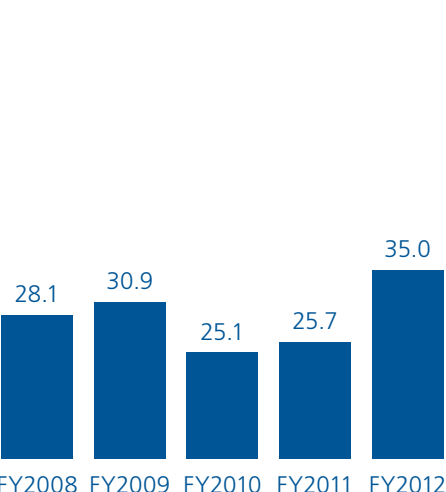
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (IN S\$ MILLION)



DILUTED EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE (IN CENTS)



NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE (IN CENTS)



FINANCIAL REPORT

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Directors are pleased to present their report to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Santak Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiary companies (collectively, the "Group") and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

DIRECTORS

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

Lee Keen Whye
Tan Chee Hawaii (appointed on 11 June 2012)
Ng Weng Wei
Tan Sin Hock
Heng Kheng Hwai
Ch'ng Jit Koon

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Except for the options granted to Directors pursuant to the Santak Share Option Scheme 2001 which are disclosed below, neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object is to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The following Directors, who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, an interest in shares and share options of the Company, as stated below:

Name of Director	Direct interest as at		Deemed interest as at	
	1 July 2011 or date of appointment	30 June 2012	1 July 2011 or date of appointment	30 June 2012
The Company				
Ordinary shares				
Lee Keen Whye	200,000	200,000	–	–
Tan Chee Hawaii	47,858,570	47,858,570	4,667,000	4,667,000
Ng Weng Wei	1,018,000	1,018,000	–	–
Tan Sin Hock	6,704,100	6,704,100	–	–
Heng Kheng Hwai	4,667,000	4,667,000	47,858,570	47,858,570
Options to subscribe for ordinary shares				
Ng Weng Wei	1,400,000	1,400,000	–	–

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES (CONT'D)

There was no change in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 July 2012.

By virtue of Section 7 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, Tan Chee Hawaii and Heng Kheng Hwai are deemed to have interests in shares of the subsidiary companies of the Company to the extent that the Company has interest.

Except as disclosed in this report, no Director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in the shares, share options or debentures of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year, or date of appointment if later, or at the end of the financial year, or on 21 July 2012.

DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

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

SHARE OPTIONS

The Santak Share Option Scheme 2001 (the "Scheme") was approved and adopted at the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting held on 12 March 2001 to enable eligible Directors and employees of the Company and of the Group, other than controlling shareholders of the Company and their associates, to participate in the equity of the Company. The Scheme is administered by the Remuneration Committee, comprising one executive Director and two independent non-executive Directors, one of whom is also the Chairman of the Committee. The members of the Remuneration Committee are:

Lee Keen Whye (Chairman)
Ch'ng Jit Koon
Ng Weng Wei

The total number of new shares over which options may be granted pursuant to the Scheme shall not exceed 15% of the issued share capital of the Company on the date immediately preceding the offer date of the options ("Offer Date"). All options to be issued to executives of the Group and non-executive Directors of the Company will have a term no longer than 10 years and 5 years, respectively. Persons who are controlling shareholders and their associates shall not be eligible to participate in the Scheme. The exercise price of all options granted for new ordinary shares of the Company must not be less than 80% of the average of the last dealt prices of the shares of the Company for the five market days preceding the Offer Date as determined by the Remuneration Committee. Options granted at market price are exercisable after the first anniversary of the Offer Date. Options granted at a discount to market price are not exercisable before the second anniversary of the Offer Date. The grant of an option shall be accepted within 30 days from the Offer Date and accompanied by payment to the Company of a nominal consideration of \$1.

Since the commencement of the Scheme till the end of the financial year:

- No options have been granted to the controlling shareholders of the Company and their associates;
- No participant other than those disclosed in this Report has received 5% or more of the total options available under the Scheme;
- No participants of the Scheme are Directors or employees of the Company's parent company and its subsidiary companies, as the Company does not have any parent company;

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

SHARE OPTIONS (CONT'D)

- No options that entitle the holder to participate, by virtue of the options, in any shares issue of any other corporation have been granted; and
- No options have been granted at a discount.

Details of the share options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company pursuant to the Scheme as at 30 June 2012 are as follows:

Balance as at 30 June 2012	Exercise price	Exercise period
2,310,000	\$0.145	22.6.2005 to 21.6.2014
<u>3,380,000</u>	\$0.239	15.9.2006 to 14.9.2015
<u>5,690,000</u>		

Details of the share options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company granted to Directors of the Company and participants who have received 5% or more of the total number of options available under the Scheme are as follows:

<i>Name of Director</i>	Options granted during the financial year under review	Aggregate options granted since commencement of Scheme to end of financial year under review	Aggregate options exercised or expired since commencement of Scheme to end of financial year under review	Aggregate options outstanding as at end of financial year under review
Lee Keen Whye	–	1,400,000	(1,400,000)	–
Ch'ng Jit Koon	–	800,000	(800,000)	–
Ng Weng Wei	–	1,400,000	–	1,400,000
<i>Name of participant</i>				
Tan Chor Tat, Steven	–	1,400,000	(200,000)	1,200,000
Total	–	5,000,000	(2,400,000)	2,600,000

There were no unissued shares of subsidiary companies under option at the end of the financial year.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee (the "AC") comprises one non-executive Director and two independent non-executive Directors, one of whom is also the Chairman of the Committee. The members of the AC are:

Lee Keen Whye (Chairman)
Ch'ng Jit Koon
Heng Kheng Hwai

The AC performed the functions set out in the Companies Act, the Listing Manual and Best Practices Guide issued by Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Ltd. In performing those functions, the AC reviewed the overall scope of the external audit functions and the assistance given by the Company's officers to the auditors.

The AC had met with the external auditors to discuss the results of their audit. The AC had reviewed the financial statements of the Company and the consolidated statements of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2012, as well as the external auditor's report thereon.

Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the Group, work performed annually by the external auditors and ISO 9001 auditors as well as reviews performed by management, AC and the Board, the AC and the Board are of the opinion that the Group's internal controls, addressing financial, operational and compliance risks, were adequate to meet the needs of the Group within the current scope of the Group's business operations.

The AC had reviewed the non-audit services provided by the external auditors and is satisfied that the nature and extent of such services would not affect the independence of the external auditors. The AC has also conducted a review of interested person transactions.

Further details regarding the AC are disclosed in the Report on Corporate Governance.

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Tan Chee Hawaii
Director

Ng Weng Wei
Director

Singapore
21 September 2012

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

AUDIT COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

We, Tan Chee Hawai and Ng Weng Wei, being two of the Directors of Santak Holdings Limited, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors,

- (i) the accompanying balance sheets, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and consolidated cash flow statement together with notes thereto, are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 30 June 2012, and the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date, and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Tan Chee Hawai

Director

Ng Weng Wei

Director

Singapore
21 September 2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 30 June 2012

TO THE MEMBERS OF SANTAK HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Santak Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiary companies (collectively, the "Group"), which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 30 June 2012, the statements of changes in equity of the Group and the Company and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated cash flow statement of the Group for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 30 June 2012

TO THE MEMBERS OF SANTAK HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONT'D)

Report on the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 30 June 2012 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Public Accountants and
Certified Public Accountants
Singapore

21 September 2012

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Revenue	3	56,261,875	43,121,703
Cost of sales		(43,165,664)	(35,842,565)
Gross profit		13,096,211	7,279,138
Other operating income	4	2,008,670	744,381
Distribution and selling expenses		(2,095,674)	(2,036,134)
Administrative expenses		(3,183,627)	(2,399,414)
Other operating expenses		(10,714)	(1,160,598)
Finance costs	5	(373,871)	(288,970)
Finance income	5	32,128	20,523
Profit before taxation	6	9,473,123	2,158,926
Taxation	7	(1,727,845)	49,558
Profit for the year		7,745,278	2,208,484
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		7,745,278	2,208,484
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Company (cents per share)			
Basic	9	7.42	2.11
Diluted	9	7.40	2.11

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Profit for the year		7,745,278	2,208,484
Other comprehensive income:			
Net surplus on revaluation of leasehold property	26(ii)	1,568,411	–
Foreign currency translation	26(iv)	921,187	(1,054,706)
Net gain on fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets	26(v)	–	30,721
Total other comprehensive income for the year		2,489,598	(1,023,985)
Total comprehensive income for the year		10,234,876	1,184,499
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		10,234,876	1,184,499

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

BALANCE SHEETS

as at 30 June 2012

	Note	Group		Company	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	10	24,770,794	19,269,925	374,020	436,621
Investments in subsidiary companies	11	–	–	8,113,176	8,356,338
Intangible assets	12	512,165	400,330	87,500	108,500
Restricted fixed deposit	13	2,542,000	–	–	–
		27,824,959	19,670,255	8,574,696	8,901,459
Current assets					
Inventories	14	9,559,959	5,647,146	–	–
Prepayments		2,577,652	335,703	23,669	17,503
Trade receivables	15	21,522,354	12,394,193	–	–
Other receivables	16	345,153	201,011	–	–
Due from subsidiary companies (non-trade)	17	–	–	6,122,092	5,433,703
Derivatives	18	–	44,464	–	–
Dividend receivable from a subsidiary company		–	–	1,255,000	548,000
Cash and cash equivalents	19	15,046,539	6,385,723	103,439	100,536
		49,051,657	25,008,240	7,504,200	6,099,742
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	20	8,637,025	6,975,179	–	–
Other liabilities	21	6,312,123	3,003,761	928,690	355,796
Loans and borrowings	22	13,245,372	1,887,400	–	–
Obligations under finance leases	23	496,937	486,961	42,949	42,325
Provision for taxation		1,056,265	4,351	30,379	930
		29,747,722	12,357,652	1,002,018	399,051
Net current assets		19,303,935	12,650,588	6,502,182	5,700,691

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

BALANCE SHEETS

as at 30 June 2012

BALANCE SHEETS (CONT'D)

	Note	Group		Company	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	22	8,480,262	3,415,571	–	–
Obligations under finance leases	23	853,194	1,350,130	267,345	310,294
Deferred tax liabilities	24	1,245,582	717,957	12,064	19,120
		10,579,038	5,483,658	279,409	329,414
Net assets		36,549,856	26,837,185	14,797,469	14,272,736
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Share capital	25	12,314,168	12,314,168	12,314,168	12,314,168
Share option reserve	26(i)	542,228	542,228	542,228	542,228
Revaluation reserve	26(ii)	2,462,913	894,502	–	–
Statutory reserves	26(iii)	739,236	694,645	–	–
Translation reserve	26(iv)	62,983	(858,204)	–	–
Retained profits		20,428,328	13,249,846	1,941,073	1,416,340
		36,549,856	26,837,185	14,797,469	14,272,736

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2012 Group	Attributable to equity holders of the Company							Total equity \$
	Share capital (Note 25) \$	Share option reserve (Note 26i) \$	Retained profits \$	Revaluation reserve (Note 26ii) \$	Statutory reserves (Note 26iii) \$	Translation reserve (Note 26iv) \$		
At 1 July 2011	12,314,168	542,228	13,249,846	894,502	694,645	(858,204)		26,837,185
Profit for the year	-	-	7,745,278	-	-	-	-	7,745,278
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,568,411	-	921,187	-	2,489,598
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	7,745,278	1,568,411	-	921,187	-	10,234,876
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 8)	-	-	(522,205)	-	-	-	-	(522,205)
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	-	(44,591)	-	44,591	-	-	-
At 30 June 2012	12,314,168	542,228	20,428,328	2,462,913	739,236	62,983		36,549,856

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2012

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT'D)

2011 Group	Attributable to equity holders of the Company							Total equity \$
	Share capital (Note 25) \$	Share option reserve (Note 26i) \$	Retained profits \$	Revaluation reserve (Note 26ii) \$	Statutory reserves (Note 26iii) \$	Translation reserve (Note 26iv) \$	Fair value adjustment reserve (Note 26v) \$	
At 1 July 2010	12,314,168	542,228	11,563,567	894,502	694,645	196,502	(30,721)	26,174,891
Profit for the year	-	-	2,208,484	-	-	-	-	2,208,484
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,054,706)	30,721	(1,023,985)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,208,484	-	-	(1,054,706)	30,721	1,184,499
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 8)	-	-	(522,205)	-	-	-	-	(522,205)
At 30 June 2011	12,314,168	542,228	13,249,846	894,502	694,645	(858,204)	-	26,837,185

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2012

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT'D)

Company	Attributable to equity holders of the Company			Total equity
	Share capital (Note 25)	Share option reserve (26i)	Retained profits	
2012	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 July 2011	12,314,168	542,228	1,416,340	14,272,736
Profit for the year	–	–	1,046,938	1,046,938
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	1,046,938	1,046,938
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 8)	–	–	(522,205)	(522,205)
At 30 June 2012	12,314,168	542,228	1,941,073	14,797,469
2011				
At 1 July 2010	12,314,168	542,228	1,321,417	14,177,813
Profit for the year	–	–	617,128	617,128
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	617,128	617,128
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 8)	–	–	(522,205)	(522,205)
At 30 June 2011	12,314,168	542,228	1,416,340	14,272,736

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

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	9,473,123	2,158,926
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,653,550	3,897,142
Amortisation of intangible assets	28,553	36,895
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11,570	9,763
Fair value loss/(gain) on derivatives	44,464	(44,464)
Interest expense	373,871	288,970
Interest income	(32,128)	(20,523)
Loss on disposal of other investments	-	32,519
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	14,553,003	6,359,228
(Increase)/decrease in:		
Inventories	(3,912,813)	(933,268)
Trade receivables	(9,128,161)	(3,688,096)
Other receivables and prepayments	(534,067)	390,126
Increase/(decrease) in:		
Trade payables	1,661,846	2,706,170
Other liabilities	2,539,065	523,850
Currency realignment	259,598	(75,079)
Total changes in working capital	(9,114,532)	(1,076,297)
Cash flows generated from operations	5,438,471	5,282,931
Interest received	32,128	20,523
Income taxes paid, net	(480,427)	(11,612)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	4,990,172	5,291,842
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment (Note (a))	(8,745,477)	(2,865,810)
Purchase of intangible assets	(140,216)	-
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	8,629	75,714
Proceeds from disposal of other investments	-	392,681
Purchase of other investments	-	(7,556)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(8,877,064)	(2,404,971)

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

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2012

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (CONT'D)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans and borrowings	(2,956,056)	(4,763,468)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	19,428,800	4,037,012
Repayment of finance leases	(486,960)	(539,726)
Dividends paid	(522,205)	(522,205)
Interest paid	(373,871)	(288,970)
Placement of restricted fixed deposit	(2,542,000)	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows generated from/ (used in) financing activities	12,547,708	(2,077,357)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,660,816	809,514
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6,385,723	5,576,209
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 19)	15,046,539	6,385,723

Note (a): Purchase of property, plant and equipment

During the financial year, the Group acquired plant and machinery and motor vehicles with an aggregate cost of \$nil (2011: \$2,126,600) by means of finance leases. The cash outflow on acquisition of plant and equipment of \$8,745,477 (2011: \$2,865,810) presented in the cash flow statement includes prepayments paid amounting to \$1,852,024 (2011: \$nil) for the purchase of plant and machinery which have yet to be delivered to a subsidiary of the Group at balance sheet date. As at the balance sheet date, the Group has outstanding payables of \$769,297 (2011: \$nil) relating to the purchase of plant and equipment.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Santak Holdings Limited is a limited liability company, which is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 31 Senoko South Road, Woodlands East Industrial Estate, Singapore 758084.

The principal activities of the Company are those of investments holding and providing managerial, administrative, supervisory and consultancy services to any company in which the Company has an interest. The principal activities of its subsidiary companies are as shown in Note 11.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("SGD" or "\$").

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards and Interpretations of FRS (INT FRS) that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Group has not adopted the following standards and interpretations which are potentially relevant to the Group that have been issued but not yet effective for the current financial period:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 12 Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	1 January 2012
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	1 July 2012
Revised FRS 19 Employee Benefits	1 January 2013
FRS 113 Fair Value Measurements	1 January 2013
Amendments to FRS 107 Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2013

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Revised FRS 27 Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2014
FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2014
FRS 112 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 32 Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014

Except for the Amendments to FRS 1, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

The Amendments to FRS 1 changes the grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that could be reclassified to profit or loss at a future point in time would be presented separately from items which will never be reclassified. The Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) is effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012. As the Amendments only affect the presentations of items that are already recognised in OCI, the Group does not expect any impact on its financial position or performance upon adoption of this standard.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

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

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

(i) Useful lives of plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these assets, to be within 5 to 8 years. The carrying amount of the Group's plant and equipment at 30 June 2012 was \$15,339,047 (2011: \$12,181,234). Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. A 10% decrease in the expected useful lives of these assets from management's estimates would result in approximately 4% (2011: 15%) decrease in the Group's profit before tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.4 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (cont'd)

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model, and management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Further details of the key assumptions applied in the impairment assessment of goodwill, are disclosed in Note 12.

(iii) Impairment of loans and receivables

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

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amount of the Group's loans and receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 32.

(b) Judgements made in applying accounting policies

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

(i) Deferred tax liabilities and income tax payable/recoverable

The Group has exposure to income taxes in several jurisdictions. Significant judgement is involved in determining the group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.4 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (cont'd)

(b) Judgements made in applying accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Deferred tax liabilities and income tax payable/recoverable (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the Group's tax payable and deferred tax liabilities as at 30 June 2012 were summarised as follows:

Provision for income tax	:	\$1,056,265 (2011: \$4,351)
Deferred tax liabilities	:	\$1,245,582 (2011: \$717,957)

(ii) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances that taxable profit will be available against which the losses and capital allowances can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Group has unutilised tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowances, tax rebates carry forward and other deductible temporary differences amounting to \$369,000 (2011: \$2,547,000), \$50,000 (2011: \$50,000), \$Nil (2011: \$268,000) and \$6,108,000 (2011: \$4,659,000) respectively. These deferred tax assets relate to subsidiary companies that have a history of losses, do not expire and may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Group. The subsidiary companies have no temporary taxable differences which could partly support the recognition of deferred tax assets. Also, there is no tax planning opportunity available that would further provide a basis for recognition.

The carrying value of unrecognised deferred tax assets at 30 June 2012 was \$1,616,000 (2011: \$945,000).

2.5 Basis of consolidation and business combinations

(a) Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.5 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

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

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

(b) Business of combinations

Business of combinations from 1 July 2009

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

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in accordance with FRS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.5 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)

(b) Business of combinations (cont'd)

Business combinations prior to 1 July 2009

In comparison to the above mentioned requirements, the following differences applied:

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition formed part of the acquisition costs.

Contingent consideration was recognised if, and only if, the Group had a present obligation, the economic outflow was more likely than not and a reliable estimate was determinable. Subsequent adjustments to the contingent consideration were recognised as part of goodwill.

2.6 Foreign currency

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

(a) Transactions and balances

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

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

(b) Consolidated financial statements

For consolidation purposes, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into SGD at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.7 *Subsidiaries*

A subsidiary company is an entity over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

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

2.8 *Property, plant and equipment*

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying property, plant and equipment. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Leasehold property is measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the fair value of the leasehold property at the end of the reporting period.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.8 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Leasehold property	50 years
Plant and machinery	5 – 8 years
Motor vehicles	5 – 10 years
Computers	2 – 5 years
Office equipment	10 years
Air-conditioners	10 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Renovation	10 years
Electrical installation	10 years
Tools and equipment	2 – 10 years

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

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

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

2.9 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

The cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Intangible assets (cont'd)

(a) Goodwill (cont'd)

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that cash-generating unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative fair values of the operations disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operation on or after 1 July 2005 are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and are recorded in the functional currency of the foreign operations and translated in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2.6.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments which arose on acquisitions of foreign operation before 1 July 2005 are deemed to be assets and liabilities of the Company and are recorded in SGD at the rates prevailing at the date of acquisition.

(b) Other intangible assets

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

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

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if the events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Intangible assets (cont'd)

(b) Other intangible assets (cont'd)

(i) Club membership

Club membership is stated at cost less impairment losses and is amortised over 18 years on a straight-line basis starting from the financial year ended 30 June 1994.

(ii) Computer software licenses

Costs of SAP application software licenses and other software licenses are stated at cost less impairment losses and are amortised over 10 years and 3 to 5 years respectively on a straight-line basis.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Club membership	Computer software licenses
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired
Useful lives and amortisation method used	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finite (2011: Finite)• Amortised over 18 years on straight-line basis (2011: 18 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finite (2011: Finite)• Amortised over 3 to 10 years on straight-line basis (2011: 3 to 10 years)
Impairment testing	Annually and more frequently when an indication of impairment exists.	Annually and more frequently when an indication of impairment exists.
Review of amortisation period and method	Amortisation period and method are reviewed at end of each financial year.	Amortisation period and method are reviewed at end of each financial year.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

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

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

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

2.11 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by FRS 39. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include exchange differences, interest and dividend income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.11 Financial assets (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (cont'd)

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

(b) Loans and receivables

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

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those, which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial asset are recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less impairment loss.

Derecognition

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

(b) Financial assets carried at cost

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence of impairment include (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor, (ii) information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in equity instrument may not be recovered; and (iii) a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its costs. 'Significant' is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost.

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses in respect of equity instruments are not recognised in profit or loss; increase in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in profit or loss. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed in profit or loss.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at bank and on hand, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.14 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials – purchase costs on a weighted average cost basis; and
- Finished goods and work-in-progress – costs of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.15 Provisions

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

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

2.16 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Other financial liabilities

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

Derecognition

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.17 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Employee leave entitlement

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

(c) Employee share option plans

Employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share options as consideration for services rendered ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which the share options are granted. In valuing the share options, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Company ('market conditions'), if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in the employee share option reserve, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('the vesting date'). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vested irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied.

2.18 Borrowing costs

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.19 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date: whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 January 2005, the date of inception is deemed to be 1 January 2005 in accordance with the transitional requirements of INT FRS 104.

As lessee

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

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

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

2.20 Revenue

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

(a) Sales of goods

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.20 Revenue (cont'd)

(b) Commission income

Commission income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(c) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2.21 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

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

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

(b) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.21 Taxes (cont'd)

(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.

(c) Sales tax

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.22 Segment reporting

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

2.23 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

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

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

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

2.24 Financial guarantee

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

Financial guarantees are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantees are recognised as income in profit or loss over the period of the guarantee. If it is probable that the liability will be higher than the amount initially recognised less amortisation, the liability is recorded at the higher amount with the difference charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.25 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

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

3. REVENUE

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Sale of goods	56,176,733		43,020,695
Commission income	85,142		101,008
	<u>56,261,875</u>		<u>43,121,703</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Sale of scrap	1,341,753		705,148
Foreign exchange gain, net	621,252		–
Others	45,665		39,233
	<u>2,008,670</u>		<u>744,381</u>

5. FINANCE COSTS FINANCE INCOME

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
(A) FINANCE COSTS			
Interest expense on:			
- term loans	(303,557)		(231,628)
- finance leases	(70,314)		(57,342)
	<u>(373,871)</u>		<u>(288,970)</u>
(B) FINANCE INCOME			
Interest income from:			
- bank balances	32,128		20,523

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before taxation:

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Employee benefits expense (Note 27)	13,522,986		11,213,861
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,653,550		3,897,142
Amortisation of intangible assets	28,553		36,895
Directors' remuneration included in staff costs			
- Directors of the Company	435,554		295,285
- Directors of subsidiary companies	1,128,593		670,534
Directors' fees	140,822		110,000
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net	(621,252)		1,090,966

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION (CONT'D)

	2012	Group 2011
	\$	\$
Operating lease expenses	573,423	534,942
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11,570	9,763
Loss on disposal of other investments	–	32,519
Audit fees:		
- Auditors of the Company	132,500	130,000
- Other auditors	7,189	7,317
Non-audit fees:		
- Auditors of the Company	11,650	12,860
- Other auditors	1,984	584

7. TAXATION

Major components of income tax

The major components of income tax for the years ended 30 June 2012 and 2011 are:

	2012	Group 2011
	\$	\$
Current income tax		
- Current income taxation	(1,491,412)	(5,718)
- (Underprovision)/overprovision in respect of previous years	(34,558)	1,318
Deferred tax		
- Original and reversal of temporary differences	13,927	53,958
- Underprovision in respect of previous years	(210,457)	–
- Undistributed earnings of a subsidiary company	(5,345)	–
Tax (expense)/credit	(1,727,845)	49,558

Relationship between tax (expense)/credit and accounting profit

The reconciliation between tax (expense)/credit and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the years ended 30 June 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

	2012	Group 2011
	\$	\$
Profit before taxation	9,473,123	2,158,926

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

7. TAXATION (CONT'D)

Relationship between tax (expense)/credit and accounting profit (cont'd)

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the countries where the Group operates	(2,241,827)		(364,333)
Adjustments:			
Non-deductible expenses	(101,892)		(85,808)
Income not subject to taxation	1,978		320
Effect of partial tax exemption and tax relief	177,917		399,828
Benefits from previously unrecognised tax losses	886,448		299,900
Deferred tax assets not recognised	(206,093)		(210,952)
(Under) / overprovision in respect of previous years	(245,015)		1,318
Others	639		9,285
	(1,727,845)		49,558

As at 30 June 2012, the Group has unutilised tax losses, and unabsorbed capital allowances, tax rebates and other deductible temporary differences amounting to approximately \$369,000 (2011: \$2,547,000) and \$50,000 (2011: \$50,000), \$nil (2011: \$268,000) and \$6,108,000 (2011: \$4,659,000) respectively that are available for offset against future taxable profits of the respective companies in which the temporary differences arose, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability. The use of these capital allowances and tax losses is subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation of the respective countries in which the companies operate.

8. DIVIDENDS

	Group and Company	2011
	2012	\$
	\$	\$
Declared and paid during the financial year :		
<i>Dividends on ordinary shares :</i>		
First and final exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2011: 0.50 cents (2010: 0.50 cents) per share	522,205	522,205

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

8. DIVIDENDS (CONT'D)

	Group and Company	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Proposed but not recognised as a liability as at 30 June:		
<i>Dividends on ordinary shares, subject to shareholders' approval at the AGM :</i>		
First and final exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2012: 0.50 cents (2011: 0.50 cents) per share	522,205	522,205
Special exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2012: 1.00 cents (2011: nil) per share	1,044,410	–
	<u>1,566,615</u>	<u>522,205</u>

These financial statements do not reflect the proposed dividends, which will be accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of accumulated profits in the financial year ending 30 June 2013.

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year, net of tax, attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year, net of tax, attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following reflects the profit for the year and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended 30 June 2012 and 2011:

	Group	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company for basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>7,745,278</u>	<u>2,208,484</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	104,440,980	104,440,980
Effect of dilution: - share options	<u>210,000</u>	–
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	<u>104,650,980</u>	<u>104,440,980</u>

3,380,000 (2011: 5,690,000) share options granted under the Santak Share Option Scheme 2001 have not been included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are anti-dilutive for the current and previous financial years respectively.

Since the end of the financial year, a Director has exercised the options to acquire 600,000 (2011: nil) ordinary shares. There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares since the reporting date and before the completion of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	At valuation Leasehold property \$	Plant and machinery \$	Motor vehicles \$	Computers \$	Office equipment \$	At cost Air- conditioners \$	Furniture and fittings \$	Renovation \$	Electrical installation \$	Tools and equipment \$	Total \$
At 1 July 2010	4,500,000	45,373,676	1,005,911	745,889	175,650	605,605	556,022	1,480,882	2,017,421	1,871,364	58,332,420
Additions	-	4,477,188	369,343	13,346	6,600	41,058	14,262	65,375	19,400	304,441	5,311,013
Disposals	-	-	(371,630)	(4,041)	(2,674)	(45,519)	-	-	-	-	(423,864)
Exchange differences	-	(1,539,913)	(20,319)	(16,687)	(4,066)	(19,575)	(27,468)	(99,305)	(130,919)	(97,784)	(1,956,036)
At 30 June and 1 July 2011	4,500,000	48,310,951	983,305	738,507	175,510	581,569	542,816	1,446,952	1,905,902	2,078,021	61,263,533
Additions	-	6,373,865	300,238	15,846	1,386	390,010	2,897	216,500	140,400	221,608	7,662,750
Disposals	-	(42,073)	(38,601)	(8,405)	(8,550)	(42,500)	-	-	-	-	(140,129)
Revaluation surplus	1,894,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,894,161
Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	(394,161)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(394,161)
Exchange differences	-	1,086,543	13,163	9,145	2,288	15,293	16,754	66,153	82,756	73,677	1,365,772
At 30 June 2012	6,000,000	55,729,286	1,258,105	755,093	170,634	944,372	562,467	1,729,605	2,129,058	2,373,306	71,651,926
Accumulated depreciation											
At 1 July 2010	131,387	33,852,528	573,532	641,794	143,821	418,534	339,520	708,284	913,514	1,692,888	39,415,802
Depreciation charge for the year	131,387	3,032,714	84,616	71,991	7,827	37,609	36,182	127,213	163,374	204,229	3,897,142
Disposals	-	-	(290,793)	(4,005)	(2,674)	(44,135)	-	-	-	-	(341,607)
Exchange differences	-	(755,525)	(10,190)	(15,366)	(2,383)	(8,727)	(12,680)	(41,720)	(49,353)	(81,785)	(977,729)
At 30 June and 1 July 2011	262,774	36,129,717	357,165	694,414	146,591	403,281	363,022	793,777	1,027,535	1,815,332	41,993,608
Depreciation charge for the year	131,387	3,702,055	89,237	35,338	7,336	45,090	36,422	144,593	174,052	288,040	4,653,550
Disposals	-	(27,683)	(34,359)	(8,405)	(6,983)	(42,500)	-	-	-	-	(119,930)
Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	(394,161)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(394,161)
Exchange differences	-	586,150	6,099	8,637	1,461	6,516	8,731	31,811	37,848	60,812	748,065
At 30 June 2012	-	40,390,239	418,142	729,984	148,405	412,387	408,175	970,181	1,239,435	2,164,184	46,881,132
Net carrying amount											
At 30 June 2011	4,237,226	12,181,234	626,140	44,093	28,919	178,288	179,794	653,175	878,367	262,689	19,269,925
At 30 June 2012	6,000,000	15,339,047	839,963	25,109	22,229	531,985	154,292	759,424	889,623	209,122	24,770,794

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Company	Computers \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
Cost			
At 1 July 2010	275,940	176,557	452,497
Additions	4,622	321,418	326,040
At 30 June and 1 July 2011	280,562	497,975	778,537
Additions	2,651	–	2,651
At 30 June 2012	283,213	497,975	781,188
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 July 2010	199,875	62,927	262,802
Depreciation charge for the year	55,011	24,103	79,114
At 30 June and 1 July 2011	254,886	87,030	341,916
Depreciation charge for the year	22,104	43,148	65,252
At 30 June 2012	276,990	130,178	407,168
Net carrying amount			
At 30 June 2011	25,676	410,945	436,621
At 30 June 2012	6,223	367,797	374,020

Revaluation of leasehold property

The leasehold property of the Group was revalued at 30 June 2012 based on independent professional valuations carried out by an accredited valuer. These valuations are determined by the valuer based on the direct comparison method that makes reference to recent market transactions.

If the leasehold property was stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, the net carrying amount would have been \$2,731,000 (2011: \$2,819,000).

Assets held under finance leases

The carrying amount of plant and machinery and motor vehicles of the Group held under finance leases at the balance sheet date were \$1,758,000 (2011: \$2,045,000) and \$424,000 (2011: \$496,000) respectively. The Company's motor vehicles were held under finance leases.

Leased assets are pledged as security for the related finance lease liabilities.

Assets pledged as security

In addition to assets under finance leases, the Group's leasehold property was mortgaged to a bank as security for term loans (Note 22). The leasehold property is a Jurong Town Corporation ("JTC") detached factory located at 31 Senoko South Road on a leasehold land area of 8,944 square metres. The leasehold property is subject to a 30 years lease commencing from 16 September 1993 with an entitlement for a further term of 30 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

11. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

(a) These comprise:

	Company	
	2012 \$	2011 \$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	8,356,338	8,356,338
Impairment losses	(243,162)	–
	8,113,176	8,356,338

In the current financial year, management has fully written down the investment in Santak Industrial Pte Ltd.

(b) Details of subsidiary companies as at 30 June are as follows:

Name of company	Country of incorporation and place of business	Principal activities	Percentage of equity held		Cost of investment	
			2012 %	2011 %	2012 \$	2011 \$
Held by the Company						
Santak Metal Manufacturing Pte Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	Manufacture of precision machined components	100	100	8,113,173	8,113,173
Santak Industrial Pte Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	Trading and distribution of electronic, electrical and mechanical components/ products	100	100	243,162	243,162
Santak Electronics Pte Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	Trading and distribution of electronic, electrical and mechanical components/ products (currently dormant)	100	100	3	3
					8,356,338	8,356,338

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

11. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONT'D)

(b) Details of subsidiary companies as at 30 June are as follows (cont'd):

Name of company	Country of incorporation and place of business	Principal activities	Percentage of equity held	
			2012 %	2011 %
Held by Santak Metal Manufacturing Pte Ltd				
Santak Metal Manufacturing (Wuxi) Co., Ltd ⁽²⁾	Wuxi, People's Republic of China	Manufacture of precision machined components, sub-assembly, die-casting as well as mould/ fixture design and fabrication	100	100
Wuxi Tech Precision Engineering Co., Ltd ⁽²⁾	Wuxi, People's Republic of China	Manufacture of precision machined components, mould/ fixture design and fabrication	100	100
T.N.K. Precision Engineering Work Pte Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	Manufacture of precision machined components (currently dormant)	100	100
Hang Yip Metal Manufacturing Pte Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	Manufacture of precision machined components (currently dormant)	100	100
Held by Santak Electronics Pte Ltd				
Santak Electronics Sdn Bhd ⁽³⁾	Malaysia	Manufacture of electronic, electrical and mechanical components and products (currently dormant)	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore.

⁽²⁾ Audited by Wuxi Zhongxin Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd, a firm of Certified Public Accountants in Wuxi, People's Republic of China.

⁽³⁾ Audited by Low & Co., a firm of Chartered Accountants in Malaysia.

As required by Rule 716 of the Section B of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited: Rules of Catalyst, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company have satisfied themselves that the appointment of different auditors for its overseas subsidiary companies would not compromise the standard and effectiveness of the audit of the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Goodwill \$	Club membership \$	Computer software licenses \$	Total \$
Cost				
At 1 July 2010	257,096	150,000	374,400	781,496
Net exchange differences	–	–	(12,768)	(12,768)
At 30 June and 1 July 2011	257,096	150,000	361,632	768,728
Addition	–	–	140,216	140,216
Net exchange differences	–	–	7,980	7,980
At 30 June 2012	257,096	150,000	509,828	916,924
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 July 2010	–	116,166	226,692	342,858
Amortisation	–	2,334	34,561	36,895
Net exchange differences	–	–	(11,355)	(11,355)
At 30 June and 1 July 2011	–	118,500	249,898	368,398
Amortisation	–	2,334	26,219	28,553
Net exchange differences	–	–	7,808	7,808
At 30 June 2012	–	120,834	283,925	404,759
Net carrying amount				
At 30 June 2011	257,096	31,500	111,734	400,330
At 30 June 2012	257,096	29,166	225,903	512,165

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

Company	Computer software license \$
Cost	
At 1 July 2010, 30 June and 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012	<u>210,000</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 July 2010	80,500
Amortisation	<u>21,000</u>
At 30 June and 1 July 2011	101,500
Amortisation	<u>21,000</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>122,500</u>
Net carrying amount	
At 30 June 2011	<u>108,500</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>87,500</u>

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to Group's cash-generating units identified according to country of operation and business segment for impairment testing.

Carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the Group's cash-generating unit is as follows:

	Precision engineering and assembly	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
North Asia	<u>257,096</u>	257,096

The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 10.4% (2011: 4.6%) per annum. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the average growth rate for the industry. The discount rate used is pre-tax and reflects specific risks relating to the precision engineering and assembly segment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

13. RESTRICTED FIXED DEPOSIT

Restricted fixed deposit consists of a fixed deposit pledged to a bank to secure credit facilities (Note 22) granted to and utilised by a subsidiary company. The withdrawal of any part of the fixed deposit is restricted until the liabilities under the said banking facilities have been fully discharged. Restricted fixed deposit is classified as non-current due to the non-current nature of the term loans drawn under these banking facilities.

Restricted fixed deposit earns interests at the bank's prevailing fixed deposit rates.

14. INVENTORIES

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Balance sheet:			
Raw materials	1,192,479		1,546,323
Work-in-progress	6,610,449		2,149,308
Finished goods	1,757,031		1,951,515
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total inventories at lower of cost and net realisable value	9,559,959		5,647,146
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Income statement:			
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	43,165,664		35,842,565
Inclusive of the following charge/(credit)			
- inventories written down	568,873		297,180
- reversal of write down of inventories	(501,792)		(322,588)
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The reversal of write down of inventories is made when the related inventories were utilised or sold above their carrying amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

15. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Trade receivables	21,604,470		12,484,497
Less : Allowance for doubtful receivables	<u>(82,116)</u>		<u>(90,304)</u>
	<u>21,522,354</u>		<u>12,394,193</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair values on initial recognition.

Included in trade receivables at 30 June were trade receivables from a customer amounting to \$732,545 (2011: \$nil) sold to a bank under factoring arrangements. These factored trade receivables was included in trade receivables as the Group still retained the risk and rewards associated with the delay and default in payment by customers. These factored trade receivables were secured by credit insurance policies from a financial institution.

Trade receivables denominated in foreign currencies at 30 June are as follows:

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
United States Dollar	14,062,950		6,846,636
Renminbi	<u>7,308,758</u>		<u>5,382,311</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

15. TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group has trade receivables amounting to \$4,851,936 (2011: \$4,221,761) that are past due at the balance sheet date but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their ageing at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Trade receivables past due:			
Lesser than 30 days	3,668,746		3,010,755
30 to 90 days	887,977		1,203,425
91 to 120 days	295,213		7,581
	<u>4,851,936</u>		<u>4,221,761</u>

Receivables that are impaired

The Group's trade receivables that are impaired at the balance sheet date and the movement of the allowance account used to record the impairment are as follows:

	2012	Group	2011
	\$	Individually impaired	\$
Trade receivables – nominal	82,116		90,304
Less : Allowance for doubtful receivables	<u>(82,116)</u>		<u>(90,304)</u>
	–		–

	2012	Group	2011
	\$	Individually impaired	\$
Movement in allowance			
At 1 July	90,304		92,193
Write-back	(8,897)		–
Exchange differences	709		(1,889)
	<u>82,116</u>		<u>90,304</u>
At 30 June			

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

The write-back of allowance is made when the related trade receivables were collected.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

16. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2012 \$	Group 2011 \$
Deposits	332,853	199,354
Sundry receivables	12,300	1,657
	<u>345,153</u>	<u>201,011</u>

17. DUE FROM SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (NON-TRADE)

The amounts due from subsidiary companies are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

18. DERIVATIVES

	Contract/ Notional amount \$	Group 2012 Asset \$	Contract/ Notional amount \$	Group 2011 Asset \$
Forward currency contracts	–	–	2,132,730	44,464

Forward currency contracts are used to hedge foreign currency risk arising from the Group's sales and purchases denominated in USD for which firm commitments existed at the end of the previous financial year, extending to November 2011.

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at bank and on hand.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

As at 30 June 2012, the Group had available, undrawn committed banking facilities of \$19,739,000 (2011: \$6,084,000) in respect of which all conditions precedent had been met.

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies at 30 June are as follows:

	2012 \$	Group 2011 \$
United States Dollar	11,675,199	1,341,896
Renminbi	2,560,770	4,071,023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONT'D)

The Renminbi is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. Under the People's Republic of China ("PRC") foreign exchange control regulations and administration of settlement, sales and payment of foreign exchange regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange Renminbi for foreign currencies through banks that are authorised to conduct foreign exchange business.

20. TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 90 days' terms.

Trade payables denominated in foreign currencies at 30 June are as follows:

	2012 \$	Group 2011 \$
United States Dollar	1,020,369	605,872
Renminbi	6,698,206	5,644,515

21. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Group		Company	
	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$
Accrued operating expenses	3,980,604	1,820,751	823,545	189,208
Sundry payables	1,603,098	1,183,010	105,145	166,588
Advances from customers	728,421	–	–	–
	6,312,123	3,003,761	928,690	355,796

Other liabilities are non-interest bearing and are granted average credit terms of three to six months.

22. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Maturities	2012 \$	Group 2011 \$
Secured term loans			
Term loan I – USD loan	2010 – 2018	467,536	522,718
Term loan II – USD loan	2010 – 2013	401,084	738,888
Term loan III – SGD loan	2009 – 2013	1,191,385	1,982,903
Term loan IV – USD loan	2011	–	58,669
Term loan V – SGD loan	2010 – 2014	1,384,472	1,999,793
Term loan VI – SGD loan	2011 – 2013	583,330	–
Term loan VII – SGD loan	2012	1,500,000	–
Term loan VIII – SGD loan	2012	1,000,000	–
Term loan IX – SGD loan	2012	500,000	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

22. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

	Maturities	2012 \$	Group 2011 \$
Term loan X – SGD loan	2011 – 2015	3,477,311	–
Term loan XI – SGD loan	2012 – 2016	1,413,937	–
Term loan XII – USD loan	2012 – 2015	4,235,679	–
Term loan XIII – USD loan	2012	2,296,355	–
Term loan XIV – USD loan	2012	2,542,000	–
Total term loans		20,993,089	5,302,971
Bank advances on factored trade receivables (Note 15)	2012	732,545	–
Total loans and borrowings		21,725,634	5,302,971
Due within 12 months		13,245,372	1,887,400
Due after 12 months		8,480,262	3,415,571
		21,725,634	5,302,971

- (a) Term loans I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIII and XIV are secured by: -
- (i) a legal mortgage over a subsidiary company's leasehold property as disclosed in Note 10 of the financial statements
 - (ii) a letter of charge and set-off over a subsidiary company's fixed deposit as disclosed in Note 13 of the financial statements; and
 - (iii) a corporate guarantee from the Company.
- (b) Term loans VI and XI are secured by a corporate guarantee from the Company.
- (c) Term loan I is repayable over 91 months commencing from December 2010 and bears interests at 1.5% per annum over the 1-month Singapore Inter Bank Offer Rate ("SIBOR").
- (d) Term loan II is repayable over 32 months commencing from December 2010 and bears interests at 1.5% per annum over the 1-month SIBOR.
- (e) Term loan III is repayable over 48 months commencing from December 2009 and bears interests at 5% per annum.
- (f) Term loan IV is repayable over 72 months commencing from August 2005 and bears interests at an effective interest rate of 1.78% per annum in 2011. The loan was fully settled during the current financial year.
- (g) Term loan V is repayable over 48 months commencing from October 2010 and bears interests at 2.25% per annum over the 6-month SIBOR.
- (h) Term loan VI is repayable over 24 months commencing from September 2011 and bears interests at 2.25% per annum over the prevailing cost of funds of the bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

22. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

- (i) Term loan VII is a revolving credit facility maturing in August 2012 and bears interests at the higher of 1.75% per annum above the bank's prevailing swap offer rate or 1.75% per annum above the prevailing cost of funds of the bank. Subject to the bank's approval, the loan may be rolled-over upon maturity for periods of up to 6 months at each roll-over date.
- (j) Term loan VIII is a revolving credit facility maturing in December 2012 and bears interests at higher of 1.75% per annum above the bank's prevailing swap offer rate or 1.75% per annum above the prevailing cost of funds of the bank. Subject to the bank's approval, the loan may be rolled-over upon maturity for periods of up to 6 months at each roll-over date.
- (k) Term loan IX is a revolving credit facility maturity in November 2012 and bears interests at the higher of 1.75% per annum above the bank's prevailing swap offer rate or 1.75% per annum above the prevailing cost of funds of the bank. Subject to the bank's approval, the loan may be rolled-over upon maturity for the periods of up to 6 months at each roll-over date.
- (l) Term loan X is repayable over 48 months commencing from December 2011 and bears interests at the higher of 2.25% per annum above the bank's 3-month swap offer rate or 2.25% per annum over the 3-month cost of funds of the bank.
- (m) Term loan XI is repayable over 48 months commencing from April 2012 and bears interests at 4.5% per annum.
- (n) Term loan XII is repayable over 27 months commencing from June 2012 and bears interests at the higher of 2.75% per annum over 3-month SIBOR or 2.75% per annum over the prevailing 3-month cost of funds of the bank.
- (o) Term loan XIII is repayable over 21 months commencing from January 2013 and bears interests at the higher of 2.75% per annum over the prevailing SIBOR or 2.75% per annum over the prevailing cost of funds of the bank.
- (p) Term loan XIV is a revolving credit facility maturing in December 2012 and bears interests at the higher of 2.25% per annum above the prevailing SIBOR or 2.25% per annum above the prevailing cost of the bank. Subject to the bank's approval, the loan may be rolled-over upon maturity for periods of up to 6 months at each roll-over date.
- (q) Bank advances on factored trade receivables bears interests at the higher of 1.75% per annum over the prevailing SIBOR or 1.75% per annum over the bank's prevailing cost of funds until payment is received by the bank. The bank advances on factored trade receivables are secured by credit insurance policies on the factored receivables.

23. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASES

The Group's property, plant and equipment include leased plant and machinery and motor vehicles used in the business operations of the precision engineering and assembly division. These leases are classified as finance leases, which expire over the next 10 years and do not contain restrictions concerning dividends, additional debt or further leasing. The effective interest rates in the leases range from 3.59% to 6.61% (2011: 3.59% to 6.61%) per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

23. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASES (CONT'D)

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

Group	Maturities	Minimum lease payments	Present value of payments	Minimum lease payments	Present value of payments
		2012 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2011 \$
Not later than one year	2012	545,268	496,937	557,276	486,961
Later than one year but not later than five years	2013 - 2016	800,767	749,727	1,307,562	1,212,571
More than five years	2021	108,958	103,467	147,430	137,559
Total minimum lease payments		1,454,993	1,350,131	2,012,268	1,837,091
Less: amounts representing finance charges		(104,862)	–	(175,177)	–
Present value of minimum lease payments		1,350,131	1,350,131	1,837,091	1,837,091
Company	Maturities	Minimum lease payments	Present value of payments	Minimum lease payments	Present value of payments
		2012 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2011 \$
Not later than one year	2012	53,772	42,949	55,078	42,325
Later than one year but not later than five years	2013 - 2016	197,430	163,878	212,730	172,734
More than five years	2021	108,958	103,467	147,430	137,560
Total minimum lease payments		360,160	310,294	415,238	352,619
Less: amounts representing finance charges		(49,866)	–	(62,619)	–
Present value of minimum lease payments		310,294	310,294	352,619	352,619

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

24. DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred income tax as at 30 June relates to the following:

	Group				Company	
	Consolidated balance sheet		Consolidated income statement		Balance sheet	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred tax liabilities						
Differences in depreciation for tax purposes	(684,540)	(480,652)	203,888	(134,835)	(12,064)	(19,120)
Revaluation of leasehold property to fair value	(555,697)	(237,305)	(7,358)	(7,358)	–	–
Undistributed earnings of a subsidiary company	(5,345)	–	5,345	–	–	–
	(1,245,582)	(717,957)				
Deferred tax assets						
Unutilised tax losses	–	–	–	88,235	–	–
	–	–			–	–
			201,875	(53,958)		

25. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company			
	2012	2012	2011	2011
	No. of shares	\$	No. of shares	\$
<i>Ordinary shares issued and fully paid</i>				
At beginning and end of the year	104,440,980	12,314,168	104,440,980	12,314,168

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

The Company has a share option scheme (Note 27) under which options to subscribe for the Company's ordinary shares have been granted to employees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

26. OTHER RESERVES

(i) Share option reserve

Share option reserve represents the equity-settled share options granted to employees (Note 27). The reserve is made up of the cumulative value of services received from employees recorded on grant of equity-settled share options.

	Group and Company	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
At beginning and end of the year	<u>542,228</u>	<u>542,228</u>

(ii) Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve records increases in the fair value of leasehold property and decreases to the extent that such decreases relate to increases on the same asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income.

	Group	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
At beginning of the year	894,502	894,502
Surplus on revaluation of leasehold property (Note 10)	1,894,161	–
Deferred tax on revaluation of leasehold property	(325,750)	–
Net surplus on revaluation of leasehold property	<u>1,568,411</u>	–
At end of the year	<u>2,462,913</u>	<u>894,502</u>

(iii) Statutory reserves

In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), Santak Metal Manufacturing (Wuxi) Co., Ltd. and Wuxi Tech Precision Engineering Co., Ltd. (the "subsidiary companies") are required to set up statutory reserves by way of appropriations from their statutory net profit. The subsidiary companies are required to allocate at least 10% of their net profit after taxation to the statutory reserves until the balance of their respective statutory reserves reach 50% of their respective registered capital. The statutory reserves may be used to offset accumulated losses or increase the registered capitals of the subsidiary companies, amongst others, which are subject to the approval from the PRC authorities.

	Group	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
At beginning and end of the year	694,645	694,645
Transfer from retained profits	44,591	–
At end of the year	<u>739,236</u>	<u>694,645</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

26. OTHER RESERVES (CONT'D)

(iv) Translation reserve

The translation reserve records exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency.

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
At beginning of the year	(858,204)		196,502
Net effect of exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements of foreign operations	921,187		(1,054,706)
At end of the year	<u>62,983</u>		<u>(858,204)</u>

(v) Fair value adjustment reserve

Fair value adjustment reserve records the cumulative fair value changes, net of tax, of available-for-sale financial assets until they are disposed or impaired.

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
At beginning of the year	–		(30,721)
Realisation of fair value loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	–		30,721
At end of the year	<u>–</u>		<u>–</u>

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Employee benefits expense (including executive directors):			
Salaries, wages and bonuses	10,739,932		8,803,133
Central Provident Fund contributions	2,050,192		1,722,123
Other personnel expenses	732,862		688,605
	<u>13,522,986</u>		<u>11,213,861</u>

Santak Share Option Scheme 2001

The Santak Share Option Scheme 2001 (the "Scheme") was approved and adopted at the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting held on 12 March 2001 to enable eligible Directors and employees of the Company and of the Group, other than controlling shareholders of the Company and their associates, to participate in the equity of the Company. The Scheme is administered by the Remuneration Committee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONT'D)

Santak Share Option Scheme 2001 (cont'd)

The total number of new shares over which options may be granted pursuant to the Scheme shall not exceed 15% of the issued share capital of the Company on the date immediately preceding the offer date of the options ("Offer Date"). All options to be issued to executives of the Group and non-executive Directors of the Company will have a term no longer than 10 years and 5 years respectively. Persons who are controlling shareholders and their associates shall not be eligible to participate in the Scheme. The exercise price of all options granted for new ordinary shares of the Company must not be less than 80% of the average of the last dealt prices of the shares of the Company for the five market days preceding the Offer Date as determined by the Remuneration Committee. Options granted at market price are exercisable after the first anniversary of the Offer Date. Options granted at a discount to market price are not exercisable before the second anniversary of the Offer Date. The grant of an option shall be accepted within 30 days from the Offer Date and accompanied by payment to the Company of a nominal consideration of \$1.

Details of the number and weighted average exercise prices ("WAEP") of, and the movements in share options during the year are as follows:

	No. 2012	WAEP 2012 \$	No. 2011	WAEP 2011 \$
Outstanding at beginning of year	5,690,000	0.201	7,090,000	0.209
Lapsed during the year	-	-	(1,400,000)	0.239
Outstanding at end of year ¹	5,690,000	0.201	5,690,000	0.201
Exercisable at end of year	5,690,000	0.201	5,690,000	0.201

¹ The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was \$0.145 to \$0.239 (2011: \$0.145 to \$0.239). The weighted average remaining contractual life for these options is 2.7 years (2011: 3.7 years).

No new share options have been granted during the year. In 2006, the fair value of share options as at the date of grant was estimated using a binomial option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The inputs to the model used in 2006 are shown below:

Dividend yield (%)	1.784
Expected volatility (%)	64.7
Historical volatility (%)	64.7
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.46
Expected life of option (years)	4
Weighted average share price at grant date (\$)	0.225

The expected life of the options was based on historical data and was not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that might occur. The expected volatility reflected the assumption that the historical volatility was indicative of future trends, which might also not necessarily be the actual outcome. No other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) Operating lease commitments

The Group has various operating lease agreements for its offices and factory premises. These leases have an average tenure of between 5 and 60 years with no contingent rent provision included in the contracts. Most leases contain renewable options. Lease terms do not contain restrictions on the Group's activities concerning dividends, additional debt or further leasing. Operating lease payments recognised in the consolidated income statement during the year amounted to \$573,423 (2011: \$534,942).

Future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are as follows:

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Not later than one year	919,601		512,949
Later than one year but not later than five years	2,790,980		1,447,093
Later than five years	5,006,735		4,875,450
	<u>8,717,316</u>		<u>6,835,492</u>

(b) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for as at the balance sheet date but not recognised in the financial statements is as follows:

	2012	Group	2011
	\$		\$
Commitments in respect of property, plant and equipment	<u>2,047,000</u>		<u>6,262,000</u>

(c) Contingent liabilities

Corporate guarantees

The Company issued corporate guarantees amounting to approximately \$80,398,000 (2011: \$18,628,000) in favour of certain financial institutions for banking and finance lease facilities granted to and utilised by a subsidiary company. The fair value of such guarantees was not significant in the current and previous financial year.

At the end of the reporting period, the outstanding liabilities of the subsidiary company which were secured by the abovementioned corporate guarantees amounted to approximately \$22,765,000 (2011: \$6,787,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Purchase of services

In addition to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Group and related parties who are not members of the Group took place during the year at terms agreed between the parties:

Related parties	Rendering of advisory services	
	2012 \$	2011 \$
Controlling shareholder	595,000	386,000
Other director's interest	194,000	113,000

Other director's interest

The Company has entered into a contract with Strategic Alliance Capital Pte Ltd ("SAC"), a company of which a Director of the Company is a member and has a substantial financial interest, for the provision of advisory and consultancy services. As at 30 June 2012, \$97,700 (2011: \$17,000) due to SAC was outstanding.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

	2012 \$	Group 2011 \$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,753,083	1,191,957
Central Provident Fund contributions	67,420	59,704
	<u>1,820,503</u>	<u>1,251,661</u>
Comprise amounts paid to:		
Directors of the Company	576,376	405,285
Other key management personnel	1,244,127	846,376
	<u>1,820,503</u>	<u>1,251,661</u>

Directors' interests in an employee share option plan

At 30 June 2012, one (2011: one) of the Company's Directors held options to purchase ordinary shares of the Company under the Santak Share Option Scheme 2001 (Note 27), as follows:

- 600,000 (2011: 600,000) ordinary shares at a price of \$0.145 each, exercisable between 22 June 2005 and 21 June 2014;
- 800,000 (2011: 800,000) ordinary shares at a price of \$0.239 each, exercisable between 15 September 2006 and 14 September 2015.

No share option was granted or exercised by the Directors during the year.

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised on a world-wide basis into three main operating divisions, namely Precision engineering and assembly, Trading and distribution and Investment and management services:

Precision engineering and assembly :	Manufacture of precision machined components, sub-assembly, die-casting as well as mould/fixture design and fabrication.
Trading and distribution :	Trading and distribution of electronic, electrical and mechanical components/products.
Investment and management services :	Investments holding, provision of management, administrative, supervisory and consultancy services to Group entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain respects, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Transfer prices between operating segments took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial years.

(a) Operating segment

The following table presents revenue and results information regarding the Group's operating segments for the years ended 30 June 2012 and 2011.

2012	Precision engineering and assembly \$	Trading and distribution \$	Investment and management services \$	Adjustments and eliminations \$	Notes	Total \$
Revenue						
Sales to external customers	54,835,173	1,426,702	–	–		56,261,875
Inter-segment sales	350,591	3,549	3,190,000	(3,544,140)	A	–
Total revenue	55,185,764	1,430,251	3,190,000	(3,544,140)		56,261,875
Results						
Interest income	(31,929)	(199)	–	–		(32,128)
Interest expenses	361,119	–	12,752	–		373,871
Depreciation and amortisation	4,595,384	468	86,251	–		4,682,103
Other non-cash expenses	580,443	–	–	–	B	580,443
Taxation	(1,692,738)	–	(35,107)	–		(1,727,845)
Segment profit/(loss)	7,828,599	(115,209)	1,046,938	(1,015,050)	C	7,745,278
Assets						
Additions to non-current assets	7,800,170	145	2,651	–	D	7,802,966
Segment assets	75,833,691	490,838	16,078,896	(15,526,809)	E	76,876,616
Liabilities						
Segment liabilities	45,982,909	733,302	1,281,427	(7,670,878)	F	40,326,760

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

(a) Operating segment (cont'd)

2011	Precision engineering and assembly \$	Trading and distribution \$	Investment and management services \$	Adjustments and eliminations \$	Notes	Total \$
Revenue						
Sales to external customers	40,863,240	2,258,463	–	–		43,121,703
Inter-segment sales	1,053,709	9,479	1,934,000	(2,997,188)	A	–
Total revenue	41,916,949	2,267,942	1,934,000	(2,997,188)		43,121,703
Results						
Interest income	20,287	236	–	–		20,523
Interest expenses	(284,931)	–	(4,039)	–		(288,970)
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,833,372)	(551)	(100,114)	–		(3,934,037)
Others non-cash expenses	(339,462)	–	–	–	B	(339,462)
Taxation	35,762	1,314	12,482	–		49,558
Segment profit/(loss)	2,320,014	(177,470)	617,128	(551,188)	C	2,208,484
Assets						
Additions to non-current assets	4,984,443	530	326,040	–	D	5,311,013
Segment assets	43,398,314	761,671	15,001,201	(14,482,691)	E	44,678,495
Liabilities						
Segment liabilities	22,614,048	882,176	728,465	(6,383,379)	F	17,841,310

Notes: *Nature of adjustments and eliminations to arrive at amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements*

A *Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.*

B *Other non-cash expenses consist of provisions and fixed assets disposal as presented in the respective notes to the financial statements.*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

(a) Operating segment (cont'd)

- C *The following item is added to/(deducted from) segment profit/(loss) to arrive at "Profit/(loss) before taxation" presented in the consolidated income statement:*

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Unallocated exchange differences	3,212	3,188
Inter-segment income	1,255,000	548,000
Impairment of a subsidiary company	(243,162)	–
	1,015,050	551,188

- D *Additions to non-current assets mainly consists of addition to plant and machinery and other investments.*

- E *The following items are deducted from segment assets to arrive at total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet:*

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Investments in subsidiary companies	(8,113,176)	(8,356,338)
Inter-segment assets	(7,413,633)	(6,126,353)
	(15,526,809)	(14,482,691)

- F *The following item is deducted from segment liabilities to arrive at total liabilities reported in the consolidated balance sheet:*

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Inter-segment liabilities	(7,670,878)	(6,383,379)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

(b) Geographical segment

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

	Revenue \$	Non-current assets \$
2012		
Singapore	639,108	12,407,574
Asean (excluding Singapore)	7,005,922	–
North Asia	47,373,348	15,417,385
America and Europe	1,214,218	–
Others	29,279	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	56,261,875	27,824,959
	<hr/>	<hr/>
2011		
Singapore	1,543,272	8,592,164
Asean (excluding Singapore)	7,854,501	–
North Asia	32,714,539	11,078,091
America and Europe	980,344	–
Others	29,047	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	43,121,703	19,670,255
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Non-current assets information presented above consist of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and restricted fixed deposit as presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

Information about major customers

The Group derives revenue from two (2011: two) major customers arising from sales from the precision engineering and assembly segment are as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Customer A	24,935,964	15,206,896
Customer B	*	11,541,680
Customer C	9,986,119	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,922,083	26,748,576
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Revenue from this customer constitutes less than 10% of the Group's revenue in the current financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise bank borrowings, lease obligations, fixed deposits and cash and bank balances. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Group's policy that no trading in derivative financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk. The Group's overall approach to risk management is to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's and the Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their fixed deposits, cash and bank balances and loans and borrowings.

The Group manages its interest costs by obtaining the most favourable interest rates available without increasing its foreign currency exposure. Surplus funds are placed with reputable bank and/or financial institutions.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

At the balance sheet date, if interest rates had been 50 (2011: 50) basis points lower/higher with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit net of tax would have been approximately \$12,000 (2011: \$1,000) higher/lower, arising mainly as a result of lower/higher expense on floating rate bank borrowings and lower/higher interest income from floating rate bank balances.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

To manage liquidity risk, the Group and the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's and the Company's operations and mitigate the effect of fluctuations in cash flows.

The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debts and concluded it to be low. Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available and certain debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial assets and liabilities at balance sheet date based on the contractual undiscounted payments.

2012 Group	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	More than 5 years \$	Total \$
Financial assets:				
Restricted fixed deposit	–	2,593,094	–	2,593,094
Trade and other receivables	21,867,507	–	–	21,867,507
Cash and cash equivalents	15,046,539	–	–	15,046,539
Total undiscounted financial assets	36,914,046	2,593,094	–	39,507,140
Financial liabilities:				
Trade payables	(8,637,025)	–	–	(8,637,025)
Other liabilities	(5,583,702)	–	–	(5,583,702)
Loans and borrowings	(13,434,968)	(8,672,512)	(82,443)	(22,189,923)
Obligations under finance leases	(545,268)	(800,767)	(108,958)	(1,454,993)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(28,200,963)	(9,473,279)	(191,401)	(37,865,643)
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	8,713,083	(6,880,185)	(191,401)	1,641,497

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

2011 Group	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	More than 5 years \$	Total \$
Financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	12,595,204	–	–	12,595,204
Derivatives	44,464	–	–	44,464
Cash and cash equivalents	6,385,723	–	–	6,385,723
Total undiscounted financial assets	19,025,391	–	–	19,025,391
Financial liabilities:				
Trade payables	(6,975,179)	–	–	(6,975,179)
Other liabilities	(3,003,761)	–	–	(3,003,761)
Loans and borrowings	(2,035,792)	(3,375,134)	(158,651)	(5,569,577)
Obligations under finance leases	(557,276)	(1,307,562)	(147,430)	(2,012,268)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(12,572,008)	(4,682,696)	(306,081)	(17,560,785)
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	6,453,383	(4,682,696)	(306,081)	1,464,606
2012 Company				
Financial assets:				
Due from subsidiary companies (non-trade)	6,122,092	–	–	6,122,092
Dividend receivable from a subsidiary company	1,255,000	–	–	1,255,000
Cash and cash equivalents	103,439	–	–	103,439
Total undiscounted financial assets	7,480,531	–	–	7,480,531
Financial liabilities:				
Other liabilities	(928,690)	–	–	(928,690)
Obligations under finance leases	(53,772)	(197,430)	(108,958)	(360,160)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(982,462)	(197,430)	(108,958)	(1,288,850)
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	6,498,069	(197,430)	(108,958)	6,191,681

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

		Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
2011				
Company				
Financial assets:				
Due from subsidiary companies (non-trade)	5,433,703	–	–	5,433,703
Dividend receivable from a subsidiary company	548,000	–	–	548,000
Cash and cash equivalents	100,536	–	–	100,536
Total undiscounted financial assets	6,082,239	–	–	6,082,239
Financial liabilities:				
Other liabilities	(355,796)	–	–	(355,796)
Obligations under finance leases	(55,078)	(212,730)	(147,430)	(415,238)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(410,874)	(212,730)	(147,430)	(771,034)
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	5,671,365	(212,730)	(147,430)	5,311,205

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets, the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties. The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

At balance sheet date, the Group has 59% (2011: 69%) of its trade debts relating to three (2011: two) customers. The carrying amount of trade and other receivables, fixed deposits and cash and bank balances represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk. Cash and bank balances are placed with banks of good standing. The Group performs ongoing credit evaluation of its customers' financial conditions and maintains an allowance for doubtful trade debts based upon expected collectability of all trade debts.

Credit risk concentration profile

The Group determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the country and industry sector profile of its trade receivables on an on-going basis. The credit risk concentration profile of the Group's trade receivables at the balance sheet date is as follows:

		Group			
	\$	2012 % of total	\$	2011 % of total	
By country:					
People's Republic of China	20,190,355	94	10,584,228	86	
Asia excluding Singapore	925,971	4	1,355,041	11	
Singapore	213,246	1	292,126	2	
USA & Europe	192,782	1	162,798	1	
	21,522,354	100	12,394,193	100	
By operating segments:					
Precision engineering and assembly	21,332,909	99	11,925,515	96	
Trading and distribution	189,445	1	468,678	4	
	21,522,354	100	12,394,193	100	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. At balance sheet date, trade receivables of \$732,545 due from a customer are covered by credit insurance policies from a reputable financial institution with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with reputable financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding trade receivables that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 15.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to the effects of foreign exchange rate fluctuations mainly because of its foreign currency denominated operating revenues and expenses, assets and liabilities as well as net investments in foreign operations, primarily in Renminbi ("RMB") and United States Dollars ("USD"). The Group has certain investments in foreign countries mainly in People's Republic of China, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. The Group manages its foreign exchange exposure by matching, as far as possible, receipts and payments in each individual currency.

Where necessary, the Group enters into derivative foreign exchange contracts to hedge its foreign exchange risk resulting from cash flows from transactions denominated in USD. Approximately 10% (2011: 36%) of the Group's sales are denominated in the functional currency of the operating unit making the sale, while almost 98% (2011: 98%) of costs are denominated in the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities. The Group's trade receivable and trade payable balances at the balance sheet date have similar exposures.

The Group also held cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies for working capital purposes, mainly in USD and RMB. At the balance sheet date, net working capital not denominated in their respective functional currencies amounts to \$24,333,000 (2011: \$7,035,000).

At 30 June 2012, the Group had hedged none (2011: 31%) of its foreign currency denominated trade receivables.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the USD and SGD exchange rates against the respective functional currencies of the Group entities, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit net of tax.

		Group Profit net of tax	
		2012	2011
		\$'000	\$'000
USD/SGD	- strengthened 5% (2011: 5%)	+433	+278
	- weakened 5% (2011: 5%)	- 433	-278
USD/RMB	- strengthened 5% (2011: 3%)	+215	+9
	- weakened 5% (2011: 3%)	- 215	-9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

32. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Fair value of financial instruments that are carried at fair value

The following table shows an analysis of the financial instrument carried at fair value by level of fair value hierarchy:

	Group 2011			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets:				
Fair value through profit and loss (Note 18)				
Derivatives	–	44,464	–	44,464
At 30 June 2011	–	44,464	–	44,464

There were no financial instruments that were measured at fair value as at 30 June 2012.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group classify fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy have the following levels:

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

Determination of fair value

Derivatives (Note 18): Forward currency contracts are valued using a valuation technique with market observable inputs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

32. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

B. Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

Restricted fixed deposits with floating rates, short term receivables, short-term payables, current loan and borrowings and non-current loans and borrowings with floating rates

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

Obligations under finance leases and loans and borrowings with fixed rates

Management believes that the carrying amount recorded at the balance sheet date approximates its fair value as the interest rates of the finance leases and long-term fixed rate loans and borrowings closely approximates the market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

C. Categories of financial instruments

Set out below are the carrying amounts of each of the category of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements:

Group At 30 June 2012	Loans and receivables \$	Liabilities at amortised cost \$
Assets		
Restricted fixed deposit	2,542,000	–
Trade receivables (Note 15)	21,522,354	–
Other receivables (Note 16)	345,153	–
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 19)	15,046,539	–
Liabilities		
Trade payables (Note 20)	–	(8,637,025)
Other liabilities (Note 21)	–	(5,583,702)
Loans and borrowings (Note 22)	–	(21,725,634)
Obligations under finance leases (Note 23)	–	(1,350,131)
Total	39,456,046	(37,296,492)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

32. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

C. Categories of financial instruments (cont'd)

Group At 30 June 2011	Loans and receivables \$	Fair value through profit and loss \$	Liabilities at amortised cost \$
Assets			
Trade receivables (Note 15)	12,394,193	–	–
Other receivables (Note 16)	201,011	–	–
Derivatives (Note 18)	–	44,464	–
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 19)	6,385,723	–	–
Liabilities			
Trade payables (Note 20)	–	–	(6,975,179)
Other liabilities (Note 21)	–	–	(3,003,761)
Loans and borrowings (Note 22)	–	–	(5,302,971)
Obligations under finance leases (Note 23)	–	–	(1,837,091)
Total	18,980,927	44,464	(17,119,002)

Company At 30 June 2012	Loans and receivables \$	Liabilities at amortised cost \$
Assets		
Due from subsidiary companies, non-trade (Note 17)	6,122,092	–
Dividend receivable from a subsidiary company	1,255,000	–
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 19)	103,439	–
Liabilities		
Other liabilities (Note 21)	–	(928,690)
Obligations under finance leases (Note 23)	–	(310,294)
Total	7,480,531	(1,238,984)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

32. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

C. Categories of financial instruments (cont'd)

Company At 30 June 2011	Loans and receivables \$	Liabilities at amortised cost \$
Assets		
Due from subsidiary companies non-trade (Note 17)	5,433,703	–
Dividend receivable from a subsidiary company	548,000	–
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 19)	100,536	–
Liabilities		
Other liabilities (Note 21)	–	(355,796)
Obligations under finance leases (Note 23)	–	(352,619)
Total	6,082,239	(708,415)

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maintain a strong capital base in order to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the Group's approach to capital management.

The Group's banking facilities contains certain banking covenants which include the maintenance of certain gearing ratios and minimum tangible net asset values. These covenants are tested at the end of each reporting period. The Group has complied with all of its banking covenants and has neither requested nor gained any waivers for the financial years ended 30 June 2012 and 2011.

As disclosed in Note 26(iii), two subsidiary companies of the Group are required by the laws and regulations of the PRC to contribute to and maintain a restricted statutory reserve whose utilisation is subject to approval by the relevant PRC authorities. This externally imposed capital requirement has been complied with by the above-mentioned subsidiary companies for the financial years ended 30 June 2012 and 2011.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, loans and borrowings, trade payables and other liabilities other than advances from customers, less cash and cash equivalents. Capital means all equities attributable to the equity holders of the Company less the abovementioned restricted statutory reserve. The Group will continue to be guided by prudent financial policies of which gearing is an important aspect.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2012

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

	2012	Group
	\$	2011
		\$
Loans and borrowings (Note 22)	21,725,634	5,302,971
Trade payables (Note 20)	8,637,025	6,975,179
Other liabilities other than advances from customers (Note 21)	5,583,702	3,003,761
Obligations under finance leases (Note 23)	1,350,131	1,837,091
Less: - Cash and cash equivalents (Note 19)	(15,046,539)	(6,385,723)
- Restricted fixed deposit (Note 13)	(2,542,000)	-
Net debt	19,707,953	10,733,279
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	36,549,856	26,837,185
Less: Statutory reserves fund (Note 26iii)	(739,236)	(694,645)
Total capital	35,810,620	26,142,540
Capital and net debt	55,518,573	36,875,819
Gearing ratio	35%	29%

34. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of Santak Holdings Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2012 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 21 September 2012.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

This report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section B of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"): Rules of Catalist (the "Rules of Catalist") to describe our corporate governance practices with reference to the Code of Corporate Governance 2005 ("Code"). The Board is pleased to report the Company's compliance with the Code except where otherwise explained. In areas where we have not complied with the Code, the Group will continue to assess its needs and implement appropriate measures accordingly.

BOARD MATTERS

The Board comprises six directors, of which consist of two Independent Directors, one Non-Executive Director and three Executive Directors. The Board believes that the existing two Independent Directors, both of whom have many years of business and financial experience, are able to serve the present needs of the Group. The Board has taken into account the scope and nature of the operations of the Company and considers its current size to be adequate for effective decision making. The Board comprises Directors who as a group provide core competencies such as accounting and finance, business management experience and industry knowledge. The composition of the Board will be reviewed regularly and changes will be made as and when appropriate. Key information regarding the Directors is set out on page 94 of the Annual Report.

The Board meets at least twice a year and additional meetings are held whenever necessary. The Board of Directors are free to request for further clarification and information from management on all matters within their purview. In addition, informal discussions among Non-Executive Directors to exchange views on any aspect of the Group's operations or business are held as and when the need arises. The Company's Articles of Association provides for meetings of the Board to be conducted by way of telephone conference or similar means of communication. The number of meetings held in the financial year ended 30 June 2012 and the attendance of the directors are as follows:

Name of Director	Board Appointment	Date of Appointment and Date of Last Re-election/ Re-appointment ¹	Board		Audit Committee		Remuneration Committee	
			No. of Meetings Held	No. of Meetings Attended	No. of Meetings Held	No. of Meetings Attended	No. of Meetings Held	No. of Meetings Attended
Lee Keen Whye	Non-Executive Chairman/ Independent Director	12 March 2001 (25 October 2010)	4	4	2	2	2	2
Tan Chee Hawaii ²	Group Managing Director/ Executive Director	11 June 2012	4	4#	2	2#	2	2#
Ng Weng Wei	Executive Director	12 March 2001 (25 October 2011)	4	4	2	2#	2	2
Tan Sin Hock	Executive Director	12 March 2001 (28 October 2009)	4	4	2	2#	NA	NA
Heng Kheng Hwai	Non-Executive Director	12 March 2001 (25 October 2011)	4	4	2	2	NA	NA
Ch'ng Jit Koon	Independent Non-Executive Director	12 March 2001 (25 October 2011 ¹)	4	4	2	2	2	2

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

BOARD MATTERS (CONT'D)

Notes:

NA: Not applicable

#: Attendance by invitation

¹: Re-appointment pursuant to Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50

²: Mr. Tan Chee Hawaii was appointed as the Group Managing Director with effect from 11 June 2012. He attended the Audit Committee and Board meetings as an advisor before he was appointed as Group Managing Director.

** Nominating Committee was constituted with effect from 11 June 2012 and the first meeting was held on 28 August 2012.

The Board objectively take decisions in the interests of the Company. Apart from its statutory duties and responsibilities, the Board undertakes the following:-

- (i) supervises the management of the business and affairs of the Group;
- (ii) approves the Group's strategic directions, major capital investments and divestments and major funding decisions;
- (iii) reviews the financial performance of the Group;
- (iv) reviews and monitors the performance of management;
- (v) approves nominations of directors and appointments to Board committees;
- (vi) sets the Group value and assumes responsibility for corporate governance; and
- (vii) establish a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risk to be assessed and managed.

These functions are carried out either directly by the Board or through Board committees or through a system of delegation to management staff. Such delegation improves operational efficiency and encourages management decision making while maintaining control over major Group policies and decisions. Examples of matters which are specifically reserved for the Board's decision are (a) matters involving a conflict of interest with a substantial shareholder or director, (b) approval of accounts and results announcements, (c) dividend payments or other returns to shareholders, (d) convening of shareholders' meetings, (e) corporate restructuring and share issuance, and (f) significant acquisitions and disposals. Non-Executive Directors are encouraged to constructively challenge and help develop proposals on strategy. The Non-Executive Directors also review the performance of management in meeting agreed goals and objectives and monitor the reporting of performance. They are also encouraged to meet regularly without management's presence.

Management provides the Board with reports of the Company's performance, financial position and prospects as well as papers containing relevant background or explanatory information required to support the decision making process. The Board has separate and independent access to senior management and the Company Secretary who will assist them in discharging their duties and responsibilities. In addition, the Company works closely with professionals to provide the Board with updates of the changes to relevant laws, regulations and accounting standards. Upon appointment of new director, formal letter is provided setting out the director's duties and obligations. Newly appointed directors are given an orientation on the Group's business operations and training is provided in areas such as accounting, legal and industry-specific knowledge. Further relevant training is provided to directors on relevant new laws, regulations and changing commercial risks, from time to time.

To ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and greater capacity of the Board for independent decision-making, the Company has a clear division of responsibilities at the top of the Company. The Chairman of the Company (the "Chairman") and the Group Managing Director (the "CEO") have separate roles in the Company and the Chairman and CEO are not related to each other.

The Chairman is a Non-Executive Chairman who is independent from the daily operations of the business. The Chairman's responsibilities include, inter-alia, the following:

- a) the scheduling and chairing of Board meetings;
- b) lead the Board to ensure its effectiveness on all aspects of its role and set its agenda;
- c) the controlling of the quality, quantity and timeliness of information supplied to the Board;
- d) ensuring compliance with the Company's guidelines on corporate governance;
- e) encourages constructive relations between the Board and Management as well as Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors;
- f) facilitates the effective contribution of Non-Executive Directors; and
- g) ensures effective communication with shareholders.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

BOARD MATTERS (CONT'D)

The CEO leads the management team and directs the business of the Group in line with the Group's strategic directions and policies. The CEO keeps in regular communication with the Chairman and the Board to update them on corporate issues and developments.

The role of the Company Secretary is clearly defined and includes the responsibility of ensuring that Board procedures are followed and that applicable rules and regulations are complied with. The Company Secretary and/or her representative attends all Board Meetings. The appointment and the removal of the Company Secretary is a matter for the Board as a whole.

Should directors, whether as a group or individually, need independent professional advice in the furtherance of their duties, the cost of such professional advice will be borne by the Company.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee ("NC"), which is chaired by Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon, comprises two Independent Non-Executive Directors and one Executive Director. The other members are Mr Lee Keen Whye and Mr Tan Chee Hawaii. The NC was constituted with effect from 11 June 2012 and the first meeting was held on 28 August 2012.

The NC had adopted a written terms of reference, which set out its functions and responsibilities.

The duties of the NC shall include, *inter-alia*, the following: -

- 1) to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment and re-appointment of directors (as well as alternate directors where applicable) and the suitability of such directors, including making recommendations on the composition of the Board generally and the balance between executive and non-executive directors appointed to the Board. As part of the selection, appointment and re-appointment of directors, the NC shall consider issues including composition and progressive renewal of the Board and each director's competencies, commitment, contribution and performance including, if applicable, as an independent director;
- 2) to regularly review the Board structure, size and composition and make recommendations to the Board with regards to any adjustments that are deemed necessary;
- 3) to assess nominees or candidates for appointment or election to the Board, determining whether or not such nominee has the requisite qualifications and whether he/she is independent;
- 4) to review and make recommendations to the Board on matter relating to plans for succession, in particular for the Chairman and for the Managing Director;
- 5) to make recommendations to the Board on matter relating to the development of a process for evaluation of the performance of the Board, its board committees and directors;
- 6) to make recommendations to the Board on matter relating to review of training and professional development programs for the Board;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

NOMINATING COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

- 7) to determine and review rigorously (where applicable), on an annual basis and as and when circumstances require, whether a director is independent, bearing in mind the circumstances set forth in the code of Corporate Governance and its Guidelines 2.3 and 2.4 and such any other salient factors as may be applicable;
- 8) to recommend directors who are retiring by rotation to be put forward for re-election and all directors should be required to submit themselves for re-nomination and re-appointment at regular intervals and at least once every three years.
- 9) to decide whether or not a director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his duties as a director of the Company, particularly when he has multiple board representations and other principal commitments;
- 10) to recommend to the Board internal guidelines to address the competing time commitments faced by directors who serve on multiple boards; and
- 11) to assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution of each individual director to the effectiveness of the Board, and to disclose the assessment process annually.

Pursuant to Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association, all directors submit themselves for re-election at least once every three years. The NC has recommended that Mr. Lee Keen Whye and Mr. Tan Sin Hock be nominated for re-election as a Director at the forthcoming AGM. The Board has also recommended Mr Tan Chee Hawaii, who was appointed as a Director during FY2012, for re-election as a Director pursuant to Article 97 of the Company's Articles of Association. In addition, the Board has also recommended Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon, who is over the age of 70, for re-appointment as a Director pursuant to Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50. In considering the nomination, the Nominating Committee took into account the contribution of the Directors with reference to their attendance and participation at Board and Board Committee meetings, as well as the proficiency with which they have discharged their responsibilities.

The NC has assessed the independence of the Independent Directors, Mr Lee Keen Whye and Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon after considering the recommendations set out in the Code. Notwithstanding that both Mr Lee Keen Whye and Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon have served the Board since March 2001, the Board is fully satisfied that they demonstrate complete independence, robustness of character and judgement both in their designated role and as a Board member. In addition, the Board confirms that both Mr Lee Keen Whye and Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon have not been involved in any executive functions as well as day-to-day operations of the Group and that notwithstanding the 9 years time frame they have continued to be and are deemed independent and have the requisite qualifications, experience and integrity as independent directors. Furthermore, the Board is of the view that both Mr Lee Keen Whye and Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon are valuable to the Group in terms of their experience and knowledge in finance, understanding of the precision components business and the markets as well as business environment in the PRC. The Board believes that the existing two Independent Directors, both of whom have many years of business and financial experience, are able to serve the present needs of the Group.

Where a vacancy arises under any circumstances, or where it is considered that the Board would benefit from the services of a new director with particular skills, the NC, in consultation with the Board, determines the selection criteria and will review and consider the qualifications and experience of the nominated director before the Director is appointed on Board.

The NC has adopted a formal process for the evaluation of the performance of the Board. The performance criteria includes an evaluation of the size and composition of the Board, the Board's access to information, accountability, Board processes, monitoring of management performance and return for Shareholders including long term share price as well as Board performance. The assessment process involves and includes input from Board members, applying the performance criteria recommended by the NC and approved by the Board. The NC assessed the Board's performance as a whole in FY2012 and is of the view that the performance of individual members of the Board and the Board as a whole was satisfactory. Although some of the Board members have multiple board representations, the NC is satisfied that sufficient time and attention has been given by the Directors to the Group.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee ("RC") comprises three Directors, of whom two are Independent Directors. The RC is chaired by Mr Lee Keen Whye, the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board. The other members are Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon and Mr Ng Weng Wei. The Board is of the opinion that the membership of Mr Ng Weng Wei, Executive Director, would not give rise to potential conflict of interest as Mr Ng Weng Wei is not involved in deciding his own remuneration. The RC had adopted a written terms of reference, which set out its functions and responsibilities.

The RC is responsible for recommending to the Board a framework of remuneration for the Board and key executives, and to determine specific remuneration packages for each Executive Director. The RC's recommendations will be made in consultation with the Chairman of the Board and submitted for endorsement by the entire Board. The RC covers all aspects of remuneration, including but not limited to directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options, and benefits in kind. If necessary, the RC will seek expert advice on the remuneration of all directors.

The Company sets remuneration packages which are competitive and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors and senior management with the required experience and expertise to run the Group successfully. In setting remuneration packages, the RC may take into consideration the pay and employment conditions within the industry and in comparable companies. The Board also ensures that the remuneration policy supports the Company's objectives and strategies. The framework of remuneration adopted by the Group is one that comprises a fixed component and a variable component. The variable component is linked to the performance of the respective entity of the Group in which an individual staff is employed as well as the performance of the individual. The service contracts with the Executive Directors are not subject to onerous removal clauses and may be terminated by either the Company or the Executive Directors by giving 3 months notice to the other party. The remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors is appropriate to their level of contribution and not over compensated to the extent that their independence may be compromised.

No director is involved in determining his own remuneration. All directors, except for directors who are controlling shareholders with shareholdings of 15% or more and their associates, are eligible for the share options under the Santak Share Option Scheme 2001 (the "Scheme") which is administered by the RC.

The following table shows a breakdown of the remuneration of directors of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION

Remuneration Bands	Salary	Bonus ⁽¹⁾	Fee ⁽²⁾	Other	Total
Directors	%	%	%	%	%
Below S\$250,000					
Lee Keen Whye	–	–	100	–	100
Tan Chee Hawaii (appointed on 11 June 2012)	50	43	2	5	100
Tan Sin Hock	70	13	13	4	100
Heng Kheng Hwai	–	–	100	–	100
Ch'ng Jit Koon	–	–	100	–	100
Between S\$250,000 - S\$500,000					
Ng Weng Wei	54	36	5	5	100

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

The following table shows a breakdown of the remuneration of management executives (who are not directors of the Company) during the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVES' REMUNERATION

Remuneration Bands	Salary	Bonus ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
Management Executives	%	%	%	%
Below S\$250,000				
Loo Hwee Beng	63	26	11	100
Leong Yoke May	81	3	16	100
Between S\$250,000 - S\$500,000				
Leong Chung Meng, Anthony	50	41	9	100
Between S\$500,000 - S\$750,000				
Tan Chor Tat, Steven	38	56	6	100

Notes:

(1) The bonus amount is inclusive of annual wage supplement ("AWS") of 1 month for the financial year.

(2) These fees are subject to the approval of the shareholders at the AGM for FY2012. Non-Executive Directors are paid directors' fees compensated based on time and effort.

(3) The tables above excludes Share Options which are described in the Report of the Directors on pages 8 to 11.

Details on share options granted to the eligible employees pursuant to the Scheme are set out in the Report of Directors on pages 8 to 11.

The adjustments to the remuneration packages of employees who are related to a director and substantial shareholder are subject to the annual review of the RC. For the financial year ended 30 June 2012, the total remuneration paid to these employees amounted to S\$153,000 (2011: S\$182,000). There is no employee who is an immediate family member of a director or substantial shareholder whose remuneration exceeds S\$150,000 for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Audit Committee

The Board is accountable to Shareholders for the management of the Group. The Board will update Shareholders on the operations and financial position of the Company through half yearly results announcements as well as timely announcements of other matters as prescribed by the relevant rules and regulations. The Management is accountable to the Board by providing the Board with adequate financial information for the discharge of its duties. Management accounts of the Group are provided to the Chairman of the Board and AC as well as the Executive Directors on a monthly basis.

The Board has established an Audit Committee ("AC") and has approved the written terms of reference which set out its functions and responsibilities. The AC consists of three members, two of whom are Independent Directors and one Non-Executive Director. The Chairman of the AC is the Non-Executive Chairman of the Board, Mr Lee Keen Whye. The other members are Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon and Ms Heng Kheng Hwai. Mr Lee Keen Whye and Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon have experience and knowledge in financial and business management.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT (CONT'D)

Audit Committee (cont'd)

The Committee meets periodically, at least twice a year. The functions of the Audit Committee include:

- (1) reviewing with the external auditors, prior to the commencement of audit, the audit plan which states the nature and scope of the audit;
- (2) reviewing the adequacy of the Company's internal controls;
- (3) reviewing with external auditors, their evaluation of the system of internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and management's response thereon;
- (4) reviewing the financial statements of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group before submission to the Board and the external auditors' report on these financial statements;
- (5) reviewing half-year and full year financial results before submission to the Board for approval;
- (6) reviewing the independence, cost effectiveness and objectivity of external auditors annually and the nomination of their re-appointment as auditors of the Company;
- (7) reviewing all non-audit services provided by the external auditors so as to ensure that any provision of such services would not affect the independence of external auditors;
- (8) reviewing the assistance given by the management to the external auditors; and
- (9) reviewing interested person transactions falling within the scope of the Rules of Catalist.

The AC is authorised to investigate any matters within its terms of reference and has been given full access to and is provided with the co-operation of the Company's management. The AC has reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly. The AC has full discretion to invite any director or management staff to attend its meetings. The AC also meets with the external auditors without the presence of the Company's management at least once a year. This is to review the co-operation rendered by management to the external auditors, the adequacy of audit arrangements, with particular emphasis on the scope and quality of their audit, the independence and objectivity of the external auditors.

The AC, having reviewed the volume of non-audit services to the Company by the external auditors during the year, and being satisfied that the nature and extent of such services will not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the external auditors, is pleased to recommend their re-appointment. The breakdown of their fees for audit and non-audit services is found on note 6 to the financial statements on page 46. The AC is satisfied that the Group has complied with Rules 712, 715 and 716 of the Rules of Catalist, in relation to the appointment of auditing firms.

The Group has in place a system of internal controls that address financial, operational and compliance risks to safeguard shareholders' investment and the Group's assets. The internal controls maintained by the management, includes inter alia the SAP Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) system and the ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System, are in place throughout the financial year to provide reasonable assurance against material financial misstatements or loss, and include the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records, compliance with appropriate legislation, regulations and best practices, and the identification and containment of operational and business risks. The Board recognises that the internal control system provides reasonable but not absolute assurance to the integrity and reliability of the financial information and to safeguard the accountability of the assets of the Group. The system of internal controls is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. The external auditors carry out, in the course of their statutory audit, a review of the effectiveness of the Group's material internal controls annually to the extent of their scope as laid out in their audit plan. Material non-compliance and internal control weaknesses noted during their audit, and the auditors' recommendations, are reported to the AC. In addition, the AC reviews the Group's internal controls and risk management practices annually, taking into consideration the risks to which the business is exposed to, the likelihood of the occurrence of such risks and the cost of implementing mitigating controls. Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the Group, work performed annually by the external auditors and ISO 9001 auditors as well as reviews performed by management, AC and the Board, the AC and the Board are of the opinion that the Group's internal controls, addressing financial, operational and compliance risks as well as risk management systems, were adequate to meet the needs of the Group within the current scope of the Group's business operations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT (CONT'D)

Audit Committee (cont'd)

The Board, having considered various factors, including the aforementioned system of internal controls currently in place, the number of offices and factories the Group has, the nature and complexity of its operations as well as cost-effectiveness, the Group currently has not set up a separate internal audit function. The AC will assess and monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal controls process via Control Self-Assessment performed by management. The AC may outsource the internal audit function as and when the need arises.

The Company has put in place a whistle-blowing framework, which provide staff with accessible channels within the Group for reporting possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters in confidence so that appropriate follow-up actions will be taken.

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

Information is disseminated via SGXNET and the Company website (<http://www.santak.com.sg>). Price-sensitive information is publicly released through announcements within the mandatory period in accordance with Rules of Catalist.

All shareholders of the Company who are entitled to receive notice of meetings, will receive the Annual Report together with the notice of the AGM. The notice is also advertised in a local newspaper and made available on SGXNET. At AGMs, the Company encourages shareholders' participation and all shareholders are given the opportunity to voice their views and to direct queries regarding the Group to directors, including the chairpersons of each the Board Committees. The Company ensures that there are separate resolutions at general meetings on each distinct issue.

The Company's Articles of Association allows a member of the Company to appoint one or two proxies to attend and vote at general meetings. The external auditors are also present to assist the directors in addressing any relevant queries from the shareholders.

DEALINGS IN SECURITIES

The Company has adopted an internal code on dealings in securities to govern dealings in its shares by its officers within the Group. This internal code has been disseminated to officers of the Group. The Directors and officers are prohibited from dealing in the securities of the Company one month before the announcement of the Company's half year and full year results and ending on the date of the announcement and also should not deal in the Company's securities on short term considerations. The Company has confirmed that it has complied with Rule 1204 (19) of the Rules of Catalist.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

There are no material contracts to which the Company or any subsidiary is a party and which involve directors' interests subsisting at the end of the financial year or have been entered into during the financial year, except as disclosed separately under Interested Person transactions on page 93.

SPONSORSHIP

The Company is currently under the SGX-ST Catalist sponsor-supervised regime. The continuing sponsor of the Company is Asian Corporate Advisors Pte. Ltd. There was no non-sponsor fee paid to the Sponsor or any of its affiliates for financial year ended 30 June 2012.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

The Company has established procedures whereby the AC will review all transactions with interested persons to ensure that the transactions are carried out at arm's length on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders. The AC would ensure that the provisions of Chapter 9 of the Rules of Catalist and the internal procedures have been complied with.

Name of interested person	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during the financial year under review (excluding transactions less than \$100,000 and transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920)	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 (excluding transactions less than \$100,000)
Tan Chee Hawai ⁽¹⁾	S\$595,000	–
Strategic Alliance Capital Pte Ltd ("SAC") ⁽²⁾	S\$194,000	–

Notes:

- (1) Mr. Tan, a controlling shareholder, has entered into an agreement with the Company in relation to the provision of strategic advisory services until 10 June 2012. Mr Tan was appointed as the Group Managing Director with effect from 11 June 2012.
- (2) SAC, of which Mr. Lee Keen Whye is a member and has a substantial financial interest, has entered into an agreement with the Company in relation to the provision of advisory and consultancy services.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Operational Risks

The main operational risks faced by the Group include our dependence on the telecommunication, consumer electronics, hard disk drive, fibreoptics and computer industries, loss of any major customers, loss of key personnel and market price erosion of our products. Other risks include our inability to adapt to technological changes, increased competition, increased costs, failure of our key suppliers to meet demand, adverse changes in political, economic and regulatory environments in those countries that we operate in or trade with.

Management regularly reviews the Group's business and operational activities to identify areas of significant business risks as well as appropriate measures to control and mitigate these risks within the Group's policies and strategies.

Financial risks

These are set out in Note 31 to the Financial Statements, on pages 74 to 79 of this Annual Report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVES PROFILE

Directors

Mr Lee Keen Whye is the Non-Executive Chairman/Independent Director of our Group. He is also Chairman of both the Audit and Remuneration Committees and a member of the Nominating Committee. Mr Lee is currently the Managing Director of Strategic Alliance Capital Pte Ltd ("SAC"), a venture capital and investment management advisory company. Prior to founding SAC, Mr Lee was the founder and Managing Director of Rothschild Ventures Asia Pte Ltd, a member of the N M Rothschild & Sons global merchant banking group, and worked there from 1990 to 1997. He was Associate Director with Kay Hian James Capel Pte Ltd which he joined in 1987 as Head of Research for Singapore and Malaysia. Between 1985 and 1987, Mr Lee was based in California and worked with venture capital companies seeking investments in emerging growth companies. Prior to that, he was an Investment Manager with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation. Mr Lee currently sits on the boards of several companies, including STX OSV Holdings Limited, Ntegrator International Ltd and Oniontech Limited which are listed on the SGX-ST. Mr Lee holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Harvard Business School and a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Singapore.

Mr Tan Chee Hawai was appointed the Group Managing Director with effect from 11 June 2012. He is also a member of the Nominating Committee. He oversees the planning and review of corporate strategies and policies of the Group, as well as to coordinate the overall management functions. Mr Tan has more than 29 years experience in the Precision-Machined Components industry. With his vast experience in this business, Mr Tan has built up good relationship with many industry players. He is very much in touch with the changes in the market in terms of shifts in the market requirements, as well as changes in key market players. He will, with this, also seek out new business opportunities and expansion possibilities for our Group. He is one of the co-founders of our Group when Santak Metal started as a partnership in 1978. He continued with our Group when Santak Metal was incorporated as a private limited company in October 1983. Mr Tan has actively directed the growth of our Group's business since its inception. Mr Tan was the Group Chairman and Managing Director until 20 August 2004 and he was subsequently appointed as business advisor to the Group since 1 January 2005 until 10 June 2012. His role as business advisor includes advising senior management in the running of the business and its operations.

Mr Ng Weng Wei is the Executive Director for Group Finance and Administration of our Group and a member of the Remuneration Committee. He oversees the accounting, human resources and administrative functions as well as information systems in the Group. In addition, he handles our Group's corporate finance and treasury activities. Mr Ng is also involved in the development of the business policies and strategies of our Group. Mr Ng joined our Group in March 2000 and before that, he was a Manager in an international accounting firm in Singapore. Prior to that, he worked as a Senior Accountant at an international accounting firm in Sydney from 1994 to 1996. Mr Ng holds a Bachelor of Accountancy (Honours) Degree from Nanyang Technological University and is both a Chartered Accountant and Certified Public Accountant of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and The Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore respectively. He is also a member of the Singapore Institute of Directors.

Mr Tan Sin Hock is an Executive Director of our Group. He joined us in May 1980 when Santak Metal was still a partnership. He has continued with us when Santak Metal was incorporated as a private limited company in October 1983. Over more than 20 years, he had been involved in the Precision-Machined Components business of the Santak Group. He was one of our early pioneers involved in the introduction of CNC Machines into Santak Metal's operation in 1983. He underwent overseas training at our machine suppliers' manufacturing plants in Japan and Switzerland. Over the years, he held several operating portfolios at Santak Metal, including process planning, process troubleshooting and improvement, and equipment maintenance. He is currently responsible for equipment upgrading and plant maintenance.

Ms Heng Kheng Hwai is a Non-Executive Director and a member of the Audit Committee. She joined our Group in 1983 and took on the role of personal assistant to the Managing Director. She was also involved in the office administration work of our Group. Ms Heng left our Group in October 2000.

Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon is a Non-Executive Independent Director of our Group. He is also Chairman of the Nominating Committee and member of both the Audit and Remuneration Committees. He also sits, in a similar capacity on the boards of several other public-listed and private companies. From 1968 to 1996, Mr Ch'ng was a Member of Parliament. He was holding the post of Senior Minister of State, Ministry of Community Development when he retired in January 1997. Mr Ch'ng, appointed a Justice of the Peace, is currently also serving in several community organizations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SGX-ST Listing Manual Requirements

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVES PROFILE (CONT'D)

Management Executives

Mr Tan Chor Tat, Steven is the General Manager/Director of our Precision Engineering & Assembly Division. Mr Tan joined the Precision Engineering & Assembly Division in January 2003 and is responsible for the operation, business development and marketing functions of the Division in Singapore and China. He is also a Director of the Trading and Distribution Division. He holds a Diploma in Production Engineering from Singapore Polytechnic.

Mr Leong Chung Meng, Anthony is the General Manager (Operation & Business)/Director of our Precision Engineering & Assembly Division's subsidiary companies in Wuxi, China. Mr Leong is responsible for the manufacturing operation and marketing functions of our subsidiary companies in China. He joined the Group in 2005 when the Group acquired Wuxi Tech Precision Engineering Co., Ltd where he was a co-founder. He holds a Diploma in Business Efficiency & Productivity (Industrial Engineering) from the NPB Institute for Productivity Training in Singapore.

Mr Loo Hwee Beng is the Operation Director for our Precision Engineering & Assembly Division's factory in Singapore. He is responsible for the manufacturing operation of the factory in Singapore. Mr Loo joined our Group in October 1999. Mr Loo holds a Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Honours) Degree from the National University of Singapore.

Ms Leong Yoke May is the Senior Manager for Sales and Marketing of our Trading and Distribution Division. Ms Leong joined the Division in 1989 and is currently responsible for the sales and marketing function. Ms Leong holds a Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from Ngee Ann Polytechnic and a Diploma in Sales and Marketing Management from the Management Institute of Singapore.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 18 September 2012

Number of Shares	:	105,270,980
Class of Shares	:	Ordinary Shares
Voting Right	:	One Vote Per Ordinary Share

There are no treasury shares held in the issued share capital of the Company.

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Share	%
1 - 999	10	3.24	2,742	0.00
1,000 - 10,000	163	52.75	603,700	0.58
10,001 - 1,000,000	125	40.45	10,519,517	9.99
1,000,001 AND ABOVE	11	3.56	94,145,021	89.43
TOTAL	309	100.00	105,270,980	100.00

Twenty Largest Shareholders

No.	Name	No. of Share	%
1.	TAN CHEE HAWAI	37,580,570	35.70
2.	TAN AH WO	16,776,810	15.94
3.	HONG LEONG FINANCE NOMINEES PTE LTD	10,278,000	9.76
4.	TAN SIN HOCK	6,704,100	6.37
5.	YAP QUAN OR CHRISTINE YAP LYE KUM	5,647,000	5.36
6.	HENG KHENG HWAI	4,667,000	4.43
7.	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LTD	4,585,041	4.36
8.	GO MEI LIN	3,422,000	3.25
9.	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE LTD	1,809,000	1.72
10.	NG WENG WEI	1,618,000	1.54
11.	IP WAN KEUNG	1,057,500	1.00
12.	LAW KUNG YING	771,000	0.73
13.	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK NOMINEES PTE LTD	610,000	0.58
14.	SOH CHENG LOCK	576,000	0.55
15.	CHAN PECK SIM	522,000	0.50
16.	LIM YEE MIN	500,000	0.47
17.	SINGAPORE NOMINEES PTE LTD	427,000	0.41
18.	TAN SEH MIA	325,000	0.31
19.	OCBC NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	322,000	0.31
20.	LOO HWEE BENG	271,000	0.26
	Total	98,469,021	93.55

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 18 September 2012

Approximately 19% of the Company's shares are held in the hands of public. Accordingly, the Company has complied with Rule 723 of the Listing Manual, Section B: Rules of Catalyst of SGX-ST.

Substantial shareholders

Name of Shareholder	Direct	Deemed Interest
1. TAN CHEE HAWAI ^a	47,858,570	4,667,000
2. TAN AH WO	16,776,810	–
3. TAN SIN HOCK	6,704,100	–
4. HENG KHENG HWAI ^b	4,667,000	47,858,570
5. YAP QUAN OR CHRISTINE YAP LYE KUM	5,647,000	–

Notes:

^{a)} Mr Tan Chee Hawaii's direct interest is derived from shares held in his own name and shares in the name of a custodian account.
Mr Tan Chee Hawaii's deemed interest is derived from 4,667,000 shares held by his spouse, Ms Heng Kheng Hwai.

^{b)} Ms Heng Kheng Hwai's deemed interest is derived from 47,858,570 shares held by her spouse, Mr Tan Chee Hawaii.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(Company Registration No. 200101065H)
(Incorporated in Singapore with limited liability)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Santak Holdings Limited ("the Company") will be held at 31 Senoko South Road, Woodlands East Industrial Estate, Singapore 758084 on Wednesday, 24 October 2012 at 10.30 a.m. for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2012 together with the Auditors' Report thereon.

(Resolution 1)

2. To declare a first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 0.50 Singapore cents per ordinary share and a special tax-exempt (one-tier) dividend of 1.0 Singapore cent per ordinary share for the year ended 30 June 2012 (previous year: first and final dividend of 0.50 Singapore cents per ordinary share).

(Resolution 2)

3. To re-elect the following Directors, who are retiring by rotation pursuant to Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:

- (i) Mr Lee Keen Whye
(ii) Mr Tan Sin Hock

(Resolution 3)

(Resolution 4)

Mr Lee Keen Whye will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, remain as the Chairman of the Audit and Remuneration Committees and a Member of the Nominating Committee and will be considered independent for the purposes of Rule 704(7) of the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST Catalist Rules").

4. To re-appoint Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon, a director of the Company retiring under Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, Cap. 50, to hold office from the date of this Annual General Meeting until the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.
[See Explanatory Note (i)]

Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon will, upon re-appointment as a Director of the Company, remain as the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, a Member of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee respectively and will be considered independent for the purposes of Rule 704(7) of the SGX-ST Catalist Rules.

(Resolution 5)

5. To re-elect Mr Tan Chee Hawai, a director retiring pursuant to Article 97 of the Company's Articles of Association and who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

(Resolution 6)

Mr Tan Chee Hawai, if re-elected as Director of the Company, will remain as the Group Managing Director and a Member of the Nominating Committee.

6. To approve the payment of Directors' fees for the year ended 30 June 2012.

(Resolution 7)

7. To re-appoint Messrs Ernst & Young LLP as the Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors of the Company to fix their remuneration.

(Resolution 8)

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

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*(Company Registration No. 200101065H)
(Incorporated in Singapore with limited liability)*

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

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

9. Authority to issue shares

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

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

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

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

provided that:

- (1) the aggregate number of shares (including shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) to be issued pursuant to this Resolution shall not exceed one hundred per centum (100%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below), of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of the Company shall not exceed fifty per centum (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below);
 - (2) (subject to such calculation as may be prescribed by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (1) above, the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company at the time of the passing of this Resolution, after adjusting for:
 - (a) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities;
 - (b) new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time of the passing of this Resolution; and
 - (c) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;
 - (3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Catalist Rules for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited) and the Articles of Association of the Company; and
 - (4) unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, such authority shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier.
- [See Explanatory Note (ii)]

(Resolution 9)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(Company Registration No. 200101065H)
(Incorporated in Singapore with limited liability)

10. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE SHARES UNDER THE SANTAK SHARE OPTION SCHEME 2001

That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50, the Directors of the Company be authorised and empowered to offer and grant options under the Santak Share Option Scheme 2001 (“the Scheme”) and to issue from time to time such number of shares in the capital of the Company as may be required to be issued pursuant to the exercise of options granted by the Company under the Scheme, whether granted during the subsistence of this authority or otherwise, provided always that the aggregate number of additional ordinary shares to be issued pursuant to the Scheme shall not exceed fifteen per centum (15%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time and that such authority shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier.

[See Explanatory Note (iii)]

(Resolution 10)

By Order of the Board

Lai Foon Kuen
Company Secretary
Singapore, 9 October 2012

Explanatory Notes:

- (i) The effect of the Ordinary Resolution 5 proposed in item 4 above is to re-appoint a director of the Company who is over 70 years of age.
- (ii) The Ordinary Resolution 9 in item 9 above, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, effective until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held or such authority is varied or revoked by the Company in a general meeting, whichever is the earlier, to issue shares, make or grant Instruments convertible into shares and to issue shares pursuant to such Instruments, up to a number not exceeding, in total, 100% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company, of which up to 50% may be issued other than on a pro-rata basis to shareholders.
- (iii) The Ordinary Resolution 10 in item 10 above, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, effective until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held or such authority is varied or revoked by the Company in a general meeting, whichever is the earlier, to issue shares in the Company pursuant to the exercise of options granted or to be granted under the Scheme up to a number not exceeding in aggregate (for the entire duration of the Scheme) fifteen per centum (15%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time.

Notes:

1. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (the “Meeting”) is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.
2. The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at 31 Senoko South Road, Woodlands East Industrial Estate, Singapore 758084 not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

This notice has been prepared by the Company and its contents have been reviewed by the Company's sponsor (“**Sponsor**”), Asian Corporate Advisors Pte. Ltd., for compliance with the relevant rules of the SGX-ST. The Company's Sponsor has not independently verified the contents of this notice including the correctness of any of the figures used, statements or opinions made.

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

The contact person for the Sponsor is Mr Liaw H.K.
Telephone number: 6221 0271

SANTAK HOLDINGS LIMITED

[Company Registration No. 200101065H]
(Incorporated In The Republic of Singapore)

IMPORTANT:

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

PROXY FORM

(Please see notes overleaf before completing this Form)

I/We, _____
of _____
being a member/members of Santak Holdings Limited (the "Company"), hereby appoint:

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

and/or (delete as appropriate)

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

or failing the person, or either or both of the persons, referred to above, the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy/proxies to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting (the "Meeting") of the Company to be held on Wednesday, 24 October 2012 at 10.30 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof. I/We direct my/our proxy/proxies to vote for or against the Resolutions proposed at the Meeting as indicated hereunder. If no specific direction as to voting is given or in the event of any other matter arising at the Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion. The authority herein includes the right to demand or to join in demanding a poll and to vote on a poll.

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

No.	Resolutions relating to:	For	Against
1	Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30 June 2012		
2	Payment of proposed first & final dividend and special dividend		
3	Re-election of Mr Lee Keen Whye as a Director		
4	Re-election of Mr Tan Sin Hock as a Director		
5	Re-appointment of Mr Ch'ng Jit Koon as a Director		
6	To re-elect Mr Tan Chee Hawaii pursuant to Article 97 of the Company's Articles of Association.		
7	Approval of Directors' fees		
8	Re-appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as Auditors		
9	Authority to issue new shares		
10	Authority to issue shares under the Santak Share Option Scheme 2001		

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2012

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

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

Notes :

1. Please insert the total number of Shares held by you. If you have Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 130A of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore), you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the Register of Members. If no number is inserted, the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to relate to all the Shares held by you.
2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
3. Where a member appoints two proxies, the appointments shall be invalid unless he/she specifies the proportion of his/her shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy.
4. Completion and return of this instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the Meeting. Any appointment of a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to be revoked if a member attends the meeting in person, and in such event, the Company reserves the right to refuse to admit any person or persons appointed under the instrument of proxy to the Meeting.
5. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at 31 Senoko South Road, Woodlands East Industrial Estate, Singapore 758084 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.
6. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by an attorney on behalf of the appointor, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must be lodged with the instrument.
7. A corporation which is a member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the Meeting, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore.

General:

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

SANTAK HOLDINGS LIMITED

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