Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

M1 Limited (the "Company") is a public limited liability company, which is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore and is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"). Its registered office and principal place of business is at 10 International Business Park, Singapore 609928.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") are the provision of telecommunications services, international call services and fixed services, retail sales of telecommunications equipment and accessories, and customer services.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for available-for-sale financial instruments that have been measured at their fair values.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars ("S$") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (S$'000) except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company.

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

2.3 *Standards issued but not yet effective*

The Group has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 114 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 41 *Agriculture - Bearer Plants*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 27 *Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38 *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 111 *Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations*	1 January 2016
Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 105 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*	1 January 2016
(b) Amendments to FRS 107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*	1 January 2016
(c) Amendment to FRS 19 *Employee Benefits*	1 January 2016
(d) Amendment to FRS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 1 *Disclosure Initiative*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 112 and FRS 28 *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*	1 January 2016
FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	1 January 2018
FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	To be determined

Except for FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and FRS 109 Financial Instruments, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards and interpretations above will have no impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of FRS 115 and FRS 109 is described below.

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

FRS 115 establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under FRS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in FRS 115 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. The Group is currently assessing the impact of FRS 115.

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

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

FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*

FRS 109 introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held. The impairment requirements in FRS109 are based on an expected credit loss model and replace the FRS 39 incurred loss model. Adopting the expected credit losses requirements will require the Group to make changes to its current systems and processes.

FRS 109 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. The Group is currently assessing the impact of FRS 109 and plans to adopt the standard on the required effective date.

2.4 Basis of consolidation

Business combinations from 1 January 2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. The accounting policy for goodwill is set out in Note 2.9(a).

Business combinations before 1 January 2010

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

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition formed part of the acquisition costs. The non-controlling interest (formerly known as minority interest) was measured at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

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

2.5 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

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

2.6 Fixed assets

All items of fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of fixed assets is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The initial cost of fixed assets comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Dismantling, removal or restoration costs included as part of the cost if obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset. Expenditure incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, is normally recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of fixed asset beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of fixed assets.

An item of fixed assets is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

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

2.7 *Depreciation*

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

Leasehold buildings	–	10 – 30 years
Networks and related application systems	–	5 – 25 years
Application systems and computers	–	3 – 10 years
Motor vehicles	–	5 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	–	2 – 7 years

Capital work-in-progress included in fixed assets is not depreciated as these assets are not available for use.

The carrying values of fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of fixed assets.

2.8 *Licences and spectrum rights*

These comprise expenditure relating to one-time charges paid to acquire spectrum rights and telecommunications licences or access codes. These intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Licences and spectrum rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful life of 6 to 17 years. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense is recognised in profit or loss through the 'depreciation and amortisation' line item.

2.9 *Intangible assets*

(a) *Goodwill*

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired is allocated, from the acquisition date, to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

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

2.9 Intangible assets (cont'd)

(b) *Club membership*

Club membership acquired is measured initially at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

(c) *Internet protocol ("IP") address*

Internet protocol address acquired is measured initially at cost. Following initial recognition, IP address is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

IP address is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful life of 15 years. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at each financial year-end. The amortisation expense is recognised in profit or loss through 'depreciation and amortisation' line item.

2.10 Investments

Investments are classified as held for trading or available-for-sale. Investments acquired for the purpose of selling in the short term are classified as held for trading. Other investments held by the Group are classified as available-for-sale.

Investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs less any accumulated impairment losses. For unquoted equity investments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured using alternative valuation methods, they are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For investments held for trading, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

For available-for-sale investments, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, until the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income.

The fair value of investments that are traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price is the current bid prices. The fair value of investments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length transactions, reference to the underlying net asset value of the investee companies or discounted cash flow analysis.

2.11 Financial assets

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

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

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

2.11 Financial assets (cont'd)

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

(a) *Trade and other debtors*

Trade and other debtors, including amounts due from related parties, are classified and accounted for as loans and receivables under FRS 39.

Included in the trade debtors balance are accrued service revenue and accrued handset revenue.

Accrued service revenue relates to services rendered but not billed to customers. They will be billed at the following bill cycle.

Accrued handset revenue relates to revenue recognised for handsets sold with services. The accounting policy relating to specific recognition criteria for handset revenue and service revenue is disclosed in Note 2.21.

Allowance is made for uncollectible amounts when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified. Further details on the accounting policy for impairment of financial assets are stated in Note 2.13 below.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are initially recognised at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(b) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those, which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss.

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

(c) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and time deposits that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. They are carried in the statement of financial position, classified and accounted for under FRS 39.

For purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of outstanding bank overdrafts, if any, which are repayable on demand and which form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

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

2.12 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. The accounting policies adopted for specific financial liabilities are set out below.

Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

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

Trade and other creditors

Liabilities for trade and other creditors, which are normally settled on 30 - 90 days terms, and amounts due to related parties are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

2.13 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

2.13 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (cont'd)

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

Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

2.14 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(a) *Financial assets*

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired which usually coincides with receipt of payments for the asset. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) *Financial liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. For financial liabilities other than derivatives, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

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

2.15 Inventories

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

Cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition is accounted for on weighted average basis.

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

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

2.16 Provisions

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

Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

2.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

Government grants shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

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

2.18 Employee benefits

(a) *Defined contribution plan*

The Group makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. These contributions are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) *Employee share option plan*

Employees (including the executive director) and non-executive directors of the Group may receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions. Employees render services as consideration for share options ('equity-settled transactions').

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

The cost of equity-settled transactions is amortised and recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in share option reserve. The cumulative expense recognised at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of options that will ultimately vest. The movement in cumulative expenses recognised at the beginning and end of a reporting period is charged or credited to profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to share option reserve.

No expense is recognised for options that do not ultimately vest, except for options where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vested irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied. In the case where the option does not vest as the result of a failure to meet a non-vesting condition that is within the control of the Group or the employee, it is accounted for as a cancellation. In such case, the amount of the compensation cost that otherwise would be recognised over the remainder of the vesting period is recognised immediately in profit or loss upon cancellation. The share option reserve is transferred to retained profits upon expiry of the share option.

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

2.19 Taxes

(a) *Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

(b) *Deferred tax*

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

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

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

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity.

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

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

2.19 Taxes (cont'd)

(c) *Goods and services tax*

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax except:

- Where the goods and services tax incurred in a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the goods and services tax is recognised as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of goods and services tax included.

The net amount of goods and services tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If such an indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset up to the end of its useful life. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss whenever the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. The reversal is recorded in profit or loss. However, the increased carrying amount of an asset due to a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for that asset in prior years. After such reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the assets revised carrying amount less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

2.21 Revenue recognition

Revenue of the Group comprises fees earned from telecommunications, international call services and fixed services rendered and sale of handsets.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- Service revenue is recognised at the time when such services are rendered. Revenue billed in advance of the rendering of services is deferred on the statement of financial position as unearned revenue.

- Revenue from sale of prepaid cards but for which services have not been rendered is deferred on the statement of financial position as unearned revenue. Upon termination of the prepaid cards, any unutilised value of the prepaid cards will be taken to profit or loss.

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

2.21 Revenue recognition (cont'd)

- Revenue from sale of handset is recognised upon the passing of risk and rewards of ownership of the handset to the customer which generally coincides with delivery and acceptance of the handsets sold.
- Revenue on award credits are recognised based on the number of award credits that have been redeemed in exchange for free or discounted goods and services, relative to the total numbers of awards credit expected to be redeemed.
- Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2.22 Customer acquisition costs

Customer acquisition costs are accounted for in profit or loss when incurred.

2.23 Operating leases

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

2.24 Foreign currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is also the Company and subsidiary companies' functional currencies.

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

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the statement of financial position date are recognised in profit or loss.

2.25 Segment reporting

The Company and its subsidiaries operate in Singapore in one business segment, that of provision of telecommunications services, international call services and fixed services, retail sales of telecommunications equipment and accessories, and customer services.

2.26 Share capital and share issuance expenses

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group.

- *Useful lives of network and related application systems*

  The cost of network and related application systems is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be within 5 to 25 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the telecommunications industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful life and the residual values of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of the Group's and Company's network and related application systems at the statement of financial position date are disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

- *Impairment of non-financial assets*

  The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least on an annual basis.

  When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Further details of the key assumptions applied in the impairment assessment of goodwill are given in Note 13 to the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

- *Impairment of loans and receivables*

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

  Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Actual results may differ from management's estimates. The carrying amounts of the Group's and the Company's loans and receivables at the statement of financial position date are disclosed in Note 30 to the financial statements.

- *Income taxes*

  The Group and the Company recognise liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the Group's income tax payable and deferred tax liabilities at 31 December 2015 were S$36,827,000 (2014: S$38,705,000) and S$110,928,000 (2014: S$108,742,000) respectively. The carrying amount of the Company's income tax payable and deferred tax liabilities at 31 December 2015 were S$33,443,000 (2014: S$38,156,000) and S$111,393,000 (2014: S$108,708,000) respectively.

4. OPERATING REVENUE

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000
Mobile telecommunications	**667,707**	671,105
International call services	**68,708**	89,398
Handset sales	**334,931**	245,275
Fixed services	**85,850**	70,566
	1,157,196	1,076,344

5. OPERATING EXPENSES

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000
Cost of services	**111,740**	122,749
Cost of handsets sold	**418,456**	330,154
Write-down of inventories	**648**	116
Staff costs	**118,177**	113,535
Advertising and promotion expenses	**24,277**	24,375
Depreciation and amortisation	**118,448**	114,409
Allowance for doubtful debts	**10,551**	13,035
Bad debts recovered	**(1,638)**	(1,652)
Facilities expenses	**82,067**	80,679
Leased circuit costs	**31,684**	29,967
General and administrative expenses	**25,623**	29,748
	940,033	857,115

Cost of services includes mainly traffic expenses, wholesale costs of fixed services and connection incentives payable to dealers.

General and administrative expenses include billing costs, licence fees and other administrative costs.

Total operating expenses included the following:

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000
Audit fees paid to auditors of the Company	**221**	214
Non-audit fees paid to auditors of the Company	**22**	114
CPF contributions	**11,111**	10,947
Share-based payments	**2,062**	1,815
Key executives' remuneration	**7,219**	5,981
Fees paid to Directors of the Company	**858**	795
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net	**(247)**	310
Gain on disposal of fixed assets, net	**(109)**	(639)

Key executives' remuneration included in the staff costs and share-based payments are as follows:

Short term employee benefits	**6,122**	5,212
CPF contributions	**197**	147
Share-based payments	**900**	622
Total compensation paid to key executives	**7,219**	5,981

6. OTHER INCOME

	Group 2015 S$'000	Group 2014 S$'000
Interest income from banks	**37**	107
Government grants	**4,028**	422
Miscellaneous income	**2,110**	1,359
	6,175	1,888

Included in miscellaneous income is project management fee income.

7. FINANCE COSTS

	Group 2015 S$'000	Group 2014 S$'000
Interest expense on bank loans	**4,918**	4,043

8. TAXATION

Major components of income tax expense

Major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are:

	Group 2015 S$'000	Group 2014 S$'000
Current income tax		
- Current year	**37,664**	37,980
- Under provision in respect of prior year	**88**	27
Deferred income tax		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**1,160**	2,887
- Under provision in respect of prior year	**1,026**	402
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**39,938**	41,296

8. TAXATION (CONT'D)

Relationship between statutory tax rate and effective tax rate

A reconciliation of the statutory tax rate with the effective tax rate applicable to profit before tax of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	%	%
Statutory rate	**17.0**	17.0
Adjustments for the tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1.0**	1.9
Income not subject to taxation	**(0.1)**	(0.1)
Under provision in respect of prior years	**0.5**	0.2
Others	**(0.1)**	–
Effective tax rate	**18.3**	19.0

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred taxation at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are related to the following:

	Group				Company	
	Consolidated statement of financial position		Consolidated statement of comprehensive income		Statement of financial position	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Deferred tax liabilities						
Difference in depreciation	**110,928**	108,742	**2,186**	3,289	**111,393**	108,708

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the financial year (adjusted for effects of dilutive share options).

The following reflects the earnings and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the financial years ended 31 December:

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000
Net profit attributable to owners of the Company for basic and diluted earnings per share	**178,482**	175,778

	No. of shares 2015 '000	**No. of shares 2014** '000
Weighted average of ordinary shares on issue applicable for basic earnings per share computation	**935,984**	928,737
Effect of dilution:		
Share options	**2,039**	5,756
Adjusted weighted average of ordinary shares on issue applicable for diluted earnings per share computation	**938,023**	934,493

10. EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST, TAX, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION (“EBITDA”)

EBITDA is derived as follows:

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000
Profit before tax	**218,420**	217,074
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of licences, spectrum rights and other intangibles	**13,037**	11,791
Depreciation of fixed assets	**105,411**	102,618
Finance costs	**4,918**	4,043
EBITDA	**341,786**	335,526

11. FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold buildings S$'000	Networks and related application systems S$'000	Application systems and computers S$'000	Motor vehicles S$'000	Furniture, fittings and equipment S$'000	Capital work-in-progress S$'000	Total S$'000
Group							
Cost:							
At 1 January 2014	80,780	1,600,068	227,308	1,077	68,602	93,752	2,071,587
Additions	4,270	83,435	11,449	213	6,808	33,509	139,684
Disposals	–	–	(319)	–	(2,951)	–	(3,270)
Reclassification	26,930	–	2,931	–	–	(29,861)	–
At 31 December 2014 and 1 January 2015	111,980	1,683,503	241,369	1,290	72,459	97,400	2,208,001
Additions	3,933	88,287	18,167	395	3,249	19,451	133,482
Disposals	–	–	(119)	–	(39)	–	(158)
Reclassification	–	46,261	57,045	–	–	(103,306)	–
At 31 December 2015	115,913	1,818,051	316,462	1,685	75,669	13,545	2,341,325
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 1 January 2014	47,557	1,131,580	182,789	625	59,591	–	1,422,142
Depreciation charge for the year	3,529	77,805	14,005	166	7,113	–	102,618
Disposals	–	–	(304)	–	(2,312)	–	(2,616)
At 31 December 2014 and 1 January 2015	51,086	1,209,385	196,490	791	64,392	–	1,522,144
Depreciation charge for the year	4,521	75,853	19,708	206	5,123	–	105,411
Disposals	–	–	(118)	–	(39)	–	(157)
At 31 December 2015	55,607	1,285,238	216,080	997	69,476	–	1,627,398
Net carrying amount:							
At 31 December 2014	60,894	474,118	44,879	499	8,067	97,400	685,857
At 31 December 2015	60,306	532,813	100,382	688	6,193	13,545	713,927

11. FIXED ASSETS (CONT'D)

	Leasehold buildings S$'000	Networks and related application systems S$'000	Application systems and computers S$'000	Motor vehicles S$'000	Furniture, fittings and equipment S$'000	Capital work-in-progress S$'000	Total S$'000
Company							
Cost:							
At 1 January 2014	80,690	1,598,771	218,061	1,077	54,321	93,752	2,046,672
Additions	4,270	83,435	9,032	213	1,435	33,509	131,894
Disposals	–	–	(153)	–	(1,504)	–	(1,657)
Reclassification	26,930	–	2,931	–	–	(29,861)	–
At 31 December 2014 and 1 January 2015	111,890	1,682,206	229,871	1,290	54,252	97,400	2,176,909
Additions	3,933	88,287	8,408	395	380	19,451	120,854
Disposals	–	–	(94)	–	(38)	–	(132)
Reclassification	–	46,261	57,045	–	–	(103,306)	–
At 31 December 2015	115,823	1,816,754	295,230	1,685	54,594	13,545	2,297,631
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 1 January 2014	47,505	1,130,348	177,475	626	50,145	–	1,406,099
Depreciation charge for the year	3,529	77,805	12,315	166	3,090	–	96,905
Disposals	–	–	(141)	–	(997)	–	(1,138)
At 31 December 2014 and 1 January 2015	51,034	1,208,153	189,649	792	52,238	–	1,501,866
Depreciation charge for the year	4,522	75,852	16,825	206	1,186	–	98,591
Disposals	–	–	(94)	–	(38)	–	(132)
At 31 December 2015	55,556	1,284,005	206,380	998	53,386	–	1,600,325
Net carrying amount:							
At 31 December 2014	60,856	474,053	40,222	498	2,014	97,400	675,043
At 31 December 2015	60,267	532,749	88,850	687	1,208	13,545	697,306

12. LICENCES AND SPECTRUM RIGHTS

	Licences S$'000	Spectrum rights S$'000	Total S$'000
Group and Company			
Cost:			
At 1 January 2014	3,175	141,580	144,755
Addition	–	40,127	40,127
Disposal	(722)	–	(722)
At 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015	2,453	181,707	184,160
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 January 2014	2,721	68,262	70,983
Amortisation charge for the year	235	11,513	11,748
Disposal	(637)	–	(637)
At 31 December 2014 and 1 January 2015	2,319	79,775	82,094
Amortisation charge for the year	101	12,851	12,952
At 31 December 2015	2,420	92,626	95,046
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2014	134	101,932	102,066
At 31 December 2015	33	89,081	89,114

The licences and spectrum rights have remaining useful lives ranging from 1.5 years to 15 years (2014: 0.5 years to 15 years).

13. OTHER INTANGIBLES

	Goodwill S$'000	Others S$'000	Total S$'000
Group			
Cost:			
At 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015	13,177	764	13,941
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 January 2014	–	25	25
Amortisation charge for the year	–	43	43
At 31 December 2014 and 1 January 2015	–	68	68
Amortisation charge for the year	–	85	85
At 31 December 2015	–	153	153
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2014	13,177	696	13,873
At 31 December 2015	13,177	611	13,788

Included in other intangibles are club memberships and internet protocol addresses. As at 31 December 2015, the internet protocol addresses have remaining useful lives of 12 years (2014: 13 years).

13. OTHER INTANGIBLES (CONT'D)

	Club membership S$'000
Company	
Cost:	
At 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015	125
Accumulated amortisation:	
Amortisation charge for the year	42
At 31 December 2015	42
Net carrying amount:	
At 31 December 2014	125
At 31 December 2015	83

Impairment testing of goodwill

The Group's subsidiary, M1 Net Ltd. ("M1 Net") previously, acquired a 100% equity interest in M1 Connect Pte. Ltd. ("M1 Connect").

Management has allocated the goodwill to M1 Net and M1 Connect as a single cash-generating unit (CGU) for impairment testing. The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on value in use calculations using cash flow projections covering a five-year period. The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections and terminal growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections beyond the five-year period are 8% (2014: 8%) and nil (2014: nil) respectively.

The calculation of value in use for the CGU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

Terminal growth rate – The terminal growth rate used does not exceed the long term average growth rate of the industry and country in which the CGU operates.

Discount rate applied should reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU.

No impairment loss (2014: nil) was recognised in profit or loss.

A reasonable change to the assumptions used by the management to determine the impairment required, particularly the discount rate and terminal growth rate, would not significantly affect the results.

14. STAFF LOANS

	Group and Company	
	2015	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000
Repayable within one year (included in Note 20)	**81**	71
Repayable after one year	**187**	100
	268	171

Staff loans are repayable in equal monthly instalments over periods of up to seven years and interest bearing at rates of up to 2% (2014: 2%) per annum.

15. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company 2015 S$'000	Company 2014 S$'000
Unquoted shares:		
At cost	**8,660**	8,660
Impairment loss	**(1,560)**	(1,560)
	7,100	7,100

Details of the subsidiaries of the Company as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Name of Company	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Effective interest of the Company 2015 %	Effective interest of the Company 2014 %
Held by the Company:				
M1 Shop Pte Ltd	Singapore	Retail sales of telecommunication equipment and accessories	**100**	100
M1 Net Ltd.	Singapore	Provision of fixed and other related telecommunication services	**100**	100
M1 Telinet Pte Ltd (formerly known as Wireless Intellect Labs Pte Ltd)	Singapore	Licensor of intellectual property rights and investment holding	**100**	100
Kliq Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Dormant	**100**	100
Held through M1 Net Ltd.:				
M1 Connect Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Inactive	**100**	100

All subsidiaries are audited by Ernst & Young LLP except for Kliq Pte. Ltd. for which there is no statutory audit requirement.

16. DUE FROM/(TO) RELATED PARTIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Due from a subsidiary (non-trade)	**–**	–	**25,401**	16,930
Due from subsidiaries	**–**	–	**457**	3,889
Due from related parties	**235**	515	**235**	474
	235	515	**692**	4,363
Due to subsidiaries	**–**	–	**–**	(24,151)
Due to related parties	**(187)**	(96)	**(116)**	(96)
	(187)	(96)	**(116)**	(24,247)

The non-trade amount due from a subsidiary is unsecured, non-interest bearing and is not expected to be repaid by the subsidiary in the next twelve months.

The amounts due from/(to) subsidiaries are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

The amounts due from/(to) related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are generally repayable on 30 to 90 days terms.

17. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

	Group	
	2015	2014
	S$'000	S$'000
Non-current:		
Available-for-sale financial assets:		
Unquoted equity	**6,353**	–
Unquoted investment fund	**2,118**	–
	8,471	–

18. INVENTORIES

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Handsets	**50,388**	28,469	**–**	–
Accessories	**1,124**	1,864	**39**	112
	51,512	30,333	**39**	112

19. TRADE DEBTORS

Trade debtors comprise billed trade debtors, accrued service revenue and accrued handset revenue.

Billed trade debtors are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

	Group		Company	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Billed trade debtors	**70,482**	67,236	**66,108**	64,139
Accrued handset revenue	**91,135**	80,772	**91,135**	80,772
Accrued service revenue	**18,703**	16,597	**18,703**	16,597
	180,320	164,605	**175,946**	161,508
Allowance for doubtful debts	**(14,415)**	(14,944)	**(14,258)**	(14,944)
	165,905	149,661	**161,688**	146,564

Debtors that are past due but not impaired

The Group and Company have unsecured trade debtors that are past due at the statement of financial position date but not impaired and the analysis of their ageing at the statement of financial position date is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Trade debtors past due:				
30 – 60 days	**8,620**	7,132	**8,428**	7,037
61 – 90 days	**3,143**	3,054	**3,059**	2,951
More than 90 days	**4,386**	4,659	**4,194**	4,249
	16,149	14,845	**15,681**	14,237

Debtors that are impaired

The Group's and Company's trade debtors that are impaired at the end of the reporting period and the movement of the allowance accounts used to record impairment are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Trade receivables – gross amount	**22,045**	21,613	**21,863**	21,613
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	**(14,415)**	(14,944)	**(14,258)**	(14,944)
	7,630	6,669	**7,605**	6,669
Movement in allowance accounts:				
Balance at beginning of financial year	**14,944**	15,701	**14,944**	15,701
Allowance charge for the year	**10,551**	13,035	**10,394**	13,035
Written-off	**(11,080)**	(13,792)	**(11,080)**	(13,792)
Balance at end of financial year	**14,415**	14,944	**14,258**	14,944

20. OTHER DEBTORS AND DEPOSITS

	Group		Company	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Deposits	**6,093**	5,310	**4,288**	3,576
Staff loans (Note 14)	**81**	71	**81**	71
Sundry debtors	**14,307**	8,545	**10,671**	6,147
	20,481	13,926	**15,040**	9,794

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Cash and bank balances	**9,973**	22,783	**9,189**	22,416

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates offered by short-term money market at 0.31% to 0.82% (2014: 0.19% to 0.45%) per annum.

22. CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	Group		Company	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Trade creditors	**67,336**	79,605	**35,955**	39,795
Accrued operating expenses	**48,465**	44,419	**45,579**	40,362
Accrued capital expenditure	**24,246**	27,100	**23,898**	26,866
Interest payable	**459**	441	**459**	441
Directors' fees payable	**858**	795	**858**	795
Other creditors	**4,164**	4,925	**3,956**	4,681
	145,528	157,285	**110,705**	112,940

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

23. BORROWINGS

	Group and Company	
	2015	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000
Current:		
Short term bank loans	**103,800**	52,000
Current portion of long term bank loan	**250,000**	–
Non-current:		
Long term bank loan	**–**	250,000
	353,800	302,000

23. BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

As at 31 December 2015, the S$103,800,000 (2014: S$52,000,000) short-term bank loans were unsecured and interest bearing at rates ranging from 1.38% to 1.61% (2014: 0.93% to 1.00%) per annum. The S$250,000,000 fixed rate long term bank loan is unsecured, repayable in full in May 2016 and bears an effective interest rate of 1.59% (2014: 1.59%) per annum.

24. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company S$'000
Issued and fully-paid:	
Balance as at 1 January 2014	
923,410,282 ordinary shares	179,840
Issued during the financial year	
7,917,000 ordinary shares for cash on exercise of employee share options	20,749
Balance as at 31 December 2014 and 1 January 2015	
931,327,282 ordinary shares	200,589
Issued during the financial year	
5,860,500 ordinary shares for cash on exercise of employee share options	16,497
Balance as at 31 December 2015	
937,187,782 ordinary shares	217,086

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

The Company has employee share option schemes (see Note 27) under which options to subscribe for the Company's ordinary shares may have been granted to employees (including executive director) and non-executive directors of the Group.

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Sale and purchase of services

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following were significant transactions entered into by the Group and the Company with related parties at rates agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	Group		**Company**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Substantial shareholders and their subsidiaries				
Telecommunications services rendered	**14,636**	13,746	**14,311**	13,694
Telecommunications services received	**(17,692)**	(17,744)	**(17,691)**	(17,726)
Rental and maintenance services received	**(4,380)**	(3,637)	**(1,453)**	(1,071)

26. COMMITMENTS

(a) ***Capital commitments***

Capital expenditure contracted for as at the statement of financial position date but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2015	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000
Capital commitments	**77,623**	94,694

The capital commitments included S$64 million (2014: S$64 million) commitment for the 4G spectrum rights.

(b) ***Operating lease commitments***

Rental expenses (principally for land, offices, retail outlets, service centres and base stations) under operating leases were S$29,888,000 and S$30,513,000 for the financial years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 respectively.

The Group leases various properties under operating lease agreements. These leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. The future minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Not later than one year	**13,343**	13,821	**7,524**	8,192
Later than one year but not later than five years	**14,959**	16,643	**9,010**	9,819
Later than five years	**2,242**	1,794	**2,242**	1,794
	30,544	32,258	**18,776**	19,805

27. SHARE OPTIONS

The Company has 2 employee share option schemes for granting of non-transferable options to employees (including executive director) and non-executive directors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(i) M1 Share Option Scheme 2002 (the "2002 Scheme") which was approved by shareholders on 8 November 2002. The 2002 Scheme had expired on 7 November 2012. Options already granted under the 2002 Scheme remain valid and exercisable until the end of the relevant exercise period; and

(ii) M1 Share Option Scheme 2013 (the "2013 Scheme"), for granting of non-transferable share options to employees (including executive director) and non-executive directors of the Company and its subsidiaries was adopted and approved by shareholders in general meeting on 5 April 2013.

The Remuneration Committee ("Committee") is responsible for administering the 2002 Scheme and 2013 Scheme (collectively, the "Schemes"). The Remuneration Committee members are Mr Moses Lee Kim Poo (Chairman, appointed on 1 July 2015), Mr Choo Chiau Beng, Mr Chow Kok Kee, Mr Low Huan Ping and Mr Alan Ow Soon Sian. The majority of the Committee comprises of independent directors, including the Committee Chairman.

27. SHARE OPTIONS (CONT'D)

Under the Schemes, options granted have a term of 5 or 10 years from the date of grant for non-executive directors and employees (including executive director) respectively.

The subscription price for each ordinary share in respect of which an option is exercisable shall be determined by the Committee in its absolute discretion, on the date of grant to be either:

(i) at a price equal to the average of the last dealt prices of the Company's shares on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited over the five consecutive trading days immediately preceding the date of grant of that option (the "Market Price") or such higher price as may be determined by the Committee; or

(ii) at a price, which is set at a discount to the Market Price provided that the maximum discount for any option shall not exceed 20% of the Market Price in respect of that option.

Information with respect to the number of options granted under the Schemes is as follows:

Date of grant	Balance as at 1 January 2015 or date of grant	Exercised	Cancelled*	Balance as at 31 December 2015	Subscription price
2002 Scheme					
3 February 2005	20,000	(20,000)	–	–	S$1.81
2 February 2006	660,000	–	–	660,000	S$2.21
6 February 2007	755,000	(625,000)	–	130,000	S$2.17
11 February 2008	503,000	(253,000)	–	250,000	S$1.90
2 February 2009	281,000	(166,000)	–	115,000	S$1.60
3 February 2010	647,700	(349,700)	–	298,000	S$2.04
7 February 2011	2,723,500	(871,800)	–	1,851,700	S$2.44
30 January 2012	5,046,000	(1,853,000)	–	3,193,000	S$2.43
2013 Scheme					
2 May 2013	7,452,000	(838,000)	(195,000)	6,419,000	S$3.24
23 January 2014	8,870,000	(884,000)	(210,000)	7,776,000	S$3.31
22 January 2015	9,230,000	–	(100,000)	9,130,000	S$3.64
	36,188,200	(5,860,500)	(505,000)	29,822,700	

* Cancelled when staff resigned from the Company.

The above options will vest over a period of three years from the date of grant and may be exercisable for a period commencing after the first anniversary of the date of grant and expiring on the 10th anniversary of the date of grant.

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the financial year was S$0.250 (2014: S$0.183).

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of the options during the financial year was S$3.64 (2014: S$3.31).

The weighted average remaining contractual life for options outstanding at the end of the financial year is 7.4 years (2014: 7.4 years).

27. SHARE OPTIONS (CONT'D)

Information on a director of the Company participating in the Schemes is as follows:

Name of director	Options granted during financial year	Aggregate options granted since commencement of Schemes to end of financial year	Aggregate options exercised since commencement of Schemes to end of financial year	Aggregate options outstanding at end of financial year	Subscription price
Karen Kooi Lee Wah	800,000	9,315,000	4,899,300	4,415,700	S$1.25 - S$3.64

The fair value of the share options as at the date of grant is computed using the Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The inputs to the model for all grants not vested for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 are shown below:

Date of grant	22-Jan-15	23-Jan-14	2-May-13	30-Jan-12	7-Feb-11	15-Jun-10
Dividend Yield (%)	5.07	6.09	4.32	5.88	7.14	6.31
Expected Volatility (%)	17.00	17.00	16.00	27.00	28.00	29.00
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.71	0.33	0.33	0.30	1.03	0.55
Expected life of option (years)	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
Share price (S$)	3.73	3.45	3.38	2.43	2.45	2.13
Exercise price (S$)	3.64	3.31	3.24	2.43	2.44	2.12

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

The 2002 Scheme was approved by shareholders on 8 November 2002. The 2002 Scheme expired on 7 November 2012. Options already granted under the 2002 Scheme remain valid and exercisable until the end of the relevant exercise period.

The 2013 Scheme was approved by shareholders on 5 April 2013.

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group and the Company are exposed to financial risks arising from operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management strategy aims to minimise the adverse effects of financial risk on the financial performance of the Group. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's and the Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from the Group's long-term debt obligation. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of variable and fixed rate debts.

As at 31 December 2015, the Group's long term borrowing is at fixed rate of interest.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's revenue and expenditure are primarily transacted in Singapore dollars. The currency exposures are mainly limited to Special Drawing Rights ("SDR"). SDR is an international reserve asset created by International Monetary Fund and is valued on the basis of a basket of key national currencies.

The Group and the Company also hold cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies for working capital purposes. At the statement of financial position date, such foreign currency balances (mainly in USD and Euro) amount to S$6,929,296 (31 December 2014: S$7,294,000) for both the Group and the Company.

The Group is also exposed to currency translation risk arising from its long term investments denominated in USD.

Whenever possible, foreign currency transactions are matched to minimise the exposure. The exchange rates are continually monitored and forward contracts are used when appropriate to hedge against exchange rate fluctuations.

As at the statement of financial position date, the Group's foreign currency exposures are insignificant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group relies on its internal working capital and bank borrowings to fund most of its operating and investing activities. There are sufficient revolving credit facilities available to meet short term funding requirements.

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

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at the statement of financial position date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	1 year or less S$'000	1 to 5 years S$'000	> 5 years S$'000	No maturity date S$'000	Total S$'000
2015					
Group					
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	186,386	187	–	–	186,573
Due from related parties	235	–	–	–	235
Cash and cash equivalents	9,973	–	–	–	9,973
Long-term investments	–	–	–	8,471	8,471
Total undiscounted financial assets	196,594	187	–	8,471	205,252
Financial liabilities					
Creditors and accruals	145,528	–	–	–	145,528
Due to related parties	187	–	–	–	187
Borrowings	355,414	–	–	–	355,414
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	501,129	–	–	–	501,129
Total net undiscounted financial (liabilities)/assets	(304,535)	187	–	8,471	(295,877)
Company					
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	176,728	187	–	–	176,915
Due from related parties and subsidiaries	692	–	25,401	–	26,093
Cash and cash equivalents	9,189	–	–	–	9,189
Total undiscounted financial assets	186,609	187	25,401	–	212,197
Financial liabilities					
Creditors and accruals	110,705	–	–	–	110,705
Due to related parties and subsidiaries	116	–	–	–	116
Borrowings	355,414	–	–	–	355,414
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	466,235	–	–	–	466,235
Total net undiscounted financial (liabilities)/assets	(279,626)	187	25,401	–	(254,038)

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

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

	1 year or less S$'000	1 to 5 years S$'000	> 5 years S$'000	Total S$'000
2014				
Group				
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	163,587	100	–	163,687
Due from related parties	515	–	–	515
Cash and cash equivalents	22,783	–	–	22,783
Total undiscounted financial assets	186,885	100	–	186,985
Financial liabilities				
Creditors and accruals	157,285	–	–	157,285
Due to related parties	96	–	–	96
Borrowings	52,021	255,407	–	307,428
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	209,402	255,407	–	464,809
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(22,517)	(255,307)	–	(277,824)
Company				
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	156,358	100	–	156,458
Due from related parties and subsidiaries	4,363	–	16,930	21,293
Cash and cash equivalents	22,416	–	–	22,416
Total undiscounted financial assets	183,137	100	16,930	200,167
Financial liabilities				
Creditors and accruals	112,940	–	–	112,940
Due to related parties and subsidiaries	24,247	–	–	24,247
Borrowings	52,021	255,407	–	307,428
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	189,208	255,407	–	444,615
Total net undiscounted financial (liabilities)/assets	(6,071)	(255,307)	16,930	(244,448)

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

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than interest or exchange rates). The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from its investment in quoted funds. These quoted funds are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. The Group does not have exposure to commodity price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's and the Company's credit risk is mitigated by its combination of cash and credit sales. For credit sales, the Group has no significant concentration of credit risk from trade debtors due to its diverse customer base. Credit risk is managed through credit checks, credit reviews and monitoring procedures that include a formal automated collection process.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as of 31 December 2015 in relation to each class of recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and short-term deposits, that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 19.

29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), and

Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

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

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table shows an analysis of each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period:

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3	
	S$'000	S$'000
Financial assets:		
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 17)		
- Unquoted equity	**6,353**	–
- Unquoted investment fund	**2,118**	–
	8,471	–

Determination of fair value

Level 3 fair value measurements

Unquoted equity instruments are valued based on the net asset value per share as reported by the managers of these funds, less impairment.

Financial instruments whose carrying amount approximate fair value

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of current trade debtors, other debtors, due from related parties, cash and cash equivalents, creditors and due to related parties, based on their notional amounts, are reasonable approximation of fair values either due to their short-term nature or they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market rates on or near the statement of financial position date.

Financial instrument by classes that is not carried at fair value and whose carrying amount is not reasonable approximation of fair value

The fair value of financial liability by classes that is not carried at fair value and whose carrying amount is not reasonable approximation of fair value is as follows:

	Group				Company			
	2015		2014		2015		2014	
	Carrying amount S$'000	**Fair value S$'000**	Carrying amount S$'000	Fair value S$'000	**Carrying amount S$'000**	**Fair value S$'000**	Carrying amount S$'000	Fair value S$'000
Financial liability:								
- Fixed rate bank loan	**250,000**	**250,000**	250,000	243,058	**250,000**	**250,000**	250,000	243,058

The fair value is determined using market observable inputs such as interest forward rates (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

30. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table shows a comparison by category of carrying amounts of the Group's and Company's financial assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date:

	S$'000
Group	
31 December 2015	
Assets	
Available-for-sale financial assets:	
Long-term investments	8,471
Loans and receivables:	
Staff loans	268
Trade debtors	165,905
Deposits	6,093
Sundry debtors	14,307
Due from related parties	235
Cash and cash equivalents	9,973
	205,252

	S$'000
Group	
31 December 2015	
Liabilities	
Liabilities at amortised cost:	
Creditors and accruals	143,020
Due to related parties	187
Borrowings	353,800
	497,007

30. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

	S$'000
Group	
31 December 2014	
Assets	
Loans and receivables:	
Staff loans	171
Trade debtors	149,661
Deposits	5,310
Sundry debtors	8,545
Due from related parties	515
Cash and cash equivalents	22,783
	186,985

	S$'000
Group	
31 December 2014	
Liabilities	
Liabilities at amortised cost:	
Creditors and accruals	159,571
Due to related parties	96
Borrowings	302,000
	461,667

30. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

	S$'000
Company	
31 December 2015	
Assets	
Loans and receivables:	
Staff loans	268
Due from subsidiaries	25,401
Trade debtors	161,688
Deposits	4,288
Sundry debtors	10,671
Due from related parties and subsidiaries	692
Cash and cash equivalents	9,189
	212,197

	S$'000
Company	
31 December 2015	
Liabilities	
Liabilities at amortised cost:	
Creditors and accruals	106,238
Due to related parties and subsidiaries	116
Borrowings	353,800
	460,154

30. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

	S$'000
Company	
31 December 2014	
Assets	
Loans and receivables:	
Staff loans	171
Due from a subsidiary	16,930
Trade debtors	146,564
Deposits	3,576
Sundry debtors	6,147
Due from related parties and subsidiaries	4,363
Cash and cash equivalents	22,416
	200,167

	S$'000
Company	
31 December 2014	
Liabilities	
Liabilities at amortised cost:	
Creditors and accruals	111,572
Due to related parties and subsidiaries	24,247
Borrowings	302,000
	437,819

31. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The objective of the Group's capital management policy is to provide capital to support business requirements and to take advantage of business opportunities that might arise, so as to enhance shareholder value. With prudent capital management, the Group aims to maintain a sustainable dividend payout ratio.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debts (borrowings less cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to the owners of the Group and the Company.

There was no change in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	**2015**	2014
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Borrowings				
- Current	**353,800**	52,000	**353,800**	52,000
- Non-current	**–**	250,000	**–**	250,000
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	**(9,973)**	(22,783)	**(9,189)**	(22,416)
Net debts	**343,827**	279,217	**344,611**	279,584
Equity	**413,213**	394,570	**385,228**	382,322

32. DIVIDENDS

	Group and Company	
	2015	**2014**
	S$'000	S$'000
Declared and paid during the financial year:		
Final - the previous year		
11.9 cents (2014: 7.1 cents) per ordinary share (one-tier tax)	**111,434**	65,893
Special - the previous year		
Nil (2014: 7.1 cents) per ordinary share (one-tier tax)	**–**	65,892
Interim - the current year		
7.0 cents (2014: 7.0 cents) per ordinary share (one-tier tax)	**65,590**	65,130
	177,024	196,915
Proposed but not recognised as a liability as at 31 December:		
Final		
8.3 cents (2014: 11.9 cents) per ordinary share (one-tier tax)	**77,787**	110,828

The directors propose a final dividend of 8.3 cents per ordinary share (one-tier tax) in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2015 for approval by shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

33. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29 February 2016.