

**THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

<u>Content</u>	<u>Page(s)</u>
Directors' report	1 - 3
Directors' declaration	4
Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of The Rice Company of Fiji Limited	5
Independent auditor's report	6 - 8
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements	13 - 25
Listing requirement of the South Pacific Stock Exchange	26 - 27

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****DIRECTORS' REPORT**

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the directors herewith submit the statement of financial position of The Rice Company of Fiji Limited ("the Company") as at 30 June 2018 and the related statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and report as follows:

1 Directors

The following were Directors of the Company at any time during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

- Gary Callaghan - Chairman
- Rohit Punja - Executive Director
- Ram Bajekal - Managing Director
- Pramesh Sharma

2 Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year was that of importing bulk rice as a finished good, cleaning, repacking and selling in different pack sizes. There was no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

3 Trading results

The profit after income tax for the year was \$2.54m (2017: \$3.19m).

4 Dividends

During the year, the Company has declared an interim dividend of \$2.10m (2017: \$1.80m). No further dividend is recommended for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

5 Going concern

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis. We consider the application of the going concern principle to be appropriate in the preparation of these financial statements as we believe that the Company has adequate funds to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due over the next twelve months.

6 Bad and doubtful debts

The Directors took reasonable steps before the financial statements were made out, to ascertain that all known bad debts were written off and adequate allowance was made for doubtful debts. At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the amount of the allowance for doubtful debts, inadequate to any substantial extent.

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)****7 Current assets**

The Directors took reasonable steps before the financial statements were made out to ascertain that the current assets of the Company were shown in the accounting records of the Company at a value equal to or below the value that would be expected to be realised in the ordinary course of the business. At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributable to the current assets in the Company's financial statements misleading.

8 Events subsequent to balance date

No charge on the assets of the Company has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report to secure the liabilities of any other person.

No contingent liability has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report.

No contingent or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within a period of twelve months after the date of this report which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

9 Related party transactions

In the opinion of the Directors all related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the books of the Company.

10 Other circumstances

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

11 Unusual transactions

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

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)****12 Directors' benefits**

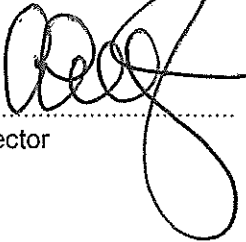
No Director of the Company has, since the end of the previous financial year, received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the total amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors as shown in the Company's financial statements) by reason of any contracts made by the Company with the Director or with a firm of which he is a Member, or with a company in which he has substantial financial interest.

Interest of directors and any additions thereto during the year, in the ordinary shares of the Company are as follows:

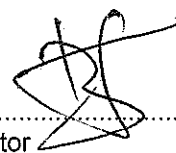
Directors	Beneficially		Non-Beneficially	
	Additions during the year	Holding as at 30 June 2018	Additions during the year	Holding as at 30 June 2018
Gary Callaghan	-	12,500	-	4,595,900
Rohit Punja	-	-	-	4,595,900

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dated this 19 day of September 2018.



.....
Director



.....
Director

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

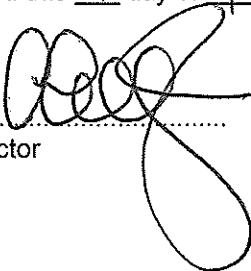
The declaration by Directors is required by the Companies Act, 2015.

The Directors of the Company have made a resolution that declares:

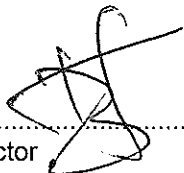
- a) In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2018:
 - i) comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2018 and of the performance and cash flows of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2018; and
 - ii) have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2015;
- b) The directors have received independence declaration by auditors as required by Section 395 of the Companies Act, 2015; and
- c) At the date of this declaration, in the opinion of the Directors, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Dated this 19 day of September 2018.



.....
Director



.....
Director



Tel: +679 331 4300
Fax: +679 330 1841
Email: info@bdo.com.fj
Offices in Suva and Lautoka

BDO
Chartered Accountants
Level 10, FNPF Place
343 Victoria Parade
GPO Box 855
Suva, Fiji

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED

Page 5

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED

As auditor for the audit of The Rice Company of Fiji Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2018, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Companies Act, 2015 in relation to the audit; and
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

BDO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Wathsala Suraweera
Partner
Suva, Fiji

19 September 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Page 6

To the Shareholders of The Rice Company of Fiji Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Rice Company of Fiji Limited (the company) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, are of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. We have determined in our professional judgement that there are no matters to report as key audit matters.

Other Information

The Management and Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information that we received comprise listing requirements of South Pacific Stock Exchange included in the Annual Report of the company for the year ended 30 June 2018 but does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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

To the Shareholders of The Rice Company of Fiji Limited (Cont'd)**Responsibilities of the Management and Directors for the Financial Statements**

The Management and Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the Companies Act, 2015, and for such internal control as the Management and Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and Directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management and Directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management and Directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

To the Shareholders of The Rice Company of Fiji Limited (Cont'd)

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015 in all material respects, and;

- a) we have been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit; and
- b) the company have kept financial records sufficient to enable the financial statements to be prepared and audited.



BDO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Wathsala Suraweera
Partner
Suva, Fiji
19 September 2018

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

	Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Revenue	6	27,825	29,555
Other operating income	7	152	525
Changes in inventories of finished goods		(424)	(54)
Raw materials and consumables used		(23,155)	(25,150)
Operating expenses		(1,844)	(1,478)
Profit from operations		2,554	3,398
Finance income	8	291	190
Finance cost	8	(18)	(48)
Profit before income tax	9	2,827	3,540
Income tax expense	11(a)	(283)	(354)
Profit for the year		2,544	3,186
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,544	3,186
Earnings per share – Basic and Diluted (Cents)	10	42.40	53.10

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018**

	Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash at bank	15	7,010	6,711
Trade receivables	12	3,188	3,123
Prepayments and other receivables	12	205	202
Inventories	13	3,180	3,682
Current income tax assets	11(b)	146	13
Amounts owing by related companies	20(g)	635	-
Total current assets		14,364	13,731
Non-current assets			
Deferred income tax assets	11(c)	22	20
Total non-current assets		22	20
Total assets		14,386	13,751
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	484	250
Amounts owing to related companies	20(g)	19	62
Total current liabilities		503	312
Total liabilities		503	312
Net assets		13,883	13,439
Equity			
Share capital	16	3,000	3,000
Retained earnings		10,883	10,439
Total equity		13,883	13,439

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Dated this 19 day of September 2018.

.....
Director

.....
Director

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

	Share capital \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2016	3,000	9,053	12,053
Profit for the year	-	3,186	3,186
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Dividends declared (Note 17)	-	(1,800)	(1,800)
Balance as at 30 June 2017	3,000	10,439	13,439
Profit for the year	-	2,544	2,544
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Dividends declared (Note 17)	-	(2,100)	(2,100)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	3,000	10,883	13,883

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	27,340	31,014
Payments to suppliers	<u>(24,796)</u>	<u>(27,180)</u>
Cash generated from operations	2,544	3,834
Interest received	291	190
Interest paid	(18)	(48)
Income tax and withholding tax paid	<u>(418)</u>	<u>(334)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>2,399</u>	<u>3,642</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Advances to related parties (Note 20(d))	(9,700)	(16,500)
Proceeds from related parties advances	9,700	16,500
Advances received from related parties (Note 20(e))	4,600	2,400
Repayment of advances from related parties	<u>(4,600)</u>	<u>(2,400)</u>
Net cash from investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of dividends	<u>(2,100)</u>	<u>(1,800)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(2,100)</u>	<u>(1,800)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	299	1,842
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>6,711</u>	<u>4,869</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 15)	<u>7,010</u>	<u>6,711</u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

(a) Corporate information

The Rice Company of Fiji Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Fiji. The registered office and principal place of business is located at Lot 2, Leonidas Street, Walu Bay, Suva. The company is listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange.

(b) Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of importing bulk rice as a finished good, cleaning, repacking and selling in different pack sizes. There was no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost convention. Historical cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

In the application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

The areas involving higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are critical to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015.

(c) Comparatives

Where necessary, amounts relating to prior years have been reclassified to facilitate comparison and achieve consistency in disclosure with current year amounts.

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (Cont'd)

(d) Changes in accounting policies

New and amended standards adopted by the company

There are no IFRSs or IFRS IC interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 July 2017 that have a material impact on the company.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial year beginning 1 July 2017 and not early adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for financial year beginning 1 July 2017 and have not been early adopted by the company. The impact and interpretation of these new standards is set out below.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income not recycling.

There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

This standard deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 16 Leases

Replaces the current guidance in IAS 17. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Under IAS 17, a lessee was required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). IFRS 16 now requires a lessee to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. Included is an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted but only in conjunction with IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.

The company is yet to assess the impact of the above standards and intends to adopt the standards no later than the accounting period in which they become effective.

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The principal accounting policies adopted by the company are stated to assist in a general understanding of these financial statements. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year except as stated otherwise.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(b) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the company's directors.

(c) Earnings per share*(a) Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is determined by dividing profit after income tax attributable to shareholders of the company by the number of ordinary shares as at balance date.

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted EPS is the same as the basic EPS as there are no ordinary shares which are considered dilutive.

(d) Financial assets

The company has trade and other receivables under its financial assets category. Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's receivables are disclosed in the statement of financial position (Note 12 and 20 (g)). Bad Debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

(e) Foreign currency transactions*Functional and presentation currency*

The company operates in Fiji and hence its financial statements are presented in Fiji dollars, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

All foreign currency transactions during the financial year are brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****(f) Income tax**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current income tax payable and deferred income taxes.

Current income tax

Current income tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the year. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current income tax for current and prior years is recognised as a liability or asset to the extent that it is unpaid or refundable.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable profit nor accounting profit.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the periods when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income tax for the period

Current and deferred income tax is recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the deferred income tax is also recognised directly in equity.

(g) Inventories

Inventories comprising of raw materials, packaging materials, finished goods, spare parts and goods in transit are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable values. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventory on hand by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a weighted average basis.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution. Cost includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing condition and location.

Inventories considered obsolete or unsaleable are written off in the year in which they are identified.

(h) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(i) Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods. Freight income is included as part of sale of goods.

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of rice and allied products in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of Value

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(j) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the company becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

(k) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised at invoice amount. An allowance for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. An allowance is raised on a specific debtor level. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other operating revenue in profit or loss.

(l) Allowance for doubtful debts

The company establishes an allowance for any doubtful debts based on a review of all outstanding amounts, either individually or collectively, at year end. Bad debts are written off during the period when they are identified.

(m) Value Added Tax

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of Value Added Tax (VAT), except:

- i) where the amount of VAT incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; and
- ii) for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of VAT.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****4 RISK MANAGEMENT**

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and other risks. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the executive management under policies approved by the board of directors. The board provides policies for overall risk management.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the exposure to adverse changes in the value of the company's trading portfolios as a result of changes in market prices or volatility or the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk to earnings and value caused by a change in foreign exchange rates. Exchange rate exposures are closely managed within approved policy parameters. Changes in the exchange rate by 10% (increase or decrease) is not expected to have a significant impact on the net profit and equity balances currently reflected in the company's financial statements.

(ii) Interest rate risk

During the year, the company had obtained and given short term interest-bearing advances to its related parties. All inter-company (related parties) advances were settled as at year end. For external borrowings, the company negotiates an appropriate interest rate with banks and other lenders with the board approval and borrows from banks and other financial institutions which offers the overall favourable terms, including the interest rate.

The risks are managed closely by the directors and the management within the approved policy parameters. The company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed by management with board oversight. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. As part of its risk control procedures, an assessment of the credit quality of a new customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors, is carried out prior to the credit approval. Individual credit risk limits are then set based on the assessments done. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit sales to retail customers are settled in either cash or cheques.

The company does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED

4 RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations for its financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to meet the company's present obligations.

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. All of the company's financial liabilities, being trade and other payables as at balance date, are expected to be settled within the next 12 months.

(d) Other risks

i) Regulatory risk

The company's profitability can be significantly impacted by regulatory agencies established which govern the business sector in Fiji. Specifically retail and wholesale prices are regulated by Fijian Competition & Consumer Commission.

ii) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, and fraud. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial crisis. The company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risk, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the company is able to manage risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment procedures.

5 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors and the management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The company does not have any significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****6 REVENUE**

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Rice and rice offals – net of discounts & rebates	27,825	29,555

7 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Exchange gain	117	168
Sundry income	35	357
	<u>152</u>	<u>525</u>

8 FINANCE INCOME AND COSTS

Finance income and costs relate to interest on advances to and from related companies during the year (refer Note 20(d) and (e)) and interest charged on bank overdraft.

The bank overdraft is secured by:

i) First registered mortgage debenture over all assets of the company including any uncalled and unpaid premiums.

ii) Cross guarantee between the holding company, FMF Foods Limited, and its subsidiaries: The Rice Company of Fiji Limited, FMF Investment Company Limited, Pea Industries Fiji Limited, Biscuit Company of (Fiji) Limited, DHF Limited, Atlantic & Pacific Packaging Company Limited, FMF Snax Limited, FMF Confectionary Limited and Bakery Company (Fiji) Limited.

The bank overdraft is fully interchangeable between FMF Foods Limited, The Rice Company of Fiji Limited, FMF Investment Company Limited, Pea Industries Fiji Limited, Biscuit Company of (Fiji) Limited, DHF Limited, Atlantic & Pacific Packaging Company Limited, FMF Snax Limited and FMF Confectionary Limited.

9 PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000

Profit before income tax has been determined after charging the following expenses:

Auditor's remuneration for:

- Audit fees	11	10
- Taxation and other services	2	2
Management and administrative support services	<u>879</u>	<u>296</u>

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****10 EARNINGS PER SHARE**

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Net profit for the year	2,544	3,186
Number of ordinary shares issued ('000)	6,000	6,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Cents)	<u>42.40</u>	<u>53.10</u>

11 INCOME TAX

2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000

a) Income tax expense

The prima facie tax on profit is reconciled to the income tax expenses as follows:

Profit before income tax	2,827	3,540
Prima facie tax thereon at 10%	<u>283</u>	<u>354</u>
Income tax expense attributable to profit	<u>283</u>	<u>354</u>
Income tax expense comprises movements in:		
Current income tax asset	285	361
Deferred income tax asset	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
	<u>283</u>	<u>354</u>

b) Current income tax assets

Movements during the year were as follows:

Opening balance	13	40
Income tax and withholding tax paid	418	334
Tax liability for the year	<u>(285)</u>	<u>(361)</u>
Closing balance	<u>146</u>	<u>13</u>

c) Deferred income tax assets

Deferred income tax assets comprises of the following:

Allowance for doubtful debts	<u>22</u>	<u>20</u>
Total deferred income tax assets	<u>22</u>	<u>20</u>

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****12 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000

Trade receivables comprises of the following:

Trade receivables	3,414	3,322
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	(226)	(199)
Trade receivables, net	3,188	3,123

Trade receivables principally comprise amounts outstanding for sale of packed rice.

Ageing of trade receivables past due but not impaired:

Upto 2 months	788	655
Over 2 months	17	29
Total	805	684

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled on 0 – 30 days terms.

Prepayments and other receivables comprises of the following:

Prepayments	120	61
VAT receivables	85	141
Prepayments and other receivables, net	205	202

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts of trade and other receivables are as follows:

Opening balance	199	129
Bad debts written-off	(36)	(46)
Impairment losses recognised on receivables	63	116
Closing balance	226	199

13 INVENTORIES

2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000

Finished goods	386	810
Raw and packing materials	1,419	1,380
Spare parts	1	2
Goods-in-transit	1,392	1,491
Stock provision	(18)	(1)
Total inventories	3,180	3,682

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	219	108
Other payables and accruals	234	111
Dividend payable	31	31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total trade and other payables	484	250

Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and on-going costs. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 – 60 days term.

15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following statement of financial position amounts:		
Cash at bank	7,010	6,711
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cash and cash equivalents	7,010	6,711

16 SHARE CAPITAL

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Issued and paid up capital		
6,000,000 ordinary shares	3,000	3,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

17 DIVIDENDS

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Interim dividend	2,100	1,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Dividends per share (cents)	35	30

18 COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2018 were \$Nil (2017: \$Nil).

19 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Letters of credit	1,148	1,326
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(b) As disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements, the company is providing cross guarantee for borrowings by the holding company, FMF Foods Limited, and other fellow subsidiary companies.		

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES**

2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000

(a) Holding company and ultimate holding company

The holding company is FMF Foods Limited, a company incorporated in Fiji. The holding company is listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange.

The penultimate holding company is Hari Punja and Sons Limited.

The ultimate holding company is Hari Punja Nominees Limited.

(b) Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the company at any time during the financial year are as follows:

- Gary Callaghan - Chairman
- Rohit Punja - Executive Director
- Ram Bajekal - Managing Director
- Pramesh Sharma

(c) Transactions with related companies

Significant transactions (aggregating over \$0.01m) with related companies are summarized as follows:

Relationship	Nature of transactions		
Holding company	Management and admin support	879	296
	charges		
	Interest income	148	129
	Interest expense	-	23
Fellow subsidiaries	Storage expenses	234	280
	Purchase of packaging materials	221	184
	Interest income	127	61
	Interest expense	7	25

(d) Advances to related companies

During the year, on call interest-bearing advances were given to related companies as follows:

Holding company	8,200	9,500
Fellow subsidiaries	1,500	7,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,700	16,500

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont'd)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (Cont'd)

**2018
\$'000** **2017
\$'000**

(e) Advances from related companies

During the year on call interest-bearing advances were obtained from the following related companies as follows:

Holding company	-	1,000
Fellow subsidiaries	4,600	1,400
	<hr/> 4,600	<hr/> 2,400

(f) Key Management Personnel

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

Management and Administrative Support services were provided by the holding company, FMF Foods Limited (refer Note 20(c)). Management services provided by the holding company include planning, directing and controlling the overall operating activities of the company.

(g) Amounts receivable from/ (payable to) related companies

Amounts receivable from related companies include the following:

Holding company	625	-
Fellow subsidiaries	10	-
	<hr/> 635	<hr/> -

Amounts payable to related companies include the following:

Holding company	-	23
Fellow subsidiaries	19	39
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 62

21 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

No charge on the assets of the company has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report to secure the liabilities of any other person.

No contingent liability has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report.

No contingent or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within a period of twelve months after the date of this report which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may affect the ability of the company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

22 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 September 2018.

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE
(UNAUDITED AND NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT)

- (a) **Schedule of each class of equity security , in compliance with listing requirements under section 6.31 (iv):**

Shareholdings of those persons holding twenty (20) largest blocks of shares:

NAME	No. of Shares	%
FMF FOODS LIMITED	4,500,000	75.00
UNIT TRUST OF FIJI (TRUSTEE COMPANY) LTD	499,292	8.32
BSP LIFE (FIJI) LIMITED	314,500	5.24
HARI PUNJA & SONS LIMITED	95,900	1.60
CARLISLE (FIJI) LIMITED	95,900	1.60
FIJI NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND	62,302	1.04
KUNDAN SINGH & SONS HOLDINGS	40,000	0.67
FHL TRUSTEES LIMITED ATF FIJIAN HOLDINGS UNIT TRUST	23,104	0.39
FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED	22,000	0.37
EST OF MR.RATU SIR KAMISESE MARA	20,000	0.33
RADIKE QEREQERETABUA OF	20,000	0.33
PLATINUM INSURANCE LIMITED	19,700	0.33
LEO & JUSTIN SMITH	17,500	0.29
BHUPINDER KAUR LATEEF	13,000	0.22
GRAHAM EDEN	12,878	0.21
GARY STANLEY CALLAGHAN	12,500	0.21
GYNANDRA NAICKER, HARI RAJ NAICKER & KAMLA WATI NAICKER	12,000	0.20
PRAVIN PATEL	11,862	0.20
PUSHPA WATI KAPADIA	11,000	0.18
PARSHU RAM	10,000	0.17

- (b) **Schedule of each class of equity security , in compliance with listing requirements under section 6.31 (v):**

Distribution of ordinary shareholders:

NO. OF HOLDERS	HOLDINGS	%
17	1 to 500 shares	0.08
68	501 to 5,000 shares	2.34
6	5,001 to 10,000 shares	0.85
10	10,001 to 20,000 shares	2.51
2	20,001 to 30,000 shares	0.75
1	30,001 to 40,000 shares	0.67
3	50,001 to 100,000 shares	4.24
2	100,001 to 1,000,000 shares	13.56
1	Over 1,000,000 shares	75.00
110		100.00

THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE
(UNAUDITED AND NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT) (Cont'd)

(c) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xii):

Summary of key financial results for the previous five years for the company:

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net profit after tax	2,544	3,186	2,681	2,981	2,132	2,057
Current assets	14,364	13,731	12,917	12,258	11,513	9,367
Non-current assets	22	20	13	6	5	9
Total assets	14,386	13,751	12,930	12,264	11,518	9,377
Current liabilities	503	312	877	1,393	2,128	918
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	503	312	877	1,393	2,128	918
Shareholders' equity	13,883	13,439	12,053	10,871	9,390	8,459

(d) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xiii) (a):

Dividend declared per share:

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Cents per share	35.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00

(e) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xiii) (b):

Earnings per share:

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Cents per share	42.40	53.10	44.69	49.68	35.53	34.29

(f) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xiii) (c):

Net tangible assets per share:

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Cents per share	231.38	223.98	200.87	181.18	156.51	140.98

(g) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xiii) (d):

	2018	2017
Share price during the year	\$	\$
Highest	4.25	3.80
Lowest	3.80	3.70
On 30th June	4.25	3.80