VB Holdings Limited

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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VB HOLDINGS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Contents

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Directors herewith submit the statement of financial position of VB Holdings Limited ("the Company") as at 31 December 2020, the related statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and report as follows:

Directors

The names of the Directors of VB Holdings Limited at the date of this report are:

Devanesh Sharma - Chairman (Appointed - 17 March 2020)
Sundar Masih Sukhu - Chairman (Deceased - 28th January 2020)
Narayan Singh Niranjan
Nitish Singh Niranjan
Ratnesh Singh
Jinita Prasad

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the financial year were that of property investment, financing of vehicles sold by related parties and fleet management services. There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Results

The net profit after income tax for the Company amounted to $1,399,889 (2019: $1,618,444) after providing income tax expense of $204,756 (2019: $214,253).

Dividends

During the financial year, the Company declared and made two dividend payments totalling to $299,236.42 at the rate of 7 cents per share per dividend payment (2019: the Company declared and made two dividend payment totalling to $299,236.42 at the rate of 7 cents per share per dividend payment).

Reserves

The Directors recommended that no transfer to be made to reserves, within the meaning of the Fiji Companies Act.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of business activities and the realisation of assets and the payments of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Bad and doubtful debts

Prior to the completion of the Company's financial statements, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the provision for doubtful debts. In the opinion of Directors, adequate provision has been made for doubtful debts.

Bad and doubtful debts *(Continued)*

As 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 provision for doubtful debts inadequate to any substantial extent.

Non-current assets

Prior to the completion of the financial statements, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain whether any non-current assets were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business compared to their values as shown in the accounting records of the Company. Where necessary, these assets have been written down or adequate provision has been made to bring the values of such assets to an amount that they might be expected to realise.

As at the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the values attributed to non-current assets in the Company's financial statements misleading.

Unusual transactions

In the opinion of the Directors, the results of the operations of the Company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material unusual nature, nor has there arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company in the current financial year, other than those reflected in the financial statements.

Significant events during the year

The former Chairman of the Company Mr Sundar Masih Sukhu passed away on the 28th of January 2020. The Directors had an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) to appoint the Chairman of VB Holdings Limited. Mr Devanesh Sharma was appointed as the Chairman of VB Holdings Limited effective from 17 March 2020.

The Board of Directors had evaluated options to invest the excess funds of VB Holdings Limited and had successfully won the tender for the Bidesi commercial property. The acquisition process for this property is still in progress.

The COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. The Company has remained operational since this declaration and continues to engage in the leasing of motor vehicles and rental properties to its customers. We have not seen a significant impact on our business to date. The outbreak and the response of Governments in dealing with the pandemic is interfering with general activity levels within the community, the economy and the operations of our business. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain as at the date of this report however they are having an impact on our earnings, cash flow and financial condition. The Directors confirm that they considered all currently known impacts of COVID-19 when preparing the financial statements and applying the going concern concept.

Apart from the matters specifically referred to above, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, has arisen, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Subsequent events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Other circumstances

As at the date of this report:

(i) no charge on the assets of the Company has been given since the end of the financial year to secure the liabilities of any other person;

(ii) no contingent liabilities have arisen since the end of the financial year for which the Company could become liable; and

(iii) no contingent liabilities or other liabilities of the Company have become or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

As at the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the Company's financial statements, which would make adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate.

Auditor independence

The Directors have obtained an independent declaration from the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young. A copy of the auditors independence declaration is set out in the *Auditor's Declaration to the Directors of VB Holdings Limited on page 6.*

Directors' benefits

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than those included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the financial statements or received as the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company or of a related corporation) by reason of a contract made by the Company or by a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which he or she is a member, or with a Company in which he or she has a substantial financial interest.

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

Dated this 29th day of March 2021.

....
Director

....
Director

This Directors' declaration 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 31 December 2020:

   i) comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and of the performance and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020; and

   ii) have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2015.

b) The Directors have received an independence declaration from the Company's auditor 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 29th day of March 2021.

.... Director

.... Director

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of VB Holdings Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of VB Holdings Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, 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.

This declaration is in respect of VB Holdings Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants

Steven Pickering
Partner
Suva, Fiji

29 March 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of VB Holdings Limited

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of VB Holdings Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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 31 December 2020 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, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of the audit report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

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Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

Key Audit Matters *(continued)*

Classification of leases

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The Company leases motor vehicles to customers under operating and finance lease arrangements. As required by IFRS 16 *Leases*, the classification of leases as either operating or financing is based on the extent to which the lease transfers the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. The accounting treatment for operating leases as a lessor is different from the accounting treatment for finance leases, the latter being similar to a sale of the asset with deferred payment terms. Assets under operating leases and finance lease receivables are significant financial statement components. The lease classification has a significant impact on the accounting applied and involves significant judgement. As a result we consider this a key audit matter. Disclosures related to leases are included in Notes 1.3(j), 2(a) and 6 to the financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: ▸ Understanding and evaluating of Company's controls over leases and the process of determining the classification of leases. ▸ Assessing the accounting applied to both operating and finance leases for appropriateness by reference to IFRS 16. ▸ For a sample of lease arrangements, assessing the lease classifications used by the company considering the contractual terms of the arrangement and the requirements of IFRS 16.

Other Information

The Directors and management are responsible for other information. The other information comprises the information in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for Financial Statements

The Directors and management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and for such internal control as the Directors and management 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 Directors and management 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 Directors and management either intend to liquidate the Company to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance 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. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *(continued)*

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

(i) we have been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit; and

(ii) the Company has kept financial records sufficient to enable the financial statements to be prepared and audited.

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants

Steven Pickering
Partner
Suva, Fiji

29 March 2021

VB HOLDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
		$	$
Operating revenue	2 (a)	1,946,895	3,465,526
Other revenue	2 (b)	1,715,780	860,123
Total Revenue		3,662,675	4,325,649
Administrative expenses	3 (b)	(76,507)	(109,183)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(1,379,864)	(2,081,165)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	19 (b)	(144,789)	(91,071)
Operating expenses	3 (a)	(456,870)	(741,533)
Total administrative and operating expenses		(2,058,030)	(3,022,952)
Profit from operations		1,604,645	1,302,697
Change in fair value of investment properties	8	-	530,000
Profit before income tax		1,604,645	1,832,697
Income tax expense	4	(204,756)	(214,253)
Profit for the year		1,399,889	1,618,444
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,399,889	1,618,444
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share	11	0.65	0.76

This Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

VB HOLDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Share capital $ (Note 12)	Retained earnings $	Total $
As at 1 January 2019		3,688,527	12,196,255	15,884,782
Profit for the year and other comprehensive		-	1,618,444	1,618,444
		3,688,527	13,814,699	17,503,226
Dividends declared	10	-	(299,236)	(299,236)
As at 31 December 2019		3,688,527	13,515,463	17,203,990
As at 1 January 2020		3,688,527	13,515,463	17,203,990
Profit for the year and other comprehensive		-	1,399,889	1,399,889
		3,688,527	14,915,352	18,603,879
Dividends declared	10	-	(299,236)	(299,236)
As at 31 December 2020		3,688,527	14,616,116	18,304,643

The Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

VB HOLDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
		$	$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	153,598	3,615,012
Financial assets	5	1,508,046	423,202
Trade and other receivables	6 (a)	5,347,478	2,614,887
Current tax asset		-	66,912
Total current assets		7,009,122	6,720,013
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6 (b)	1,962,431	2,084,448
Plant and equipment	7	4,347,410	3,487,914
Investment properties	8	6,785,001	6,785,001
Deferred tax asset	4	56,060	41,581
Total non-current assets		13,150,902	12,398,944
Total assets		20,160,024	19,118,957
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	997,938	1,088,219
Current tax liability		43,070	-
Dividends payable	10	67,843	64,517
Total current liabilities		1,108,851	1,152,736
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	4	746,530	762,231
Total non-current liabilities		746,530	762,231
Total liabilities		1,855,381	1,914,967
Net assets		18,304,643	17,203,990
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	12	3,688,527	3,688,527
Retained earnings		14,616,116	13,515,463
Total shareholders' equity		18,304,643	17,203,990

The Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

VB HOLDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
		$	$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from operating activities		2,268,740	2,838,096
Payments for operating activities		(623,147)	(1,105,906)
Interest received		5,213	105,337
Income tax paid		(125,465)	(24,342)
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,525,341	1,813,185
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of plant and equipment and investment properties	7	(2,563,229)	(1,365,581)
Advance to Niranjans Autoport Pte Limited		(3,000,000)	-
Payment for term deposit		(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Proceeds from sale of motor vehicles		1,872,384	1,049,956
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,690,845)	(1,315,625)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	10	(295,910)	(296,259)
Net cash used in financing activities		(295,910)	(296,259)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,461,414)	201,301
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		3,615,012	3,413,711
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	13	153,598	3,615,012

The Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial statements of VB Holdings Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of Directors on 29 March 2021. VB Holdings Limited is a public company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of the Fiji.

The principal activity of the Company is described in Note 23.

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Fiji Companies Act, 2015 and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The financial statements have been prepared primarily on the basis of historical cost and except where specifically stated, do not take into account current valuations of non-current assets.

1.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and disclosure of contingent liabilities. 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.

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

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

Valuation of investment properties

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company records investment properties at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Fair value measurements involves significant judgment about the amount and timing of cash flows and assumptions of future conditions, transactions or events whose outcome is uncertain and would be subject to changes over time. The valuation of the investment property represents a significant judgment area and is a significant percentage of the total assets of the Company. The valuation of the investment property is highly dependent on forecasts and estimates. The Company policy is that property valuations are performed by external experts at least once a year. Amongst other matters, these valuations are based on assumptions such as forecast rental revenues, occupancy rates, estimated capitalisation rates, net sales rate and replacement value less of depreciation and obsolescence rates.

The Company records all other property, plant and equipment at cost less depreciation with nil residual value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis and the estimation of assets useful life is based on experience of the entity with similar assets.

The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the properties are provided in Notes 1.3(f), 7 and 8.

1.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Classification of Leases

As detailed in Note 1.3 (j), the Company enters into leases in the ordinary course of business as lessor and lessee. The classification of leases between operating lease and finance lease is dependent upon the extent to which the lease transfers the risk and reward incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract asset

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate Estimated Credit Loss (ECL) for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 19(b).

1.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Fijian dollars ("FJD"), which is the Company's functional currency. Except as indicated, financial information presented in FJD has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(b) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated to Fijian dollars at rates ruling at the date of transaction. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at year end are translated to Fijian dollars at rates ruling at balance date. Gains and losses (realised and unrealised) are brought to account in profit or loss.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a service to a customer.

Revenue type	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Rental Income - Property	This relates to rental income from leasing of properties. Customers are required to pay two months deposit in advance before they start occupying rental property. The rent levels are based on the rental space that the customer wants to occupy and by negotiations with tenants. Arrangements are covered by contracts. Revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term. A fixed amount of property rental is billed every month. The payment term is 30 days.

1.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*Continued)*

(c) Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

Revenue type	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Rental Income - Operating Lease	This relates to rental income from operating lease of motor vehicles. Customers are required to pay two months deposit in advance before they take possession of vehicles under lease. The price of rental is based on interest rate agreed with customer, which ranges from 5%-9%, and each arrangement is covered by a contract. Revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term. A fixed amount of operating lease rental is billed every month based on the agreed price. The payment term is 30 days.
Interest Income	This relates to interest income on finance leases. Customers are required to pay two months interest income deposit in advance before they take possession of vehicles under lease. The price is based on interest rate agreed with customer. Interest is recognised on an accrual basis using the nominal interest basis and is included within the finance lease. A fixed amount of lease payments is billed every month based on the agreed price. The payment term is 30 days.
Maintenance Income	This relates to income in relation to servicing and maintenance services provided for vehicles on operating and finance leases. Customers are required to pay two months maintenance income deposit in advance before they take possession of vehicle under the lease. The price depends on the vehicle the customer is leasing. Arrangements are covered by contracts. Revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term. A fixed amount of maintenance income is billed every month based on the agreed price. The payment term is 30 days.
Insurance Income	This relates to insurance cover arranged and put in place on vehicles leased under operating and finance leases arrangements. Customers are required to pay two months insurance income deposit in advance before they take possession of vehicles under lease. The price depends on the insurance policy on the vehicle on lease. Revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the relevant lease term. A fixed amount of insurance income is billed every month based on the agreed price. The payment term is 30 days.

(d) Expense recognition

All expenses are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term liquid investments net of any bank overdraft. Bank overdrafts are classified as borrowings under current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

1.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*Continued)*

(f) Plant and equipment

Owned assets (including operating lease assets)

Items of plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Assets that are being constructed or developed for future use are classified as work in progress under plant and equipment and stated at cost until construction or development is complete. Gains and losses on disposal of plant and equipment are taken into account in the statement of comprehensive income. Where an item of plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of plant and equipment. The depreciation rates used for each class of asset are as follows:

Furniture and fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	20%
LMS software	20%

(g) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less allowances made for impairment. Other receivables are recognised and carried at cost less any impairment loss.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, significant difficulties of the debtor and default or delinquency in payments.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

(h) Financial instruments

Financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through profit or loss or through OCI); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

1.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*Continued)*

(h) Financial instruments (*Continued)*

Financial assets *(Continued)*

(i) Classification (Continued)

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial statements and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and term deposits.

(ii) Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from them have expired or where they have been transferred and the Company has also transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

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

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by any impairment losses. Interest income, gains/(losses) arising from derecognition, foreign exchange gains/(losses) and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets measured at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Company recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

1.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*Continued)*

(h) Financial instruments (*Continued)*

Financial liabilities *(Continued)*

(ii) Derecognition

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

(i) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it related to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the item is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary difference when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

(j) Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Otherwise it is classified as an operating lease. Where the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease depends on the substance of the transaction rather than the form of the contract otherwise it is classified as form of the contract.

(i) Finance leases - Company as lessee

Assets acquired under finance lease, which the Company then leases to other parties as operating leases, are capitalised. The initial amount of the leased asset and corresponding lease liability are recorded at the present value of minimum lease payments. Leased assets are amortised over the life of the relevant lease or, where it is likely the Company will obtain ownership of the asset on expiration of the lease, the expected useful life of the asset. Assets acquired under finance leases which the Company re-leases on finance leases to customers are treated as finance lease receivables (refer (ii) below). Lease liabilities are reduced by the principal component of lease payments. The interest component is included in operating results.

The Company does not have finance lease liabilities during the year (2019: $Nil)

1.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*Continued)*

(j) Leases *(Continued)*

(ii) Finance leases - Company as a lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance lease are recorded as receivables at the amount of Company's net investment in the lease. Finance lease receipts are allocated between interest revenue and reduction of the lease receivable over the term of the lease in order to reflect a constant periodic return on the net investments outstanding in respect of the lease. The leased asset is derecognised at the time the finance lease becomes effective.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases and operating leases for maintenance charges are allocated over the term during which services are provided. Maintenance services are subcontracted to a related entity.

(iii) Operating leases - Company as a lessor

Rental and maintenance income from operating leases is recognised as described in Note 1.3 (c). Maintenance expense are recognised on the same basis as maintenance income. Leased assets are depreciated over the expected useful life of the asset. The leased assets are included within plant and equipment.

(k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are stated at cost (inclusive of VAT where applicable).

(l) Investment properties

Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation rather than for own use or sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties were measured initially at cost, including transactions costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from the changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Fair values are evaluated annually by an accredited external, independent valuer, applying a valuation method recommended by the International Valuation Standards.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Transfers are made to and from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change.

(m) Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the Company’s assets are reviewed at balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

1.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*Continued)*

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(o) Dividend distribution

Dividends paid during the year are subject to the provisions of the Fiji Income Tax Act. Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are declared by the Directors.

(p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing profit after income tax attributable to shareholders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Where the Company has on issue outstanding potential ordinary shares which are dilutive, diluted EPS is calculated. Diluted EPS is the same as the basic EPS for the Company as there are no ordinary shares which are considered dilutive.

(q) Segment information

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segment. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments. The Company operates predominantly within one geographical segment, that is, Fiji. For reporting purposes, the Company considers itself to be operating in two business segments as follows:

Fleet management - leasing out vehicles under finance and operating lease arrangements.
Property management - leasing out rental space to tenants.

(r) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information has been re-classified to achieve consistency in disclosure with current financial year amounts.

1.4 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(a) Amendments to IFRS 3: *Definition of a Business*

The amendment to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company, but may impact future periods should the Company enter into any business combinations.

(b) Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

(c) Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, “information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.” The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Company.

(d) Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

1.4 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES *(continued)*

New and amended standards and interpretations *(continued)*

(e) Amendments to IFRS 16 *Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions*

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases* . The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

1.5 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not applicable to the Company.

Amendments to IAS 1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

1.5 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (*Continued)*

Amendments to IAS 1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Continued)*

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company has yet to assess the impact the amendments may have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework* . The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.

The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately.

At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and apply prospectively.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Company will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

1.5 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (*Continued)*

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

		2020	2019
2.	Revenue	$	$
(a)	Operating revenue		
	Rental income - operating lease	1,012,916	2,212,346
	Maintenance income - operating lease	183,740	509,476
	Rental income - property	290,633	335,069
	Interest income - finance lease	400,459	331,299
	Maintenance income - finance lease	9,178	5,743
	Insurance income	49,969	71,593
		1,946,895	3,465,526

All revenue types in the table above are recognised over time.

(b)	Other revenue		
	Gain on disposal of motor vehicles	1,548,515	732,483
	Interest Income	150,773	127,640
	Sundry income	16,492	-
		1,715,780	860,123

3.	Expenses	$	$
(a)	Operating expenses		
	Management fees	180,000	108,000
	Maintenance expense - operating lease	175,601	441,566
	Other operating expenses	101,269	191,967
		456,870	741,533

		2020	2019
3.	Expenses (*Continued)*	$	$
(b)	Administrative expenses		
	Auditors remuneration - audit services	12,000	20,253
	- other services	2,000	2,000
	Bank charges	2,158	1,687
	Corporate donation	16,065	14,861
	Directors' fees	25,000	30,083
	Managing director's remuneration	5,000	5,000
	Other administrative expenses	11,611	6,656
	Travelling expense	-	7,140
	Share registry maintenance fees	2,673	3,419
	Stamp duty charges	-	18,084
		76,507	109,183

4. INCOME TAX

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	$	$
Accounting profit before income tax	1,604,645	1,832,697
At statutory income tax rate of 10%	160,465	183,270
Tax effect of permanent differences	(2,758)	-
Under provision from prior years	106,774	30,983
Restatement of deferred tax liability	(59,725)	-
Income tax attributable to operating profit	204,756	214,253

The major components of income tax expense are:		
Current tax	128,161	177,987
Under provision from prior year	106,774	30,983
Temporary differences	(30,179)	5,283
	204,756	214,253

Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)

Net deferred income tax at 31 December relates to the following:

Allowance for doubtful debts	56,060	41,581
Cyclone reserve account	(50,805)	(42,320)
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(695,725)	(719,911)
	(690,470)	(720,650)

Represented on the statement of financial position:		
Deferred tax asset	56,060	41,581
Deferred tax liability	(746,530)	(762,231)
Net deferred tax liability	(690,470)	(720,650)

		2020	2019
5.	FINANCIAL ASSETS	$	$
(a)	Debt instruments		
	Term deposits		
	Westpac Banking Corporation - cyclone reserve account	508,046	423,202
	Bred Bank	1,000,000	-
		1,508,046	423,202

The term of the investment is for 12 months at a variable interest rate ranging from 2.80% to 3.25%.

6.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	$	$
(a)	Current		
	Lease receivables	2,785,849	3,384,560
	Less: Unearned interest on finance lease receivables	(315,719)	(429,367)
	Less: Unearned insurance on finance lease receivables	(17,898)	(15,254)
	Less: Unearned maintenance charges on finance lease receivables	(7,616)	(5,743)
	Net lease receivables	2,444,616	2,934,196
	Deposit - Bidesi property	270,917	3,034
	Interest receivable	60,716	29,001
	Prepayments	19,481	-
	Receivable from Niranjans Autoport Pte Limited [Note 18 (c)]	3,000,000	-
	Less: Allowance for impairment losses [Note 19 (b)]	(448,252)	(351,344)
	Trade and other receivables- current	5,347,478	2,614,887
(b)	Non-current		
	Lease receivables	2,714,905	2,991,019
	Less: Unearned interest on finance lease receivables	(600,298)	(799,513)
	Less: Unearned insurance on finance lease receivables	(34,292)	(33,498)
	Less: Unearned maintenance charges on finance lease receivables	(5,536)	(9,093)
	Net lease receivables	2,074,779	2,148,915
	Less: Allowance for impairment losses [Note 19 (b)]	(112,348)	(64,467)
	Trade and other receivables- non current	1,962,431	2,084,448
	Total trade and other receivables	7,309,909	4,699,335

7. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2020	2019
	$	$
Furniture, fittings and office equipment		
Cost:		
As at 1 January	26,972	18,486
Additions	-	8,486
As at 31 December	26,972	26,972
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at 1 January	15,901	15,818
Depreciation charge for the year	1,714	83
As at 31 December	17,615	15,901
Net book value - furniture and fittings	9,357	11,071
LMS software		
Cost:		
As at 1 January	46,550	46,550
As at 31 December	46,550	46,550
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at 1 January	27,930	18,620
Depreciation charge for the year	9,310	9,310
As at 31 December	37,240	27,930
Net book value - LMS Software	9,310	18,620
Motor Vehicles under operating leases		
Cost:		
As at 1 January	13,606,736	14,577,764
Additions	2,563,229	1,365,581
Disposal	(5,204,868)	(2,336,609)
As at 31 December	10,965,097	13,606,736
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at 1 January	10,148,513	10,087,985
Depreciation charge for the year	1,368,840	2,071,773
Disposal	(4,880,999)	(2,011,245)
As at 31 December	6,636,354	10,148,513
Net book value - motor vehicles	4,328,743	3,458,223
Net book value as at 31 December	4,347,410	3,487,914

8. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	$	$
Opening balance at 1 January	6,785,001	6,276,739
Fair value adjustment	-	530,000
Subsequent adjustment	-	(21,738)
At 31 December	6,785,001	6,785,001

8. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (*Continued)*

	2020 $	2019 $
Rental income derived from investment properties	290,633	335,069
Direct operating expenses (included repairs and maintenance)	(4,111)	(74,446)
Net profit arising from investment properties	286,522	260,623

The properties were valued at 31 December, 2020 based on the reports by an independent valuer (Pacific Valuations Pte Limited) using a market approach, applying the comparable sales method resulting in $Nil increase in the value attached to the Company's investment properties (2019: $530,000). Independent valuers are of the view that the fair value of the property has not changed due to no comparable market data available. Also, there is no fixed rate or assessment for the impact of Covid-19 and no concrete evidence of reduction or probable impairment of investment properties in Suva area. Due to the lack of active market information the experts are of the view that the property fair values will not change. The Directors have adopted the valuation reports and are of the view that the carrying amounts recorded approximate the fair values of the properties as at 31 December 2020. The valuations are based on Level 3 inputs. The valuer based its assessment on comparable sales information obtained from market sources around land sale rates per square metre and building sale rates per square metre in the same comparable locations. Land rates of $1,037-$2,780 per square metre and building rates of $744- $2,985 per square metre have been used.

Covid-19 relief was offered on property rental and car park fees of 20 percent ranging from three to six months from April 2020. The Company has thereafter charged normal property rental and car park fees to the tenants as per the agreements.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	$	$
Amounts owing to related parties [Note 18(b)]	261,665	284,035
Rental deposits	45,916	48,420
Lease deposits	671,086	613,729
Other payables and accruals	19,271	142,035
	997,938	1,088,219

10. DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

	$	$
As at 1 January	64,517	61,540
Dividends declared	299,236	299,236
Dividends paid	(295,910)	(296,259)
As at 31 December	67,843	64,517

The Company paid dividends of $295,910 in 2020 ($296,259 in 2019) and the accumulated amount of $67,843 as at 31 December 2020 ($64,517 as of 31 December 2019) were unclaimed.

11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	$	$
Net profit for the year	1,399,889	1,618,444
Number of equity shares outstanding	2,137,403	2,137,403
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.65	0.76

		2020	2019
12.	SHARE CAPITAL	$	$
	Issued and paid up capital		
	2,137,403 ordinary shares	3,688,527	3,688,527

The share premium reserve amounting to $1,534,176 and the forfeited shares amounting to $16,948 were transferred under the share capital in 2017 as per the Companies Act 2015.

13.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	$	$
	Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances as follows:		
	Westpac Banking Corporation	153,461	113,345
	Bank of Baroda	137	1,667
	Bred Bank (term deposit)	-	3,500,000
	Total cash and cash equivalents	153,598	3,615,012

The Company has an overdraft facility with Westpac Banking Corporation of $100,000 subject to an interest rate of 4.50% per annum which is secured by the following:

i) Registered mortgage debenture by the Company over all its Assets and Undertakings including uncalled and called but unpaid capital.
ii) Registered first all monies mortgage No. 44668 by the Company over Suva, Fiji - Corner of Stewart Street and Waimanu Road CT No. 2477.

14. FUTURE OPERATING LEASE RENTALS $ $

The Company has provided properties and motor vehicles under operating leases to customers on normal commercial terms and conditions on monthly rentals.

Operating lease rentals are expected as follows:

Not later than 2020	-	1,179,032
Not later than 2021	2,266,473	537,097
Not later than 2022	735,748	363,689
Not later than 2023	495,250	134,129
Not later than 2024	569,965	8,128
Not later than 2025 and later years	110,438	-
	4,177,874	2,222,075

Operating leases - Company as lessor

The Company acts as lessor of properties and motor vehicles. These leases have an average life between 1 and 5 years with certain contracts having a renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into leases for properties. For motor vehicle under operating lease, variable lease payments are charged to customers when the respective millage limit has exceeded. Rental income recognised by the Company during the year is disclosed in Note 8, whereas rental income for the year from properties is disclosed in Note 2(a).

15. FUTURE LEASE RECEIVABLES

	$	$
Lease expenditure contracted for motor vehicle receivables are as follows:		
Not later than 2020	-	2,023,419
Not later than 2021	1,613,670	1,216,384
Not later than 2022	1,755,896	997,815
Not later than 2023	684,670	622,383
Not later than 2024	192,834	146,435
Not later than 2025 and later years	81,505	-
	4,328,575	5,006,436
Less: Unearned interest on finance income and maintenance charges	(981,359)	(1,292,468)
Net lease receivables	3,347,216	3,713,968

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020 (2019: $Nil).

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Secondary reporting – geographical segment

The Company operates in the geographical segment of Fiji.

(b) Primary reporting - business segments 2020

	Fleet management $	Property management $	Total $
Operating revenue	1,656,262	290,633	1,946,895
Other revenue	1,715,780	-	1,715,780
	3,372,042	290,633	3,662,675
Segment result before income tax and finance	1,318,123	286,522	1,604,645
Profit before income tax expense	1,318,123	286,522	1,604,645
Income tax expense	(176,104)	(28,652)	(204,756)
Net profit	1,142,019	257,870	1,399,889
Segment assets	13,375,023	6,785,001	20,160,024
Segment liabilities	1,855,381	-	1,855,381
Acquisition of plant and equipment	2,563,229	-	2,563,229
Depreciation expense	1,379,864	-	1,379,864
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,267,471	257,870	1,525,341

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION *(Continued)*

(b) Primary reporting - business segments 2019

	Fleet management $	Property management $	Total $
Operating Revenue	3,130,457	335,069	3,465,526
Other revenue	860,123	-	860,123
	3,990,580	335,069	4,325,649
Segment result before income tax and finance	1,042,074	260,623	1,302,697
Change in fair value of investment property	-	530,000	530,000
Profit before income tax expense	1,042,074	790,623	1,832,697
Income tax expense	(135,191)	(79,062)	(214,253)
Net profit	906,883	711,561	1,618,444
Segment assets	12,292,375	6,785,001	19,077,376
Segment liabilities	1,873,585	-	1,873,585
Acquisition of plant and equipment	1,365,581	-	1,365,581
Depreciation expense	2,081,165	-	2,081,165
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,508,933	304,252	1,813,185

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Directors

The names of persons who were Directors of VB Holdings Limited at any time during the financial year were as follows:

Narayan Singh Niranjan	Devanesh Sharma
Nitish Singh Niranjan	Ratnesh Singh
Jinita Prasad	*Sundar Masih Sukhu - (Deceased 28th January 2020)*

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. These personnel were not paid by the Company. However, management fees were paid to a related entity which pays remuneration for them.

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

Name	Current title
Devanesh Sharma	Chairman
Sundar Masih Sukhu	Former Chairman (Deceased 28th January 2020)
Nitish Singh Niranjan	Chief Executive Officer / Company Secretary

		2020	2019
18.	RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(Continued)*	$	$

(a) Directors *(Continued)*

The values of transactions with related parties were as follows:

	2020	2019
Directors' fees	25,000	30,083
Managing Director's remuneration	5,000	5,000

(b) Amounts payable to related companies

	$	$
Net owing to related companies		
Niranjans Autoport Limited	261,665	284,035

(c) Amounts receivable from related companies

	$	$
Net owing by related companies		
Jans Rental Cars Ltd	163,697	271,865
Niranjans Motor Corporation Limited	6,000	6,000
Niranjans Autoport Limited	81,633	60,884
Niranjans Hireplant Limited	194,442	269,902
Advance		
Niranjans Autoport Limited - Current	3,000,000	-

VB Holdings Limited has given an advance of $3,000,000 to Niranjans Autoport Pte Limited at 3.25% per annum (2019 - Nil) for a term of twelve months.

(d) Transactions with related parties

All transactions disclosed in the financial statements with related parties during the year were:

Related party	Transaction type	$	$
Income:			
Jans Rentals Cars Pte Ltd	Operating lease income	1,328,471	1,417,261
Jans Rentals Cars Pte Ltd	Sale of motor vehicles	71,079	-
Niranjans Hireplant Limited	Finance lease income	66,516	27,395
Niranjans Motor Corporation Pte Ltd	Rental income	66,000	5,505
Niranjans Autoport Pte Ltd	Sale of motor vehicles	2,665,233	1,033,077
Expenses			
Niranjans Autoport Pte Ltd	Management fees	180,000	108,000
Niranjans Autoport Pte Ltd	Maintenance expense - operating lease	175,601	441,566
Capital expenditure			
Niranjans Autoport Pte Ltd	Motor vehicle purchases - operating lease	3,195,733	2,351,150

		2020	2019
18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(Continued)*		$	$
(d) Transactions with related parties *(Continued)*			
Related party	Transaction type		
Finance lease			
Niranjans Autoport Pte Ltd	Motor vehicle purchases - finance lease	2,741,823	1,365,581
Advance			
Niranjans Autoport Pte Ltd	Cash advance	3,000,000	-
Deposits			
Jans Rentals Cars Pte Ltd	Lease deposit	7,018	7,440

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Managing Director of the Company. The Managing Director identifies, and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board of Directors provides direction for overall risk management covering specific areas, such as mitigating credit risks, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

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

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rates on financial assets and liabilities are fixed over the terms of the relevant contracts, thereby minimising the risk of mis-matches in interest rates. At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments carrying amounts were:

	2020	2019
	$	$
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	508,046	3,923,202

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (*Continued*)

(a) Market risk *(Continued)*

(i) Interest rate risk (Continued)

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest risk exposures, if any, in existence at balance date:

	Increase/ (decrease) in interest rate	Effect on profit before tax
2020	+100 bp	1,605
	-100 bp	(1,605)
2019	+100 bp	4,009
	-100 bp	(4,009)

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company has no significant variable interest assets or liabilities. Therefore the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in the market interest rates at reporting date.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's operating and finance lease receivables, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents which are measured at amortised cost.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk relating to finance and operating lease receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. Credit levels accorded to customers are regularly reviewed to reduce the exposure to risk of bad debts.

Operating leases
There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into leases for properties. For motor vehicle under operating lease, variable lease payments are charged to customers when the respective milleage limit has exceeded.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses for operating and finance lease receivables and other receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, operating and financial lease receivables and other receivables have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics and the days past due. The Company uses the ‘net flow rate’ model based on the probability of lease and other receivables following the movement of cash outstanding from payment status of current through all delinquency buckets until write off. Loss rates are based on historical credit losses experienced within this year. These rates are then adjusted to reflect current and forward looking information based on macroeconomic factors and the Company’s internal evaluation of trade receivables over their expected lives.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (*Continued*)

(b) Credit risk *(Continued)*

The following table provides analysis about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit losses for trade receivables as at 31 December 2019:

	Expected weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
		$	$
Current portion of trade receivables			
Accounts collectively assessed			
Current portion of long-term receivables	3.0%	1,573,056	47,192
Other trade receivables			
Current	6.7%	444,987	29,704
1 to 30 days past due	13.6%	241,934	32,813
31 to 60 days past due	22.4%	68,644	15,371
61 to 90 days past due	30.0%	72,151	21,645
More than 90 days past due	60.0%	105,058	63,035
		2,505,830	209,760
Accounts individually assessed		428,366	141,584
Total		2,934,196	351,344
Non-current portion of trade receivables	3.0%	2,148,915	64,467

The following table provides analysis about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit losses for trade receivables as at 31 December 2020:

	Expected weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
		$	$
Current portion of trade receivables			
Accounts collectively assessed			
Current portion of long-term receivables	5.4%	1,272,437	68,902
Other trade receivables			
Current	4.6%	288,905	13,338
1 to 30 days past due	9.0%	143,891	12,883
31 to 60 days past due	14.7%	97,680	14,336
61 to 90 days past due	20.0%	57,013	11,403
More than 90 days past due	40.0%	258,870	103,548
		2,118,796	224,410
Accounts individually assessed		325,820	223,842
Total		2,444,616	448,252
Non-current portion of trade receivables	5.4%	2,074,779	112,348

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (*Continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(Continued)*

Movement in allowance for impairment losses on trade receivables:

	$ Non-current	$ Current	$ Total
Balance at 1 January 2019	71,863	252,877	324,740
(Reversal of impairment)/Impairment losses	(7,396)	98,467	91,071
Balance at 31 December 2019	64,467	351,344	415,811
Impairment losses recognised during the year	47,881	96,908	144,789
Balance at 31 December 2020	112,348	448,252	560,600

While cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and term deposits are also subject to impairment requirements of IFRS 9, any impairment loss is deemed immaterial, due to their short term nature and history of no default.

The assessment of trade debtors' provisioning was done by the Company based on the IFRS 9 model and on historical assessment of the Company's debt collection. There is a contractual agreement made between the Company and the customer which is signed by both parties stating the terms of the contract. The Company has full rights over the assets (motor vehicle being financed) that are leased under both operating and finance lease arrangements, thus in case of default of payment by the customer or the customer failing to meet the terms of the contract, the Company has full right to repossess the vehicle from the customer or take legal action in circumstances whereby the customer fails to meet all terms stated in the contractual agreement. The management is confident on the recoverability of both the current and long term debtors irrespective of the external economic challenges and thus ample provisions have been made on this on the IFRS 9 model.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 3 months $	Between 3 months and 1 year $	Total $
2020			
Trade and other payables [Note 9]	65,187	932,751	997,938
Dividend payable [Note 10]	-	67,843	67,843
Total	65,187	1,000,594	1,065,781
2019			
Trade and other payables [Note 9]	343,895	744,323	1,088,218
Dividend payable [Note 10]	-	64,517	64,517
Total	343,895	808,840	1,152,735

20. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return to shareholders and benefit to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell asset to reduce debt. The Company has a number of financial covenants to comply with as part of the terms of its borrowings. The financial covenants are managed as part of the companies capital management. The Company has compiled with all its externally imposed financial requirements.

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

	2020 $	2019 $
Interest-bearing borrowings	-	-
Less cash and cash equivalents [Note 13]	(153,598)	(3,615,012)
Less: Financial assets - term deposits [Note 5]	(1,508,046)	(423,202)
Net debt	(1,661,644)	(4,038,214)
Equity	18,304,643	17,203,990
Net debts plus	16,642,999	13,165,776
Gearing ratio	10%	31%

21. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

VB Holdings Limited has a capital commitment of $2,475,000 (2019: $Nil) for the purchase of Bidesi commercial property in the next 12 months. 10% advance payment of $275,000 (2019: $Nil) has been processed as per the agreement.

22. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

The former Chairman of the Company Mr Sundar Masih Sukhu passed away on the 28th of January 2020. The Directors had an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) to appoint the Chairman of VB Holdings Limited. Mr Devanesh Sharma was appointed as the Chairman of VB Holdings Limited effective from 17 March 2020.

The Board of Directors had evaluated options to invest the excess funds of VB Holdings Limited and had successfully won the tender for the Bidesi commercial property. The acquisition process for this property is still in progress.

The COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. The Company has remained operational since this declaration and continues to engage in the leasing of motor vehicles and rental properties to its customers. We have not seen a significant impact on our business to date. The outbreak and the response of Governments in dealing with the pandemic is interfering with general activity levels within the community, the economy and the operations of our business. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain as at the date of this report however they are having an impact on our earnings, cash flow and financial condition. The Directors confirm that they considered all currently known impacts of COVID-19 when preparing the financial statements and applying the going concern concept.

22. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR *(Continued)*

Apart from the matters specifically referred to above, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, has arisen, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

23. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company during the financial year were that of property investment and fleet management services including financing of vehicles sold by related parties. There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

24. COMPANY DETAILS

<u>Company incorporation</u>
The Company is a public company domiciled and incorporated in Fiji under the Companies Act, 2015. The Company's shares are traded on the South Pacific Stock Exchange, Suva.

<u>Registered office and principal place of business</u>
The registered office of the Company is located at:
366 Grantham Road
Suva, Fiji.

<u>Number of employees</u>
There were no employees employed by the Company during the year (2019: Nil).

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Disclaimer on Additional Financial Information

The following additional information, being the Detailed Income Statement and South Pacific Exchange disclosure requirements have been compiled by the management of VB Holdings Limited and does not form part of the statutory financial statements.

To the extent permitted by law, Ernst & Young does not accept liability for any loss or damage which any person, other than VB Holdings Limited may suffer arising from any negligence on our party. No person should rely on the additional financial information without having an audit or review conducted.

VB HOLDINGS LIMITED

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020	2019
	$	$
INCOME		
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,548,515	732,483
Interest Income	150,773	127,640
Interest income - finance lease	400,459	331,299
Maintenance income - finance lease	9,178	5,743
Maintenance income - operating lease	183,740	509,476
Operating lease rental	1,012,916	2,212,352
Rental income	290,633	335,063
Other income	66,461	71,592
	3,662,675	4,325,648
EXPENSES		
Audit fees	14,000	22,253
Impairment loss on trade receivables	144,789	91,071
Bank charges	2,158	1,687
Corporate donation	16,065	14,861
Depreciation and amortisation	1,379,864	2,081,165
Directors' fees	25,000	30,083
Directors' remuneration	5,000	5,000
Insurance	55,680	78,504
Light and power	694	1,250
Listing fees	6,496	6,656
Maintenance fleet expense - operating lease	175,601	441,566
Management fees	180,000	108,000
Rates and taxes	22,733	22,608
Repairs and maintenance	4,111	74,446
Share registry maintenance fees	2,673	3,419
Stamp duty charges	-	18,084
Travelling expense	-	7,140
Sundry	23,166	15,158
	2,058,030	3,022,951
Profit from operations	1,604,645	1,302,697
Change in fair value of investment properties	-	530,000
Profit before income tax	1,604,645	1,832,697

The Detailed Income Statement is to be read in conjunction with the disclaimer set out on page 42.

(a) *Statement of interest of each Director in the share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2020*

Directors	Direct Interest (Number of Shares)	Indirect Interest (Number of Shares)
Nitish Singh Niranjan	724,499	-
Narayan Singh Niranjan	229,420	-
Sundar Masih Sukhu	22,664	-
Ratnesh Ravindra Singh	2,261	-

(b) *Distribution of share holding*

No. of Shareholders	Shareholding	Total Percentage Holding
44	0 - 500	0.18
52	501 - 5,000 shares	4.21
6	5,001 - 10,000 shares	2.02
4	10,001 - 20,000 shares	3.00
1	20,001 - 30,000 shares	1.06
-	30,001 - 40,000 shares	0.00
3	40,001 - 50,000 shares	5.73
2	50,001 - 100,000 shares	5.77
5	100,001 - 1,000,000 shares	78.03
-	Over 1,000,000 shares	0.00
Total 117		100.00

(c) *Share Register*

Central Share Registry Pte Limited
Shop 1 and 11
Sabrina Building
Victoria Parade
Suva
Fiji.

(d) Shareholding of those persons holding the 20 largest blocks of shares:

Shareholders	No. Of Shares
Nitish Niranjan	724,499
N S Niranjans Holdings Ltd	356,285
FHL Trustees Limited ATF Fijian Holdings Unit Trust	253,658
Narayan Singh Niranjan	229,420
Sashi Kant Lakhan	103,888
Francesa Niranjan	72,398
Trustee of AP Sabha	50,900
The South Pacific Investment Company Limited	42,000
Pacific Gas Company Limited	40,284
Patelkhatri Investments (Fiji) Ltd	40,178
Sundar Masih Sukhu	22,664
Jimaima T Schultz	19,783
Abdul Sayed Jalal	19,349
Rama Kant Lakhan	12,989
Praful Patel Investments Pty ltd <P & A Patel Superfund A/C>	12,000
Kamla Singh	8,207
Hardayal Singh	8,197
Warwick Pleass	7,400
Tutanekai Investments Limited	6,700
Satya Nand Nandan	6,375