



# Financial Statements

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Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1		Generally, requirements of FRS do not apply to immaterial items and therefore, the disclosure requirements of FRS need not be complied with if the resulting information is not material to the financial statements. Judgement should be exercised in determining whether a particular item is material and thus, should be disclosed separately in the financial statements (balance sheet, profit and loss account or the notes to the financial statements). Immaterial items of similar nature or function should be aggregated.
2	1.32  1.51  1.52  1.27-28, 8.10  1.69, 1.72	<p>Assets and liabilities are offset only when required or permitted by any FRS or interpretation.</p> <p>FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> does not strictly require presentation of a balance sheet using the current and non-current classifications. Instead, if more appropriate based on the nature of operations, an enterprise may disclose assets and liabilities in the broad order of their liquidity.</p> <p>Whichever method of presentation is adopted, the notes must disclose the amount of every asset or liability that is expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months.</p> <p>In the absence of a change in FRSs, the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements shall be retained from one period to the next unless it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate.</p> <p>The revised presentation should be reliable and more relevant to users and should be expected to be appropriate for some time so that continuity of information is not compromised.</p> <p>Additional line items, headings and sub-totals should be presented on the face of the balance sheet when such information is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position. The judgement used should be based on an assessment of the nature and liquidity of the assets, the function of assets within the entity as well as the amounts, nature and timing of liabilities.</p>
3	1.57	<p>An asset should be classified as a current asset when it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ is expected to be realised in, or is held for sale or consumption in, the normal course of the entity's operating cycle; or</li> <li>■ is held primarily for trading purposes or for the short-term and is expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date; or</li> <li>■ is cash or a cash equivalent asset, which is not restricted in its use.</li> </ul> <p>All other assets should be classified as non-current assets.</p>
4	1.68  1.69  1.29	<p>These line items must be presented on the face of the balance sheet.</p> <p>Additional line items, headings and subtotals should be presented when a FRS requires it, or when such presentation is necessary to present the entity's financial position fairly.</p> <p>The overriding consideration in deciding whether items should be presented separately in the financial statements is its materiality. If a line item is not individually material on the face of the financial statements, it is aggregated with other items of a similar nature or function on the face of the financial statements. For example, bank overdrafts, when material, should be shown separately.</p>
5	1.68(e), 31.38	Where a venturer recognises its interest in a joint venture using the equity method, its investment is presented together with the investment in associates.
6	1.70	Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

S201(3)&(3A)(b)

**Balance Sheets<sup>1</sup> as at 31 December 2005<sup>2</sup>**

1.46(c)

1.46(b)

1.46(e)

105.38, 1.68A(a)

1.57

1.68(g)

1.68(h)

1.68(d)

1.68(i)

1.68(p)

1.69

1.68(p)

1.69

1.68(o), 27.33

105.38, 1.68A(b)

1.60

1.68(j)

1.68(l)

1.68(m)

1.68(k)

	Note	Group		Company	
		2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
<b>Non-current assets<sup>3</sup></b>					
1.68(a) Property, plant and equipment <sup>4</sup>	3	47,842	39,778	9,035	6,857
1.68(c) Intangible assets <sup>4</sup>	4	1,902	60	-	-
1.68(b) Investment properties	5	19,000	14,400	19,000	14,400
1.69 Subsidiaries <sup>4</sup>	6	-	-	12,143	10,374
1.68(e), 28.38 Associates and jointly-controlled entities <sup>4,5</sup>	7	7,272	5,417	1,824	1,712
1.68(d) Other investments <sup>4</sup>	8	6,697	6,618	6,697	6,618
1.68(n), 1.70 Deferred tax assets <sup>4,6</sup>	9	56	133	-	-
		82,769	66,406	48,699	39,961
105.38, 1.68A(a) Assets classified as held for sale <sup>7</sup>	10	2,410	-	-	-
<b>Current assets<sup>3</sup></b>					
1.68(g) Inventories <sup>4</sup>	11	79,543	71,642	34,053	34,913
1.68(h) Trade and other receivables <sup>4</sup>	14	25,259	18,834	46,057	47,252
1.68(d) Other investments <sup>4</sup>	8	14,583	14,505	14,583	14,505
1.68(i) Cash and cash equivalents <sup>4</sup>	15	50,078	40,011	13,049	9,270
		169,463	144,992	107,742	105,940
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>254,642</b>	<b>211,398</b>	<b>156,441</b>	<b>145,901</b>
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent</b>					
1.68(p) Share capital <sup>4</sup>	16	25,300	22,500	25,300	22,500
1.69 Share premium	18	19,260	21,250	19,260	21,250
1.68(p) Other reserves	18	21,672	8,910	12,259	5,198
1.69 Accumulated profits	18	98,839	75,782	64,679	55,093
		165,071	128,442	121,498	104,041
1.68(o), 27.33 <b>Minority interests<sup>4,8</sup></b>		521	417	-	-
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>165,592</b>	<b>128,859</b>	<b>121,498</b>	<b>104,041</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
1.68(l) Interest-bearing liabilities <sup>4</sup>	19	16,695	15,883	6,024	7,364
1.68(k) Provisions <sup>4</sup>	20	2,191	2,266	1,042	1,162
1.68(n), 1.70 Deferred tax liabilities <sup>4,6</sup>	9	2,027	1,719	740	504
		20,913	19,868	7,806	9,030
105.38, 1.68A(b) Liabilities classified as held for sale <sup>4</sup>	10	820	-	-	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
1.68(j) Trade and other payables <sup>4</sup>	21	41,853	36,058	19,109	25,317
1.68(l) Interest-bearing liabilities <sup>4</sup>	19	19,593	21,412	7,106	6,469
1.68(m) Current tax payable <sup>4,9</sup>		5,218	4,778	619	609
1.68(k) Provisions <sup>4</sup>	20	653	423	303	435
		67,317	62,671	27,137	32,830
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>89,050</b>	<b>82,539</b>	<b>34,943</b>	<b>41,860</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>254,642</b>	<b>211,398</b>	<b>156,441</b>	<b>145,901</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

<b>Note</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Explanatory note</b>
7	105.38  105.40	<p>Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets and liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale should be presented separately from other assets and liabilities in the balance sheet. The amounts that should be disclosed are each of the total assets and total liabilities. They must not be offset and presented as a single amount.</p> <p>The major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale may be separately disclosed on the balance sheet (refer to note 10).</p> <p>Unlike the profit and loss account, comparative disclosures for assets and liabilities held for sale are not restated for new items during the year ended 31 December 2005.</p>
8	1.68(o), 27.33	The minority interests are presented within equity but separate from the parent shareholders' equity.
9	1.68(m), 12.71	Current tax assets and liabilities should be presented separately on the face of the balance sheet.
10	S201(3A)  1.87  1.86	<p>When consolidated financial statements are prepared, the 'company-only' profit and loss account need not be presented.</p> <p>The term "income statement" may be used instead.</p> <p>Information to be presented either on the face of the profit and loss account or in the notes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ write-downs of inventories to net realisable value or of property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount, as well as reversals of such write-downs;</li> <li>■ restructurings of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;</li> <li>■ disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;</li> <li>■ disposals of investments;</li> <li>■ discontinued operations;</li> <li>■ litigation settlements; and</li> <li>■ other reversals of provisions.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, it is required to disclose the nature and the amount of income and expense separately, if material.</p>
11	1.81, 1.83  1.88	<p>The format of the profit and loss account is not prescribed. Additional line items, headings and sub-totals should be presented on the face of the profit and loss account when required by a FRS or when such presentation is necessary to present the entity's financial performance fairly. The most appropriate format should be developed having regard to the nature of the entity and the presentation of relevant and reliable information about its financial performance.</p> <p>An entity should present, either on the face of the profit and loss account or in the notes to the profit and loss account, an analysis of expenses using a classification based on either the nature of expenses or their function within the entity.</p> <p>The main consideration in choosing an appropriate analysis for disclosure purposes should be the company's accounting system and management reporting system.</p>

*S201(3.4)(a)* **Consolidated Profit and Loss Account<sup>10</sup>**  
*1.8(b)* **Year ended 31 December 2005**  
(Illustrating the analysis of expenses by nature)<sup>11</sup>

		<b>Group</b>	
	<b>Note</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<i>1.46(b)</i> Revenue <sup>12</sup>	22	270,224	247,310
<i>1.46(e)</i> Other operating income <sup>13</sup>		2,154	2,913
<i>2.36(d)</i> Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress <sup>14</sup>		13,255	10,594
<i>2.36(d)</i> Work performed and capitalised <sup>14</sup>		1,603	-
<i>2.36(d)</i> Raw materials and other consumables <sup>14</sup>		(122,050)	(125,766)
Staff costs	23	(122,256)	(95,851)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	(4,250)	(3,348)
Amortisation of intangible assets	4	(99)	(8)
Other operating expenses <sup>15</sup>		(3,736)	(2,521)
<i>1.81(b)</i> Finance costs <sup>12, 13</sup>		(4,061)	(3,110)
<i>1.81(c), 28.38</i> Share of profit of associates <sup>12, 16</sup>	7	1,125	1,000
<i>1.81(c)</i> Share of profit of jointly-controlled entities <sup>12, 16</sup>	7	250	125
<i>1.83</i> <b>Profit from continuing operations before taxation</b>	23	32,159	31,338
<i>1.81(d), 12.77</i> Income tax expense <sup>12</sup>	26	(7,992)	(7,445)
<i>1.81(f)</i> <b>Profit after taxation from continuing operations</b>		24,167	23,893
<b>Discontinued operations</b>			
<i>105.33(a)</i> Profit for the year from discontinued operations <sup>12, 17</sup>	10	295	688
<i>1.81(f)</i> <b>Profit for the year<sup>12</sup></b>		24,462	24,581
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
<i>1.82(b)</i> Equity holders of the parent <sup>12</sup>		24,358	24,539
<i>1.82(a), 27.33</i> Minority interests <sup>12</sup>		104	42
<i>1.81(f)</i> <b>Profit for the year<sup>12</sup></b>		24,462	24,581
<b>Earnings per share (cents):</b>			
<b>Basic – continuing operations</b>		23.98	23.85
<b>Basic – discontinued operations</b>		0.29	0.69
<i>33.66, 33.68</i> <b>Basic<sup>12, 18</sup></b>	27	24.27	24.54
<b>Diluted – continuing operations</b>		23.89	23.83
<b>Diluted – discontinued operations</b>		0.29	0.69
<i>33.66, 33.68</i> <b>Diluted<sup>12, 18</sup></b>	27	24.18	24.52

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
12	1.81-83, 33.66 1.85-86	<p>This information must be presented on the face of the profit and loss account.</p> <p>No items of income or expense may be presented as extraordinary. The nature and amounts of material items should be disclosed separately on the face of the profit and loss account or in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
13	18.29	<p>Interest income and dividend income have been shown as part of “Other Operating Income” instead of netting the amount in finance costs. In FRS 18 <i>Revenue</i>, interest and dividend income are referred to as revenue. The appendix to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> (which is illustrative only) includes the line item “finance costs” but does not prescribe whether it is a net or gross amount. FRS 32 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation</i> and FRS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> do not provide any guidance either. Both gross and net presentations are found in practice, although the net presentation is becoming the preferred method.</p>
14	2.36  2.39	<p>In accordance with FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>, an analysis of expenses, based on either the nature of expenses or function within the entity, should be presented in the profit and loss account. In addition, FRS 2 <i>Inventories</i> requires the disclosure of the following in FRS 2.36:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the period; or</li> <li>■ the operating costs, applicable to revenues, recognised as an expense during the period, classified by their nature.</li> </ul> <p>Under the “nature of expenses” method, the entity would have to disclose the costs recognised as an expense for raw materials and consumables, labour costs and other operating costs together with the amount of the net change in inventories for the period. Thus by complying with FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>, the entity would have complied with FRS 2.36, regardless of the basis that is adopted for the analysis of expenses in the profit and loss account.</p>
15	1.83, 1.93	<p>This analysis of expenses is based on the nature of expenses within the entity.</p> <p>The analysis of expenses may also be based on their function within the entity. Where expenses are disclosed by function, the nature of expenses, including depreciation and amortisation expense and employee benefits expense, also needs to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
16	1.IG4	<p>The share of profit of associates attributable to equity holders of the associates is after tax and minority interests in the associates. Although not specifically stated, this requirement should be applied consistently to share of profit of jointly-controlled entities.</p>
17	105.33(a)  105.33(b), 12.81(h)  105.34	<p>A single amount totalling the post-tax profit or loss of a discontinued operation and the post-tax gain or loss on a sale or measurement to fair value less costs to sell should be disclosed.</p> <p>The analysis of the single amount of post-tax profit relating to discontinued operations into components (e.g. revenue, expenses, finance costs, tax) may instead be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements).</p> <p>Unlike the balance sheet, the comparative column for discontinued operations would be restated to include information for all operations that have been discontinued by 31 December 2005.</p>



Note	Reference	Explanatory note
18	33.2	Only entities whose ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares are publicly traded, or that are in the process of issuing ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares in public securities markets, need present earnings per share.
	33.69	Basic and diluted earnings per share should be presented on the face of the profit and loss account even if the amounts are negative (a loss per share).
	33.64	For post-balance sheet events, the per share information for a bonus issue, share split or reverse share split should be calculated retrospectively based on the new number of shares.  Basic and diluted earnings per share of all periods presented should be adjusted for the effects of errors and adjustments resulting from changes in accounting policies accounted for retrospectively.
	33.9, 33.68	The basic and diluted amounts per share for the discontinued operation may be shown in the notes to the financial statements.
19	1.93	Where the analysis of expenses is presented on the “function of expenses” method, the entity needs to disclose additional information on the nature of expenses, including depreciation and amortisation as well as staff costs (refer to note 23).
20	1.96-97	FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> requires either a statement of changes in equity or a statement of recognised gains and losses to be presented as a component of the financial statements.  Instead of a statement of changes in equity, a reporting entity may choose to disclose a statement of recognised gains and losses, as illustrated in the Guidance on Implementing FRS 1.  In the case of a reporting entity where there are no recognised gains and losses other than the profit/loss for the period, a note to state the fact that the reporting entity has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit/loss for the period would suffice. This note may be disclosed immediately below the profit and loss account, with the following recommended wording: “No separate statement of recognised gains and losses has been prepared as the profit/loss for the year/period would have been the only component of this statement.”  When a separate statement of changes in equity/statement of recognised gains or losses is not presented, the following information would be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Information on share capital should be adequately disclosed in a separate note; and</li> <li>■ All references to statement of changes in equity/statement of recognised gains and losses (where applicable) in the auditors’ report and the statement of directors should be removed.</li> </ul>
21	21.32-33	Where monetary items in substance form part of the Company’s net investment in the foreign operations, exchange differences arising from such monetary items are recognised in the Company’s profit and loss account. In the consolidated financial statements, the exchange differences are reclassified to equity only when the loan is denominated in either the functional currency of the Company or the foreign operations. The exchange differences are released into the profit and loss account upon disposal of the net investment.



**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity<sup>20</sup>**  
**Year ended 31 December 2005**

1.8(c)(ii)

1.46(c)

1.46(b)

1.96(b)

1.96(b), 21.39(c)

1.96(b), 21.32

1.96(b), 39.102

1.96(a)

1.97(a)

Group	Note	Share capital \$'000	Share premium \$'000	Currency translation reserve <sup>21</sup> \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Fair value and revaluation reserve \$'000		Share option reserve \$'000	Accumulated profits \$'000	Total attributable to equity holders of the parent \$'000		Minority interests \$'000	Total equity \$'000
At 1 January 2004	28	22,500	21,250	263	-	3,500	-	52,194	99,707	375	100,082	-	-
Effects of adopting FRS 102		-	-	-	-	-	88	(88)	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 January 2004, restated		22,500	21,250	263	-	3,500	88	52,106	99,707	375	100,082	-	-
Net surplus on revaluation		-	-	-	-	4,280	-	-	4,280	-	4,280	-	4,280
Translation differences relating to financial statements of foreign subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences of foreign subsidiaries forming part of net investment in a foreign operation		-	-	555	-	-	-	-	555	-	555	-	555
Exchange differences on monetary items		-	-	(48)	-	-	-	-	(48)	-	(48)	-	(48)
Exchange differences on hedge of net investment in a foreign operation		-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	-	(8)
Net gains recognised directly in equity	28	-	-	499	-	4,280	-	-	4,779	-	4,779	-	4,779
Net profit for the year	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,539	24,539	42	24,581	-	24,581
Value of employee services received for issue of share options		-	-	-	-	-	-	280 <sup>22</sup>	-	-	280	-	280
Final dividend paid of 1.23 cents per share less tax at 22%		-	-	-	-	-	-	(863)	(863)	-	(863)	-	(863)
At 31 December 2004		22,500	21,250	762	-	7,780	368	75,782	128,442	417	128,859	-	128,859

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Note    Reference    Explanatory note**

22	102.7	<p>In respect of equity-settled share-based payment transaction, goods or services received should be recognised in equity. FRS 102 <i>Share-based Payment</i> is silent about which component of equity should be increased.</p> <p>When options are exercised, a question arises as to whether the cumulative amount in the share option reserve relates to valuable consideration received in the form of employee services and thus should be recorded in share capital/premium.</p> <p>When options lapse unexercised after vesting, a question also arises as to whether the cumulative amount in share option reserve could be transferred to accumulated profits.</p> <p>Whether these transfers would be made and whether the share option reserve is distributable would be a matter for the company law, of which there is currently no established consensus. For the purpose of this publication, we have presented a separate “Share option reserve” to record the cumulative value of employee services received for the issue of share options. When the option is exercised, the amount from the share option reserve may be transferred to share premium. When the share options expire, the amount from the share option reserve may be transferred to accumulated profits.</p> <p>At the time of publication, the Companies (Amendment) Act 2005 (the Act) has been passed in Parliament and gazetted on 6 June 2005. The effective date of this Act has yet to be announced. Upon the implementation of the Act, there will no longer be a share premium account forming part of reserves as at 31 December 2005. The reason is the abolition of the par or nominal value regime in the Act. Accordingly, the amount from the share option reserve may be transferred to the share capital account instead of to the share premium account when the share option is exercised.</p> <p>Refer to Note 1 of the Additional Illustrative Disclosures section of this publication on <i>Share Capital and Related Notes Upon Implementation of the Companies (Amendment) Act 2005</i> for the illustration of the disclosures arising from the implementation of the Act.</p>
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**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity<sup>20</sup>**  
**Year ended 31 December 2005**

1.8(c)(ii)

1.96(c)

1.46(b)

Group	Note	Share capital \$'000	Share premium \$'000	Currency translation reserve <sup>21</sup> \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Fair value and revaluation reserve \$'000	Share option reserve \$'000	Accumulated profits \$'000	Minority interests \$'000	Total attributable to equity holders of the parent \$'000	Total equity \$'000
At 31 December 2004, as previously reported	28	22,500	21,250	762	-	7,780	-	76,150	417	128,442	128,859
Effects of adopting FRS 102		-	-	-	-	-	368	(368)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2004, restated		22,500	21,250	762	-	7,780	368	75,782	417	128,442	128,859
Effects of adopting FRS 39	28	-	-	-	478	80	-	-	-	558	558
Effects of adopting FRS 103	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	80	80
At 1 January 2005, restated		22,500	21,250	762	478	7,860	368	75,862	417	129,080	129,497
Net surplus on revaluation	3, 5 & 9	-	-	-	-	11,792	-	-	-	11,792	11,792
Translation differences relating to financial statements of foreign subsidiaries		-	-	355	-	-	-	-	-	355	355
Exchange differences on monetary items forming part of net investment in foreign operation		-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	53	53
Exchange differences on hedge of net investment in a foreign operation	28	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		-	-	-	(93)	-	-	-	-	(93)	(93)
Change in fair value of equity securities available-for-sale		-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	95	95
Net gains/(losses) recognised directly in equity		-	-	411	(93)	11,887	-	-	-	12,205	12,205
Net profit for the year	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,358	104	24,358	24,462
Issue of bonus shares	16	2,500	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of shares under share option scheme		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Exercise price	16	300	306	-	-	-	(204) <sup>22</sup>	-	-	606	606
- Value of employee services received		-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of employee services received for issue of share options		-	-	-	-	-	203 <sup>22</sup>	-	-	203	203
Final dividend paid of 1.21 cents per share less tax at 20%		-	-	-	-	-	-	(871)	-	(871)	(871)
Interim dividend paid of 0.63 cents per share less tax at 20%		-	-	-	-	-	-	(510)	-	(510)	(510)
At 31 December 2005		25,300	19,260	1,173	385	19,747	367	98,839	521	165,071	165,592

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Note**   *Reference*   **Explanatory note**

23	<i>S201(3A)</i>	<p>When consolidated financial statements are prepared, the “company-only” profit and loss account need not be presented. The reason for including it in this publication is to illustrate situation where individual Company’s separate financial statements are prepared. It is also to illustrate the requirements of FRS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> and FRS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> on the exchange differences on monetary items forming part of net investment in a foreign operations and exchange differences on the hedge of net investment respectively.</p> <p>If the statement of changes in equity of the Company is not disclosed, a breakdown analysis of the reserves would need to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements to support the reserves in the Company balance sheet.</p>
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**Statement of Changes in Equity<sup>20, 23</sup>**  
**Year ended 31 December 2005**

1.8(c)(ii)

1.46(e)

1.46(b)

1.96(b)

1.96(b), 39.102

1.96(a)

1.97(a)

Company	Note	Share capital \$'000	Share premium \$'000	Currency translation reserve <sup>21</sup> \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Fair value and revaluation reserve \$'000	Share option reserve \$'000	Accumulated profits \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2004		22,500	21,250	26	-	2,586	-	46,340	92,702
Effects of adopting FRS 21	28	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	20	-
Effects of adopting FRS 102	28	-	-	-	-	-	88	(88)	-
At 1 January 2004, restated		22,500	21,250	6	-	2,586	88	46,272	92,702
Net surplus on revaluation		-	-	-	-	2,246	-	-	2,246
Exchange differences on hedge of net investment in a foreign operation	28	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	(8)
Net gains/(losses) recognised directly in equity		-	-	(8)	-	2,246	-	-	2,238
Net profit for the year	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,684	9,684
Value of employee services received for issue of share options		-	-	-	-	-	280 <sup>22</sup>	-	280
Final dividend paid of 1.23 cents per share less tax at 22%		-	-	-	-	-	-	(863)	(863)
At 31 December 2004		22,500	21,250	(2)	-	4,832	368	55,093	104,041

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Note**   *Reference*   **Explanatory note**

**Statement of Changes in Equity<sup>20, 23</sup>**  
**Year ended 31 December 2005**

1.8(c)(ii)

1.46(e)  
1.46(b)

**Company**

	Note	Share capital \$'000	Share premium \$'000	Currency translation reserve <sup>21</sup> \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Fair value and revaluation reserve \$'000	Share option reserve \$'000	Accumulated profits \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2004, as previously reported		22,500	21,250	(30)	-	4,832	-	55,489	104,041
Effects of adopting FRS 21	28	-	-	28	-	-	-	(28)	-
Effects of adopting FRS 102	28	-	-	-	-	-	368	(368)	-
At 31 December 2004, restated		22,500	21,250	(2)	-	4,832	368	55,093	104,041
Effects of adopting FRS 39	28	-	-	2	478	80	-	(2)	558
At 1 January 2005, restated		22,500	21,250	-	478	4,912	368	55,091	104,599
Net surplus on revaluation	3, 5 & 9	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	6,500
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		-	-	-	(93)	-	-	-	(93)
Change in fair value of equity securities available-for-sale		-	-	-	-	95	-	-	95
Net gains/(losses) recognised directly in equity		-	-	-	(93)	6,595	-	-	6,502
Net profit for the year	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,969	10,969
Issue of bonus shares	16	2,500	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of shares under share option scheme		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Exercise price	16	300	306	-	-	-	-	-	606
- Value of employee services received		-	204	-	-	-	(204) <sup>22</sup>	-	-
Value of employee services received for issue of share options		-	-	-	-	-	203 <sup>22</sup>	-	203
Final dividend paid of 1.21 cents per share less tax at 20%		-	-	-	-	-	-	(871)	(871)
Interim dividend paid of 0.63 cents per share less tax at 20%		-	-	-	-	-	-	(510)	(510)
At 31 December 2005		25,300	19,260	-	385	11,507	367	64,679	121,498

**The explanatory note below does *not* form part of the financial statements**

**Explanatory note: When consolidated financial statements are presented, there is no requirement to present the statement of changes in equity of the Company. Please refer to explanatory note 23 on page EN-F7.**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
24	7.18(b)	In the statement of cash flows, cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method, whereby the net profit or loss for the period is adjusted for the effects of non-cash transactions, accruals, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.
	7.18(a), 7.19	As an alternative, cash flows from operating activities may be reported using the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed. Entities are encouraged, but not required, to use the direct method as it provides information that may be useful in estimating future cash flows, which is not available under the indirect method. However, the indirect method is most commonly used in practice.
	7.50	Entities are encouraged, but not required, to disclose additional information relevant to understanding an entity's financial position and liquidity. Such disclosure may include: undrawn borrowing facilities; cash flows relating to interests in joint ventures; cash flows representing increases in operating capacity and maintenance of operating capacity; and cash flows relating to segments.
25	7.35	Cash flows arising from taxes on income should be attributed to operating activities unless they can be identified specifically with investing and financing activities.
26	7.21	Disclose separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from investing and financing activities, except to the extent that the cash flows are reported on a net basis.
	7.16(a)	Only cash paid in respect of property, plant and equipment purchases should be disclosed under investing activities in the group cash flow statement.
	7.43	Investing and financing activities that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents should be excluded from the statement of cash flows. The relevant information in respect of such transactions should be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.
27	7.33	These items may be classified as operating or investing activities, but must be consistent between periods.
28	7.34	Dividend cash flows may be classified as financing or operating depending on their nature.
29	7.21	Bank loans should not be netted off unless they comply with FRS 7.22.
30	7.48	Disclose, together with a commentary from management, the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances not available for use by the entity.



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