FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 30 October 2020

Asia Wealth Group Holdings Limited
("Asia Wealth" or the "Company")

UNAUDITED INTERIM RESULTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

The Board is pleased to report the unaudited interim results of Asia Wealth Group Holdings Limited ("Accounts") for the period from 1 March 2020 to 31 August 2020. These Accounts have been prepared under IFRS and will shortly be available via the Company's website, www.asiawealthgroup.com.

Chairman's Statement

Financial Highlights

The highlights for the six months ended 31 August 2020 include:

- Consolidated revenue of US$894,083 (2019: US$797,019)
- Gross profit for Meyer Group of US$421,669 (representing a gross margin of 47%) (2019: US$326,518 and 42%)
- Cash at bank and on hand of US$0.9m at 31 August 2020 (2019:$0.7m).

The Group reports a profit after tax of US$0.106 million on sales of US$0.894 million for the six months ended 31 August 2020. These sales were principally generated by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Meyer Asset Management Ltd., BVI. This improvement in profitability was principally caused by revenue increase.

Cash balance has increased by US$225,682 and net assets by US$107,600, respectively, since 1st March 2020.

The Board has taken and is continuing to forge new revenue generating relationships, as well as expanding revenue creating opportunities, in both new avenues and existing. We continue to seek alliances and partnerships with firms in the same and new sectors.

Asia Wealth continues to seek investment opportunities in the Asia region and is currently engaged in multiple discussions on various potential acquisitions. The Directors continue to run the business in a cost-effective manner.

The Accounts have not been audited or reviewed by the Company's auditors.

The Directors of the Company accept responsibility for the content of this announcement.

Richard Cayne
Executive Chairman

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EXTRACTS ARE SET OUT BELOW:

ASIA WEALTH GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
At 31 August 2020

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

	Note	31-Aug-20	31-Aug-19
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	3	4,363	10,233
Investment property	4	350,498	377,809
		354,861	388,042
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		897,696	725,940
Trade receivables		113,354	227,525
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	228,979	230,302
Loans and other receivables	6	709,264	647,426
Prepaid tax		1,421	1,321
Prepayments and other assets		90,222	83,742
		2,040,936	1,916,256
Total assets		$ 2,395,797	$ 2,304,298
Equity			
Share capital	8	913,496	913,496
Treasury Shares	8	(318,162)	(318,162)
Consolidation reserve		405,997	405,997
Translation reserve		30,594	32,209
Retained earnings		157,032	86,633
Total equity		1,188,957	1,120,173
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities under finance lease agreements	9	-	-
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		1,116,497	1,064,832
Due to related parties	7	4,335	3,419
Liabilities under finance lease agreements	9	-	4,796
Other payables and accrued expenses		86,008	111,078
		1,206,840	1,184,125
Total liabilities		1,206,840	1,184,125
Total equity and liabilities		$ 2,395,797	$ 2,304,298

ASIA WEALTH GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the half year ended 31 August 2020

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

	Note	Mar – Aug 2020	Mar – Aug 2019
Revenue			
Commission income		888,586	780,283
Rental income	4	5,497	16,736
Revenue		894,083	797,019
Expenses			
Commission expense		473,844	455,983
Professional fees	7	128,918	144,529
Directors' fees	7	172,101	152,245
Impairment expense		3,083	-
Travel and entertainment		6,123	40,788
Office expenses		29,727	29,467
Wages and salaries		32,939	32,977
Depreciation	3, 4	12,500	17,776
Rent		7,795	9,109
Marketing expenses		3,497	2,830
Other expenses		5,169	5,594
		875,696	891,298
Net profit/(loss) from operations		18,387	(94,279)
Other income/(expenses)			
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		30,275	18,402
Interest Income		39,428	38,799
Other income		17,798	310
		87,501	57,511
Net profit/(loss) before finance costs		105,888	(36,768)
Finance costs			
Interest expense		60	460
Net profit/(loss) before taxation		105,828	(37,228)
Taxation	10	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		$ 105,828	$ (37,228)

ASIA WEALTH GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the half year ended 31 August 2020

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

31-Aug-20

	Share Capital		Treasury Shares	Consolidation Reserve	Translation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity
	Number	**US$**					
Balances at beginning of 1 Mar 2020	11,433,433	913,496	(318,162)	405,997	28,822	51,204	1,081,357
Translation differences	-	-		-	1,772	-	1,772
Total comprehensive income	-	-		-	-	105,828	105,828
Balances at end of 31 Aug 2020	11,433,433	913,496	(318,162)	405,997	30,594	157,032	1,188,957

31-Aug-19

	Share Capital		Treasury Shares	Consolidation Reserve	Translation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity
	Number	**US$**					
Balances at beginning of 1 Mar 2019	11,433,433	913,496	(318,162)	405,997	29,325	123,861	1,154,517
Translation differences	-	-		-	2,884	-	2,884
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-		-	-	(37,228)	(37,228)
Balances at end of 31 Aug 2019	11,433,433	913,496	(318,162)	405,997	32,209	86,633	1,120,173

ASIA WEALTH GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the half year ended 31 August 2020

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

	Mar – Aug 2020	Mar – Aug 2019
Operating activities		
Total comprehensive income/(Loss)	105,828	(37,228)
Add back Depreciation	12,500	18,941
Receivables	67,098	(69,498)
Loan and Other Receivable	(38,638)	(24,408)
Prepayments and other assets	3,267	5,070
Payables	114,765	(250,466)
Liabilities Under Finance Lease Agreements	-	(4,539)
Deferred Revenue	(2,702)	(14,890)
Other Payables and Accrued Expenses	(31,018)	30,811
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	231,100	(346,207)
Investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(11,966)	(15,636)
Investments	4,738	714
Change in equity	1,817	2,884
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(5,411)	(12,038)
Financing activities		
Net advances from related party	(7)	305
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	(7)	305
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	225,682	(357,940)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	672,014	1,083,880
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 897,696	$ 725,940

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

1) GENERAL INFORMATION

Asia Wealth Group Holdings Limited (the "Parent Company") was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on 7 October 2010 under the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004. The liability of the shareholders is limited by shares. The Parent Company maintains its registered office in the British Virgin Islands. The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 October 2020.

The principal activity of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") is to provide wealth management advisory services to Asian-based high net worth individuals and corporations.

The Parent Company's shares were listed on the PLUS Stock Exchange based in London, United Kingdom. In June 2012, ICAP Plc, an interdealer broker based in London, United Kingdom, bought PLUS Stock Exchange and rebranded and relaunched it as ICAP Securities & Derivatives Exchange ("ISDX"). On 30 December 2016, ISDX was renamed NEX Exchange. The Parent Company's shares were automatically admitted to NEX Exchange.

The Parent Company has the following subsidiaries as at 31 August 2020 and 31 August 2019:

	Incorporation Date	Country of Incorporation	Functional Currency	Ownership Interest	
				2020	2019
Meyer Asset Management Ltd. ("Meyer BVI")	2000	British Virgin Islands	US Dollars	100.00%	100.00%
Meyer International Limited ("Meyer Thailand")	2010	Thailand	Thailand Baht	49.00%	49.00%
Prime RE Limited ("Prime RE")	2016	Thailand	Thailand Baht	49.00%	49.00%

On 13 June 2012, Meyer BVI was licensed to provide investment business services under Section 3 of the Securities and Investment Business Act, 2010 of the British Virgin Islands.

On 23 September 2016, Meyer Thailand acquired 51.00% of Prime RE.

On 20 October 2016, 51.00% of Meyer Thailand, owned beneficially via a trust agreement in favour of Meyer BVI, was acquired by Prime RE.

The Parent Company is the indirect owner of 51.00% of the outstanding shares of Prime RE and Meyer Thailand, and accordingly the Parent Company has accounted for them as wholly owned subsidiaries.

2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements are set out below.

a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") applicable to companies reporting under IFRSs. The financial statements comply with IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

b) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical costs and do not take into account increases in the market value of assets except financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group's financial records and statements are maintained and presented in U.S. Dollars, rounded to the nearest dollar.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Group and are consistent with those used in the previous year.

There are no new, revised or amended IFRSs or IFRS IC interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial period beginning 1 March 2020 that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

c) Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

d) Investment in subsidiaries

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries for the six months ended 31 August 2020. Details of the Group are set out in note 1.

2) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Cont'd)

d) **Investment in subsidiaries** (Cont'd)

Basis of consolidation (Cont'd)

Subsidiaries are enterprises controlled by the Parent Company. Control is achieved when the Parent Company 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 to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Parent Company. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included or excluded in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Parent Company gains control or until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interests pertain to the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly to the Parent Company. Any equity instruments issued by a subsidiary that are not owned by the Parent Company are non-controlling interests including preferred shares and options under share-based transactions.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not wholly-owned and are presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the Parent Company's equity.

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

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity as an "equity reserve" and attributed to the owners of the Group.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiary to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by the Parent Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in consolidation. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Acquisitions

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary or business comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

2) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Cont'd)

d) **Investment in subsidiaries** (Cont'd)

Acquisitions (Cont'd)

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the date of acquisition either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of (i) the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the (ii) fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

e) **Fixed assets**

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Depreciation is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the fixed assets.

The annual rates of depreciation in use are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	20%
Office equipment	20-33%
Vehicles	20%

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when 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 carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

2) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Cont'd)

f) **Investment property**

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (refer to accounting policy (o)), if any, with any change therein recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Investment property comprises condominium units.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for its intended use and capitalised borrowing costs.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. When an investment property that was previously classified as property, plant and equipment is sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

When the use of property changes such that it is reclassified as fixed assets, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

Depreciable investment property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the investment property.

The annual rate of depreciation in use for condominium units is 5%.

Subsequent expenditure incurred is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in that property. All other expenditure is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when it is incurred.

g) **Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash includes current deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

h) **Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss or other if;

i) its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding; or

ii) it is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or

2) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Cont'd)

h) **Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")** (Cont'd)

iii) at initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Group recognises financial assets measured at FVTPL when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of an instrument. The Group's financial assets measured at FVTPL comprise investment in fund.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets measured at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within other net changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

i) **Financial assets at amortised cost**

Financial assets at amortised cost comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and loans and other receivables. Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. These financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest, if any, and therefore are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

The Group applies the general approach permitted by IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" ("IFRS 9") which requires expected credit losses ("ECL") to be recognised based on the full three-stage model as follows:

- Stage 1: Items that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition. A loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL is recognised and interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

- Stage 2: Items that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition but do not have objective evidence of a credit loss event. A loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL is recognised but interest income is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

2) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Cont'd)

i) **Financial assets at amortised cost** (Cont'd)

- Stage 3: Items that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. A loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL is recognised and interest income is calculated on the net carrying amount.

The Group considers a receivable in default when contractual payments are over 365 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a receivable to be in default when internal and external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A receivable is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Receivables for which an impairment provision is recognised, are written off against the provision, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

See note 13(b).

j) **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities are non-derivative contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity and comprise trade payables, due to director and other payables and accrued expenses.

These financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value on the date the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of an instrument and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in a contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

k) **Leases**

Leases of equipment where the Group assumes substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the estimated present value of the underlying lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are recorded as long-term liabilities. The finance charge is taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the lease period. Assets acquired under finance lease agreements are depreciated over their useful lives.

Leases of assets under which all the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease term has expired, any penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which the termination takes place.

2) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Cont'd)

l) **Share capital, treasury shares and retained earnings/accumulated deficit**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Where any Group company purchases the Parent Company's equity instruments, for example as the result of a share buy-back or a share-based payment plan, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the owners of the Group as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the owners of the Group.

Retained earnings/accumulated deficit represent the cumulative balance of periodic net income/loss, dividend distributions and prior period adjustments.

m) **Share-based payment**

The Group entered into a series of equity-settled, share-based payment transactions, under which the Group received services from a third party as consideration for equity instruments (shares, options or warrants) of the Group.

For non-vesting share-based payments, the fair value of the service received in exchange for the shares is recognised as an expense immediately with a corresponding credit to share capital.

For share-based payments with vesting periods, the service received is recognised as an expense by reference to the fair value of the share options granted or warrants issued. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied with a corresponding credit to the share capital reserve.

n) **Revenue and expense recognition**

In relation to the rendering of professional services, the Group recognises fee income as time is expended and costs are incurred, provided the amount of consideration to be received is reasonably determinable and there is reasonable expectation of its ultimate collection.

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment property is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Interest income is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as it accrues.

All expenses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on the accrual basis.

2) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Cont'd)

o) **Impairment**

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is estimated as the greater of an asset's net selling price or value in use. An impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down is reversed through the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

p) **Offsetting**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position whenever the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis.

q) **Foreign currency**

Functional and presentation currency

The subsidiaries' functional currencies are disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements. The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollars, rounded off to the nearest dollar.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the foreign currency exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign currency closing exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. Foreign currency exchange differences arising on conversion or translation and realised gains and losses on disposals or settlements of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated at the foreign currency exchange rates ruling at the dates that the values were determined. Foreign currency exchange differences relating to investments are included in net realised/unrealised gain/(loss) on investments. All other foreign currency exchange differences relating to monetary items, including cash and cash equivalents, are presented in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

2) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Cont'd)

q) **Foreign currency** (Cont'd)

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into U.S. Dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into U.S. Dollars at the average rate. The net differences arising from translation and remeasurement of foreign operations are recognised as other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit and loss when the foreign operation is disposed of.

None of the foreign operations has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

Translation reserve

Assets and liabilities of the Group's non-U.S. Dollar functional currency subsidiaries are translated into U.S. Dollars at the closing exchange rates at the reporting date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. All cumulative differences from the translation of the equity of foreign subsidiaries resulting from changes in exchange rates are included in a separate caption within equity without affecting income.

r) **Related parties**

Related parties are individuals and entities where the individual or entity has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

s) **Segment reporting**

The Group's operating businesses are organised and managed separately according to geographical area, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that serves a different market. Financial information on business segments is presented in note 12 of the consolidated financial statements.

t) **Taxation**

Taxation on net profit before taxation for the year comprises both current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected income tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years in the countries where the Parent Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

2) **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Cont'd)

t) **Taxation** (Cont'd)

The Group accounts for income taxes in accordance with IAS 12, "Income Taxes," which requires that a deferred tax liability be recognised for all taxable temporary differences and a deferred tax asset be recognised for an enterprise's deductible temporary differences, operating losses, and tax credit carryforwards. A deferred tax asset or liability is measured using the marginal tax rate that is expected to apply to the last dollars of taxable income in future years. The effects of enacted changes in tax laws or rates are recognised in the period that includes the enactment date.

u) **Amended and newly issued accounting standards not yet adopted**

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 March 2019, and have not been adopted early in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

3) **FIXED ASSETS**

	Leasehold improvement	**Office equipment**	**Vehicles**	**Total**
Cost:				
At 29 February 2020	20,281	41,123	55,392	116,796
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	975	-	975
At 31 August 2020	20,281	42,098	55,392	117,771
Depreciation:				
At 29 February 2020	20,281	36,295	55,278	111,854
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Charge for 1 March – 31 August 2020	-	1,504	50	1,554
At 31 August 2020	20,281	37,799	55,328	113,408
Net book value:				
At 31 August 2020	$ -	$ 4,299	$ 64	$ 4,363
At 29 February 2020	$ -	$ 4,828	$ 114	$ 4,942

As at 31 August 2020, the Group had fixed assets with a net book value of $0 (2019 : $4,342)under a finance lease agreement (refer to note 9).

4) **INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

	Condominium units
Cost:	
At 29 February 2020	427,967
Translation reserve	7,479
At 31 August 2020	435,446
Depreciation:	
At 29 February 2020	72,731
Translation reserve	1,271
Charge for 1 March – 31 August 2020	10,946
At 31 August 2020	84,948
Net book value:	
At 31 August 2020	$ 350,498
At 29 February 2020	$ 355,236

Investment property comprises condominium units at The Prime 11 Condominium in Bangkok, Thailand. Management's estimate of the market value of the investment property at half year end was $350,498 (2019: $377,809).

Rental income arising from the investment properties during the half year amounted to $5,497 (2019: $16,736).

5) **FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**

	31-Aug-20	31-Aug-19
Investment in fund	228,979	230,302
Investment in private equity	-	-
	$ 228,979	$ 230,302

Investment in Phillip Investment Fund

The investment in Phillip Investment Fund in Singapore comprises 310,608.32 (2019: 310,608.32) units in Phillip Money Market Fund. The amount of investment recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position is $228,979 (2019: $230,302).

Investment in Ray Alliance Financial Advisers Pte Ltd

On 12 June 2012, the Parent Company acquired a 15% equity interest in Ray Alliance Financial Advisers Pte Ltd ("Ray Alliance") for a consideration of 322,000 shares issued at £0.70 per share. The Parent Company also issued 16,100 shares at £0.60 per share in consideration for the advisory services provided during the transaction. The total cost of the investment amounted to $318,162.

5) **FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS** (Cont'd)

Investment in Ray Alliance Financial Advisers Pte Ltd (Cont'd)

In June 2016, it came to the attention of the Group that the 45,000 ordinary shares in Ray Alliance owned by the Parent Company had been transferred without any authorisation by the Parent Company to the two other shareholders of Ray Alliance. At that stage it was not known how the transfer was done without the authorisation or consent of the Parent Company. Under the circumstances, the Parent Company considered the unauthorised transfer to be wrongful and entirely without legal basis.

The Parent Company engaged a Singapore law firm and took legal advice on the matter. The Parent Company considered various options including taking legal action against the appropriate parties. Through its solicitors, the Parent Company made a demand to the two other shareholders to immediately transfer back to the Parent Company the said 45,000 ordinary shares in Ray Alliance.

On 26 September 2018, the Parent Company entered into a Settlement Agreement with the appropriate parties and agreed to settle on a full and final basis all claims, disputes and differences with regard to the unauthorised transfer of shares in Ray Alliance.

The following was agreed by the parties under the Settlement Agreement:

a) the Group consented and ratified the transfer of Ray Alliance Shares;

b) return of 322,000 shares of the Parent Company previously issued as consideration for the Ray Alliance shares;

c) payment of SGD 350,000 to the Parent Company for claims on costs and damages.

Treasury shares recognised by the Group for the return of the Parent Company's shares amounted to $318,162 (2019: $318,162).

6) **LOAN RECEIVABLE**

On 8 February 2019, Meyer BVI entered into a Loan Agreement with MVT Development Ltd. amounting to THB 16,000,000. The loan earns interest at a rate of 15% per annum. The loan is secured and is guaranteed with a property in Bangkok, Thailand.

The loan was due on 8 February 2020. However, MVT Development Ltd. was not able to repay the loan on the due date. Meyer BVI and MVT Development Ltd. are currently in negotiations over the repayment terms.

Interest income during the half year amounted to $38,197 (2019: $38,781), of which $101,576 was outstanding as at half year end (2019: $24,246).

7) **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Group was charged $21,746 (2019: $19,081) in accounting fees by Administration Outsourcing Co., Ltd, a company related by way of common directorship, of which $3,554 (2019: $3,769) remained outstanding as at half year end.

7) **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (Cont'd)

During the half year, the Group incurred directors' fees, inclusive of school fees and accommodation allowance, amounting to $172,101 (2019: $152,245).

As at 31 August 2020, due to director amounted to $4,335 (2019: $3,419). The amount due is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

8) **SHARE CAPITAL AND TREASURY SHARES**

Authorised

The Parent Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of no par value shares of a single class.

Issued and fully paid:	**31-Aug-20**	**31-Aug-19**
11,433,433 (2019: 11,433,433) shares of no par value per share.	$ 913,496	$ 913,496

Each share in the Parent Company confers upon the shareholder:

a) the right to one vote on any resolution of shareholders;

b) the right to an equal share in any dividend paid by the Parent Company; and

c) the right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Parent Company on its liquidation.

Treasury Shares

As discussed in note 5, the Parent Company acquired treasury shares of 322,000 (2019: 322,000) amounting to $318,162 (2019: $318,162). This resulted from the Settlement Agreement entered into by the Parent Company on 26 September 2018 relating to the unauthorised transfer of Ray Alliance shares.

9) **LEASES**

	31-Aug-20	**31-Aug-19**
Liabilities under finance lease agreement:		
Less than 1 year	-	4,796
1 to 5 years	-	-
Total	-	4,796
Less: Deferred interest	-	(324)
	-	4,472
Less: Current portion net of short term deferred interest	-	(4,472)
Net	$ -	$ -

10) TAXATION

There is no mainstream taxation in the British Virgin Islands. The Parent Company and Meyer BVI are not subject to any forms of taxation in the British Virgin Islands, including income, capital gains and withholding taxes.

Meyer Thailand and Prime RE are subject to Thailand graduated statutory income tax at a rate of 0-15% (2019: 0-15%) on profit before tax.

The current tax expense included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income was $nil (2019 : $nil).

The Group had no deferred tax assets or liabilities as at the reporting date.

11) EARNINGS PER SHARE

a) Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year excluding treasury shares.

	31-Aug-20	31-Aug-19
Earnings attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	$ 105,828	$ (37,228)
Weighted average number of shares in issue	11,433,433	11,433,433
Adjusted for weighted average number of:		
- treasury shares	(322,000)	(322,000)
Weighted average number of shares in issue and for basic earnings for share	11,111,433	11,111,433
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.00952	$ (0.00335)

b) Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential shares. As at 31 August 2020 and 2019, the Parent Company had no share warrants or share options as potential dilutive shares. For the share options and warrants, if any, a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options and warrants. The number of shares calculated is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options and warrants.

11) **EARNINGS PER SHARE** (Cont'd)

	31-Aug-20	31-Aug-19
Earnings attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	$ 105,828	$ (37,228)
Weighted average number of shares in issue and for diluted earnings for share	11,111,433	11,111,433
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.00952	$ (0.00335)

12) **SEGMENTAL INFORMATION**

The Group has three reportable segments based on geographical areas where the Group operates and these were as follows:

British Virgin Islands ("BVI") – where the Parent Company and Meyer BVI are domiciled. The Parent Company serves as the investment holding company of the Group and Meyer BVI provides wealth management and advisory services.

Thailand – where Meyer Thailand is domiciled and provides marketing and economic consulting services to the Group and where Prime RE is domiciled and provides property rental services.

The reportable segmental revenue, other profit and loss disclosures, assets and liabilities were as follows:

Revenue

	31-Aug-20			31-Aug-19		
	Total segment revenue	Inter-segment revenue	Revenue from external customers	Total segment revenue	Inter-segment revenue	Revenue from external customers
BVI	883,596	-	883,596	780,283	-	780,283
Thailand	108,137	(97,650)	10,487	138,126	(121,390)	16,736
Total	$991,733	$(97,650)	$894,083	$918,409	$(121,390)	$797,019

The revenue between segments is carried out at arm's length. Revenues from two customers of the BVI segment represent approximately 60% (2019: 74%) of the Group's total revenues.

12) **SEGMENTAL INFORMATION** (Cont'd)

Other profit and loss disclosures

	31-Aug-20			**31-Aug-19**		
	Commission expense	Depreciation	Income tax	Commission expense	Depreciation	Income tax
BVI	471,964	732	-	454,075	371	-
Thailand	1,880	11,768	-	1,908	17,405	-
Total	$473,844	$12,500	$-	$455,983	$17,776	$-

Assets

	31-Aug-20	**31-Aug-19**
	Total Assets	Total Assets
BVI	1,920,799	1,795,151
Thailand	474,998	509,147
Total	$2,395,797	$2,304,298

Intersegment assets amounting to $873,850 (2019: $944,653) were already eliminated in the total assets per segment above.

Liabilities

	31-Aug-20	**31-Aug-19**
	Total Liabilities	Total Liabilities
BVI	1,133,073	1,112,543
Thailand	73,767	71,582
Total	$1,206,840	$1,184,125

Intersegment liabilities amounting to $748,174 (2019: $818,000) were already eliminated in the total liabilities per segment above.

13) **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS**

Financial assets of the Group include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and other receivables and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities include trade payables, due to director and other payables and accrued expenses.

The Group has exposure to a variety of financial risks that are associated with these financial instruments. The most important types of financial risk to which the Group is exposed are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's overall risk management program is established to identify and analyse this risk, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits in an effort to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

13) **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS** (Cont'd)

a) **Market risk**

Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the market value of the Group's financial instruments. The Group's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors which include interest rate risk and currency risk.

Interest rate risk

The financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk comprise cash and cash equivalents.

The Group is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk on cash and cash equivalents, which earn interest at floating interest rates that are reset as market rates change. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that these interest rates may fluctuate.

A sensitivity analysis was performed with respect to the interest-bearing financial instruments with exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and management noted that there would be no material effect to shareholders' equity or net income for the year.

Currency risk

The Group may invest in financial instruments and enter into transactions denominated in currencies other than its functional currency. Consequently, the Group is exposed to risk that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse affect on the value of that portion of the Group's assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

The Group's total net exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates at the reporting date stated in U.S. Dollars was as follows:

	31-Aug-20		**31-Aug-19**	
	Fair value	**% of net assets**	**Fair value**	**% of net assets**
Assets				
Thailand Baht	$907,087	76.29%	$952,041	84.99%
Japanese Yen	$645,666	54.31%	$420,491	37.54%
Singaporean Dollar	$228,979	19.26%	$230,302	20.56%
Euro	$88,071	7.41%	$149,179	13.32%
United Kingdom Pound	$36,347	3.06%	$60,688	5.42%
	$ 1,906,151	160.32%	$ 1,812,701	161.82%

The table below summarises the sensitivity of the net assets to changes in foreign exchange movements at 31 August 2020. The analysis is based on the assumption that the relevant foreign exchange rate increased/decreased against the U.S. Dollar by the percentages disclosed in the table below, with all other variables held constant. This represents management's best estimate of a reasonable possible shift in the foreign exchange rates, having regard to historical volatility of those rates.

13) **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS** (Cont'd)

a) **Market risk** (Cont'd)

	31-Aug-20		31-Aug-19	
	Possible shift in rate	**Possible shift in amount**	**Possible shift in rate**	**Possible shift in amount**
Thailand Baht	2.32%	$21,044	3.13%	$29,799
Japanese Yen	2.58%	$16,658	4.00%	$16,820
Singaporean Dollar	1.49%	$3,412	5.44%	$12,528
Euro	1.20%	$1,057	2.91%	$4,341
United Kingdom Pound	3.04%	$1,105	6.27%	$3,805
		$ 43,276		$ 67,293

b) **Credit risk**

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if financial instrument counterparties failed to perform as contracted.

As at 31 August 2020 and 2019, the Group's financial assets exposed to credit risk amounted to the following:

	31-Aug-20	31-Aug-19
Cash and cash equivalents	897,696	725,940
Trade receivables	113,354	227,525
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	228,979	230,302
Loans and other receivables	709,264	647,426
	$1,949,293	$1,831,193

i) Risk management

The extent of the Group's exposure to credit risk in respect of these financial assets approximates their carrying values as recorded in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group invests all its available cash and cash equivalents in several banks. The Group is exposed to credit risk to the extent that these banks may be unable to repay amounts owed. To manage the level of credit risk, the Group attempts to deal with banks of good credit standing, whenever possible.

13) **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS** (Cont'd)

b) **Credit risk** (Cont'd)

i) Risk management (Cont'd)

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. To reduce exposure to credit risk, the Group may perform ongoing credit evaluations on the financial condition of its customers, but generally does not require collateral. The Group has significant exposure to a small number of customers, the two largest owing $34,699 (2019: $156,320) as at year end, which represents 28% (2019: 67%) of gross trade receivables. The Group is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by these customers. The exposure to credit risk is reduced as these customers have a good working relationship with the Group and management does not expect any significant customer to fail to meet its obligations.

The Group is exposed to credit risk with respect to its investments. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the investee companies may cause the Group's rights to the security to be delayed or become limited.

The ageing of the Group's gross trade receivables as at half year end is as follows:

	31-Aug-20	**31-Aug-19**
1 – 90 days	111,075	114,613
Over 90 days	10,851	120,002
Allowance for doubtful	(8,572)	(7,090)
	$113,354	$227,525

ii) Security

For some trade receivables, the Group may obtain security in the form of guarantees, deeds of undertaking or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of their agreement.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the IFRS 9 general approach to measuring ECL based on the full three-stage model.

The Group determined the ECL based on probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. The assessment also considered borrower specific information.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

13) **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS** (Cont'd)

b) **Credit risk** (Cont'd)

iii) Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of revenues over a period of 36 months before 31 August 2020 and 2019 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 31 August 2020 and 2019 was determined as follows:

	Balance at 31-Aug-20	**Expected Credit Loss Rate**	**Loss Allowance at 31-Aug-20**
Trade receivables	$113,354	7.56%	$8,572

	Balance at 31-Aug-19	**Expected Credit Loss Rate**	**Loss Allowance at 31-Aug-19**
Trade receivables	$227,525	3.12%	7,090

The closing loss allowances for trade receivables as at 31 August 2020 and 2019 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	31-Aug-20	**31-Aug-19**
Opening balance	7,090	7,179
Increase/(decrease) in loss allowance	1,482	(89)
Closing balance	$8,572	$7,090

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 365 days past due.

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

While cash and cash equivalents and loans and other receivables are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

13) **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS** (Cont'd)

c) **Liquidity risk**

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

All of the Group's financial liabilities are expected to be settled within a year from the reporting date.

14) **FAIR VALUE INFORMATION**

The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise an investment in a fund.

For certain of the Group's financial instruments, not carried at fair value, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and other receivables, trade payables and other payables and accrued expenses, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments. The carrying value of the amount due to director approximates its fair value, since such amount is repayable on demand.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgment by the Group. The Group considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets are therefore classified within Level 1.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2 and for the Group includes the investment in fund. As Level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

14) **FAIR VALUE INFORMATION** (Cont'd)

Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently.

The Group did not hold any investments under the Levels 1 and 3 hierarchies as at 31 August 2020 and 2019.

There were no significant investments transferred between Levels 1, 2 and 3.

15) **CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- to provide adequate returns to its shareholders.

In order to maintain or balance its overall capital structure to meet its objectives, the Group is continually monitoring the level of share issuance and any dividend declaration and distributions to shareholders in the future.

16) **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic

The Group is carefully managing the coronavirus situation and during the closedown, had in place processes to protect personnel, including working from home and restricted travel arrangements. The Group continues to engage with customers in the most optimal way during this period. Supplies for our solutions are unaffected and the Group continues to be extremely vigilant. At this time, the Group has not assumed any financial impact to its outlook and it will continue to analyse potential implications and implement governmental guidelines as the situation evolves.