symphony

INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

SYMPHONY INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2015

CONTENTS

01 CORPORATE PROFILE

02 AFFLUENCE

04 HEALTHCARE

06 HOSPITALITY

08 LIFESTYLE

10 REAL ESTATE

12 CHAIRMEN'S STATEMENT

14 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

16 INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

28 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

30 CORPORATE INFORMATION

31 DIRECTORS' REPORT

33 DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

35 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

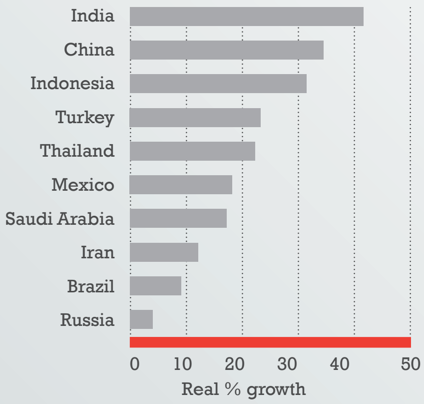
71 NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

73 AGM FORM OF DIRECTION

75 PROXY FORM

CORPORATE PROFILE

Comparative Emerging Market Real GDP Growth, 2015-2020



Source: Euromonitor International: *Driving the Middle Class Growth in Emerging Markets,* 9 November 2015.

We primarily invest in high-growth sectors that... benefit from comparatively faster rising incomes and changing demographics across Asia

Symphony International Holdings Limited (the "Company", "SIHL" or "Symphony") is a strategic investment company that specialises in long-term investments in Asia's rapidly expanding consumer-driven markets. The Company is managed by one of the most experienced and established investment teams in Asia.

We primarily invest in high-growth sectors that include healthcare, hospitality, and lifestyle (including branded real estate developments). We believe these sectors will benefit from comparatively faster rising incomes and changing demographics across Asia. Within these sectors, we seek out investment opportunities that have unrealised value potential and are less susceptible to economic cycles, which may be due to a competitive advantage in a sector, a particular demographic the business focuses on, or a defensive characteristic. Our focus is to create enduring business partnerships that generate long-term value for shareholders with strong management teams and talented entrepreneurs that have compelling track records.

Our business is structured as a permanent capital vehicle to enable us, where necessary, to take a long-term view of our investments. In contrast to traditional private equity funds, our decisions on investing and divesting are not influenced by restricted time frames. We believe that strong analysis and a conservative investment approach will benefit investors seeking Asian thematic investing.

Typically, we invest in businesses that involve growth capital for later-stage development and expansion, management buy-outs/buy-ins, restructurings and special situations. Where we see a special opportunity, we may also invest a smaller portion of our investment capital in earlier-stage businesses. In addition, and unlike most private equity businesses, we invest in real estate development: we develop projects designed to appeal to the evolving lifestyles of Asia's increasingly wealthy demographic.

Our shares are traded on the London Stock Exchange's standard listing category.

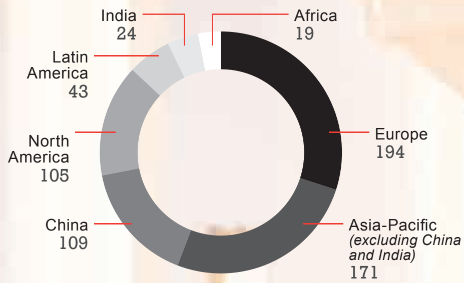
AFFLUENCE

Symphony's portfolio provides exposure to businesses that cater to growing consumer affluence, changing demographics, and new economic opportunities in Asia

Symphony invests primarily in Asia-based companies that benefit from rising incomes, increasing integration within the region, and changing demographics. In particular, we mainly focus our investments in companies that operate businesses in the healthcare, hospitality, and lifestyle sectors (including branded real estate developments).

With growing incomes in Asia, the numbers of people in the middle class continue to expand at a rapid pace. In fact, in 2015, China alone saw its middle class population overtake that of the United States[1]. As a result, it is forecast that the Asian middle class will comprise approximately half of the world's total middle-class population by 2020[2]. Asia's increasingly affluent consumers are becoming more aspirational and seeking higher standards of living. For example, consumers seek better quality healthcare, increased travel in the region, a greater variety of leisure activities, and high quality residential and vacation properties.

Number of Middle-Class Adults (millions), 2015E



Source: Credit Suisse: *Global Wealth Report 2015*, 13 October 2015.

Growing economic integration within Asia is also influencing travel and inter-regional business. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations ("ASEAN")[3] formed a new economic union in 2015 called the ASEAN Economic Community ("AEC"), which is estimated to have over 600 million people and be the seventh largest economy measured at US$2.4 trillion[4].

AFFLUENCE

Niseko Real Estate
Copyright for the image
of Mount Yotei, Japan

Through 2019, the AEC is expected to grow at 5.6%, and by 2050 become the world's fourth largest economy[5].

The hospitality and leisure industries have been direct beneficiaries of rising incomes and growing integration in the region. Asia-Pacific air passenger traffic is forecast to grow at a compounded annual growth rate ("CAGR") of 4.9% from 2012-2034. The region is also expected to dominate the top rankings for air passenger volumes by 2034 when China, India, Indonesia, and Japan are expected to achieve global rankings of one, three, five, and six, respectively[6].

In addition to rising incomes, demographic changes such as a growing population, aging, incidence of lifestyle diseases, insurance affordability, and medical tourism are driving demand for healthcare services. The combined percentage of people aged 60 and over in Asia will increase from 10% to 14% of the population between 2010 to 2020, and furthermore to 25% by 2050[7]. Asia will represent 61% of the world's total elderly population in 2050 compared to 54% in 2000[8].

Asia is urbanising, industrialising, and modernising at the fastest rate seen in history. In fact, Asia's urbanisation rate is estimated to increase from 47% in 2014 to over 66% by 2050 and is likely to be the largest and fastest urban migration event in history[9]. Additionally, it is estimated that an excess of 90 million people will move into Southeast Asia's cities representing 76% of GDP by 2030[10].

Urbanisation leads to changing lifestyles that can result in poor nutrition, less exercise, dense living conditions, and correspondingly higher levels of pollution. This change in lifestyle can cause higher incidences of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and heart disease[11]. In China and India combined, the diabetic population and those suffering from cardiovascular disease will increase by 231 million and 29 million people, respectively, between 2011 and 2030, which compares to a 30 million and two million person increase, respectively, in the US during the same period[7]. These and other factors are expected to contribute to medical expenditure per person in Asia doubling between 2015 and 2020 – reaching parity with the US[2].

Symphony's portfolio provides exposure to businesses that cater to growing consumer affluence, changing demographics, and new economic opportunities in Asia. At 31 December 2015, our portfolio companies collectively managed or operated the following:

- close to 10,000 hospital beds in 49 hospitals;
- 42 nursing home and care facility properties;
- 1,851 restaurants;
- 17,714 hotel rooms in 138 hotels and serviced suites;
- 307 retail outlets;
- 27,500 square meters of prime commercial and office space; and
- 1.2 million square meters of land being developed and / or held for development purposes.

We continue to evaluate and increase our exposure to businesses that benefit from growing consumerism in Asia and create long-term shareholder value.

1 Credit Suisse: *Global Wealth Report 2015.* 13 October 2015.
2 DBS: *Imagining Asia 2020,* 2014.
3 ASEAN is comprised of 10 countries including Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.
4 ADB: *ASEAN Economic Community: 12 Things to Know,* 29 December 2015.
5 Asian Correspondent: *Will the Fledgling ASEAN Economic Community Succeed?,* 11 January 2016.
6 IATA: *IATA Air Passenger Forecast Shows Dip in Long-Term Demand,* 26 November 2015.
7 Bank of America Merrill Lynch: *Healthcare – Emerging Market Hospitals,* 8 September 2015.
8 Bank of America Merrill Lynch: *Asia Pacific Healthcare: Primer Digest for Healthy Living,* 2014.
9 Life Cycle: *Asia's Hyper Urbanisation,* August 2015.
10 McKinsey Global Institute: *Southeast Asia at the Crossroads: Three Paths to Prosperity,* 2014.
11 EIU: Side Effects – *Challenges Facing Healthcare in Asia,* 2010.

HEALTHCARE

Healthcare spending in Asia is forecast to grow by 9.2% from US$1.3 trillion to US$2.2 trillion by the end of 2018

Demographic and lifestyle changes as well as rising incomes and medical tourism are key drivers for the healthcare sector. Despite higher incidences of communicable and non-communicable diseases, which is driven by urbanisation and lifestyle changes, India and China, for example, have seen average life expectancy increase by approximately seven years from 1990 to 2013[12]. Together with increased demand from rising incomes, there is considerable strain on healthcare infrastructure in the region. Healthcare spending in Asia is forecast to grow by 9.2% from US$1.3 trillion to US$2.2 trillion by the end of 2018 versus 5.6% over the corresponding time period in the US[13]. We believe our investments in this sector are well placed to cater to this growing demand.

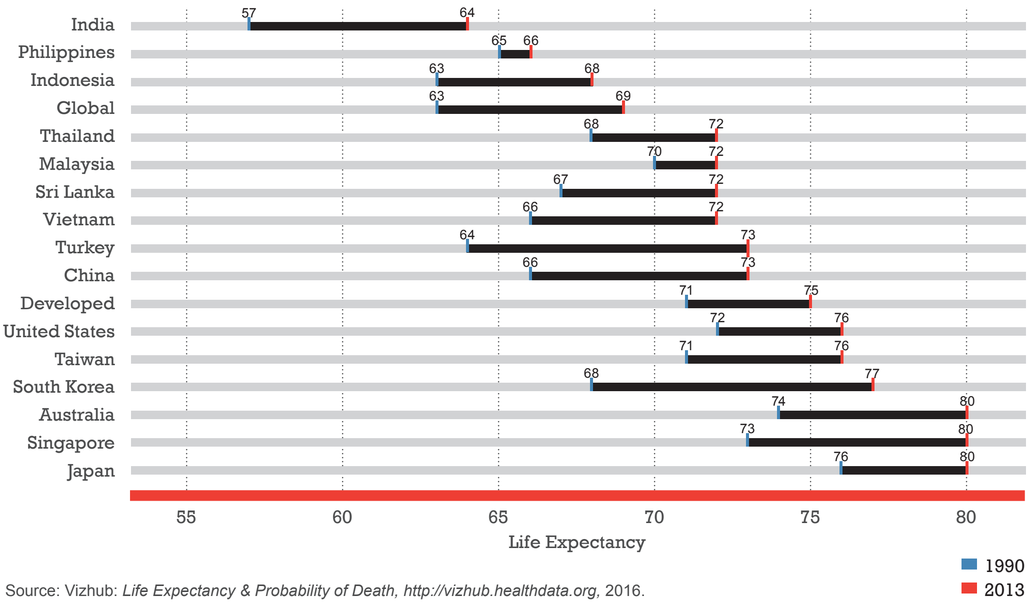
Symphony has two primary healthcare-related investments – IHH Healthcare Berhad ("IHH") and Parkway Life Real Estate Investment Trust ("PREIT"). IHH is one of the largest healthcare providers in the world by market capitalisation and PREIT is one of Asia's largest healthcare REITs by asset size. Together, these investments provide exposure to 49 hospitals with close to 10,000 licensed beds (predominantly in Asia), 42 nursing home-related assets, one pharmaceutical and manufacturing facility, medical suites in Malaysia, as well as medical schooling and other ancillary operations that include clinics and other operations.

IHH continued to expand its footprint organically and inorganically during 2015. In India, IHH acquired a majority stake in Continental Hospitals and Global Hospitals in March 2015 and August 2015, respectively. Continental Hospitals is a multi-specialty tertiary and quaternary care service provider and Global Hospitals operates five facilities with approximately 1,100 operational beds. In October, IHH announced plans for its first tertiary care facility in China through a joint venture for a 350-bed hospital, which is subject to regulatory approvals. In November, IHH opened the 200-bed Gleneagles hospital in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. Aside from newly opened and acquired facilities during 2015, IHH reported strong growth in inpatient admissions and revenue intensities in existing hospitals, which is indicative of the growing Asian demand for private healthcare services. IHH continues to explore organic and inorganic expansion strategies and we continue to work with the management of IHH on specific projects where we see opportunities to add value.

PREIT continued its asset-recycling program to rebalance and strengthen its portfolio of properties in 2015. Following the divestment of seven properties in December 2014, PREIT redeployed capital to acquire the same number of nursing homes in 2015 that provided a yield enhancement and more geographic diversification in Japan. Symphony receives

HEALTHCARE

Comparative Life Expectancy Changes, 1990-2013



Source: Vizhub: *Life Expectancy & Probability of Death, http://vizhub.healthdata.org*, 2016.

India and China… have seen average life expectancy increase by approximately seven years from 1990 to 2013

an attractive distribution yield from PREIT, which has an inflation-linked characteristic related to some of the properties in its portfolio. As the healthcare market develops in Asia, PREIT is well positioned to benefit from healthcare operators moving towards less capital-intensive asset-light models, which will involve sale-and-leaseback of facilities.

Symphony's healthcare assets are uniquely positioned to benefit from the growing demand for related services and infrastructure in Asia. Our investment management team has invested in Asian healthcare for over 20 years and believe there is considerable opportunity to create value for shareholders in this sector over the long-term. Symphony continues to explore new opportunities to expand its portfolio.

12 Vizhub: *Life Expectancy & Probability of Death,* http://vizhub.healthdata.org, 2016.

13 Stax: *Healthcare in Asia – Supply, Demand, and Deals,* 2015.

HOSPITALITY

Travel and tourism in the Asia Pacific region… is expected to increase by 4.9% annually to US$1.2 trillion by 2025.

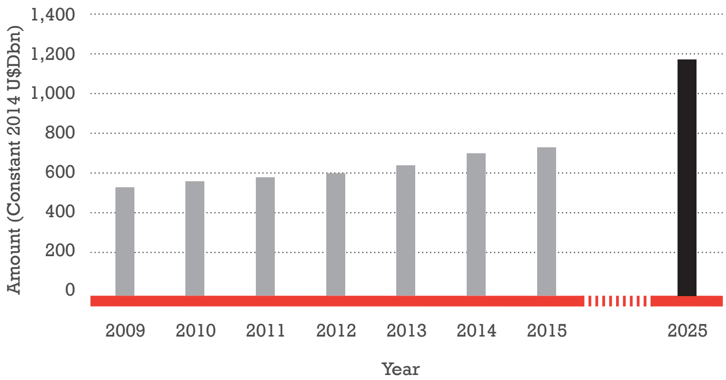
Symphony's primary investment in the hospitality sector is Minor International Public Company Limited ("MINT"). MINT is one of the largest hospitality, restaurant, and lifestyle businesses in Asia. At 31 December 2015, MINT owned or operated 1,851 restaurants and 138 hotels and serviced suites, in addition to retail, property development, contract manufacturing, and other leisure related businesses.

During 2015, MINT continued to grow both organically and through acquisitions in addition to developing its management and franchise businesses. MINT has focused on diversifying its businesses outside of Thailand in recent years to other parts of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and Latin America. In particular, MINT increased the number of hotel rooms it managed or operated outside of Thailand by 2,993. As a result, MINT's room stock outside of Thailand increased from 75% to 79% of total room stock at the end of 2015.

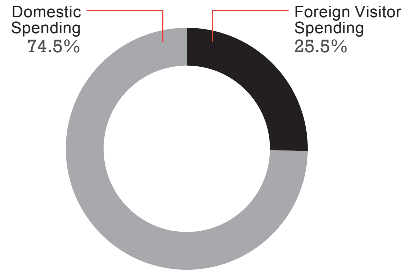
MINT's midterm plan is to grow its portfolio to over 140 hotels and 2,700 restaurants by 2017, in addition to diversifying its business further. Subsequent to the 2015 year-end, MINT

HOSPITALITY

Travel and Tourism Contribution to GDP in the Asia Pacific Region, 2014



Foreign Visitor Spending Segmentation, 2014



Source: World Travel & Tourism Counsel: *Travel & Tourism Economic Impact Asia Pacific,* 2015.

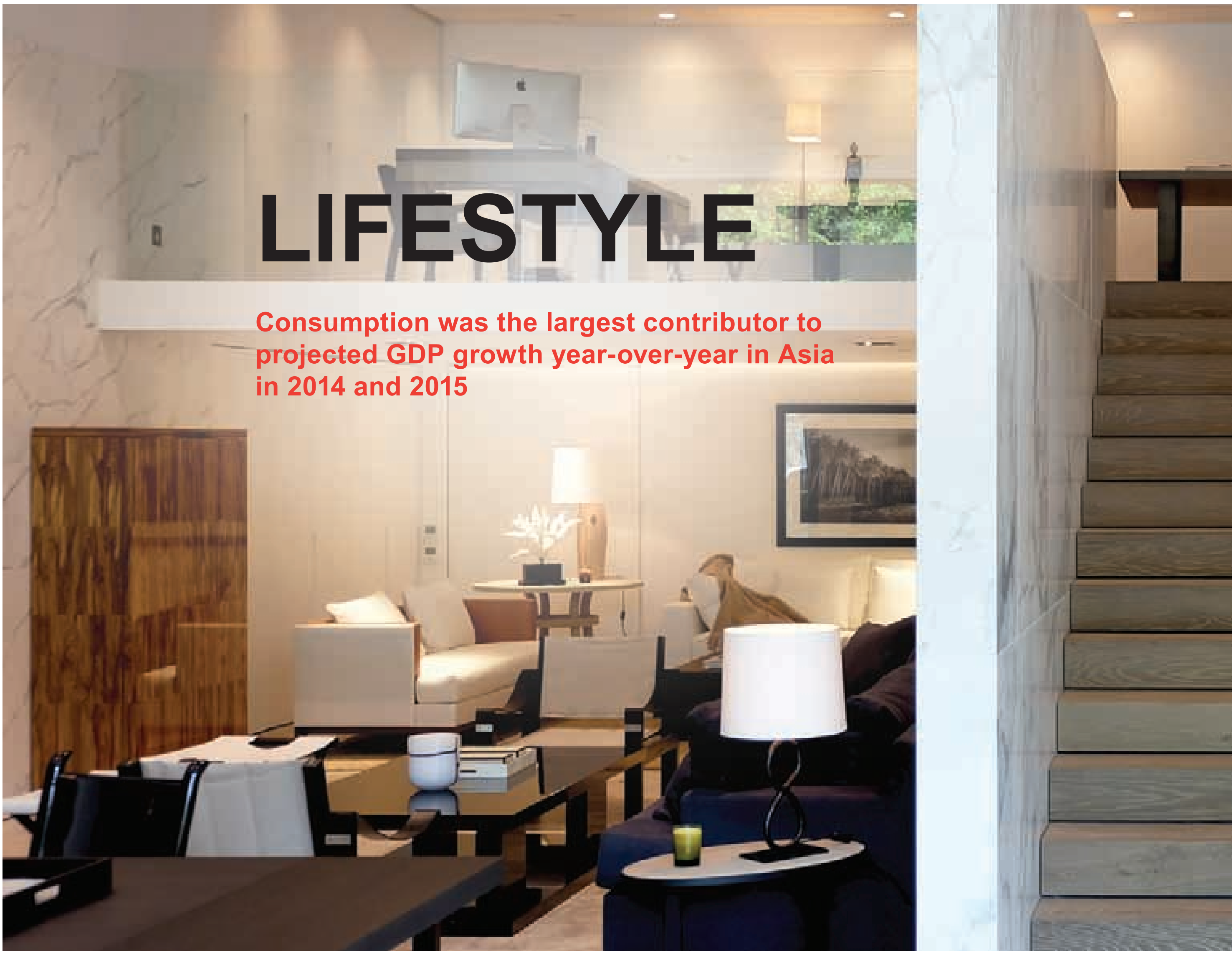
Travel and tourism in the Asia Pacific region directly contributed US$694 billion to GDP

launched two new hotel developments. The first is the launch of the Oaks brand in India with a new development in Neemrana located southwest of New Delhi, and the second is the development of an Anantara resort and residences in Bali, Indonesia.

The increasing disposable income and growing international and interregional trade in Asia is driving travel and the demand for hospitality and leisure related services in Asia. Travel and tourism in the Asia Pacific region directly contributed US$694 billion to GDP (3.0% of GDP) in 2014 and is expected to increase by 4.9% annually to US$1.2 trillion by 2025 (3.2% of GDP)[14]. We believe MINT is well positioned to benefit from these trends.

Symphony continues to work independently, as well as with MINT, to identify new opportunities in the hospitality and leisure related sectors.

14 World Travel & Tourism Counsel: *Travel & Tourism Economic Impact Asia Pacific,* 2015.



LIFESTYLE

Consumption was the largest contributor to projected GDP growth year-over-year in Asia in 2014 and 2015

Symphony's investments in the lifestyle sector include C Larsen Singapore Pte. Limited ("C Larsen") and the Wine Connection Group ("WCG"). C Larsen operates in Thailand under the brand name Chanintr Living, and is a lifestyle brand with a primary focus on the import and distribution of high-end US and European furniture that includes Liaigre, Barbara Barry, Baker, Thomasville, Herman Miller, Minotti, Bulthaup Kitchens, Puiforcat, and St. Louis. In the fourth quarter of 2015, C Larsen opened a franchise of the Clinton Street Baking Company, a food and beverage concept from New York. C Larsen intends to expand and bring this concept to other Asian cities in the future, which will allow for further diversification of revenues.

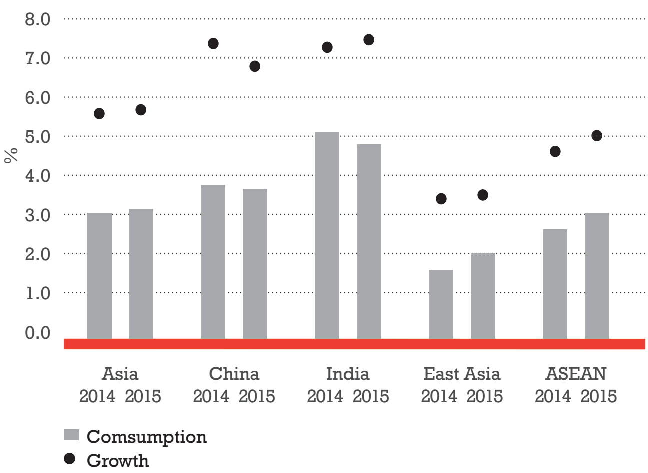
WCG is the largest owner and operator of wine themed food and beverage concepts in Southeast Asia. WCG has continued to expand since our investment in 2014. In particular, WCG has grown the total number outlets in

Singapore and Thailand from approximately 50 to 67 at end of 2015. WCG is in the process of expanding to other Asian markets with new outlet openings scheduled during the first half of 2016.

Asia's growing middle and upper classes are driving growth for businesses operating in the lifestyle sector. Consumption spending continues to accelerate as many Asian economies transition from capital intensive and export led growth to one increasingly driven by domestic consumption. According to the International Monetary Fund, consumption was the largest contributor to projected GDP growth year-over-year in Asia in 2014 and 2015. C Larsen and WCG are well placed to benefit from these trends in the region.

We continue to work with C Larsen and WCG to facilitate growth in addition to exploring new opportunities in this sector.

GDP and Consumption Growth in Asia



Source: International Monetary Fund: *Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific*, April 2015.

REAL ESTATE

Real estate is a key asset class in Asia and is considered an investment for wealth preservation

Symphony has investments in four property-related joint ventures: two in Thailand, one in each of Malaysia and Japan. The investments in Thailand include SG Land Co. Ltd. ("SG Land"), which owns two leasehold office towers, and Minuet Limited ("Minuet"), a joint venture company that holds 380 rai (61 hectares) of land in Bangkok. In Malaysia, Symphony has an interest in Desaru Peace Holdings Sdn Bhd ("DPH"), which is developing a beachfront country club, hotel and private villas in Desaru, Malaysia that will be branded and managed by Amanresorts. We also hold two adjacent land sites that feature premium ski-in and ski-out capability in Hirafu, Niseko, Hokkaido ("Niseko Property JV"). Together these four property ventures provide 27,500 square meters of prime commercial and office space and 1.2 million square meters of land being developed and / or held for development purposes.

SG Land continues to provide an attractive yield and we are exploring various sale and development options with respect to the land held by Minuet. There has been an increasing number of developments around the Minuet site, which should benefit the value of the investment in the future.

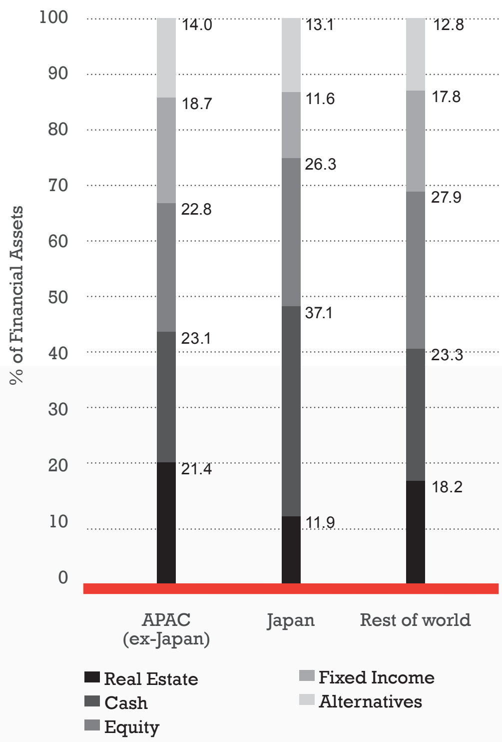
Symphony is actively involved in developing the property joint-venture in Desaru that is located in southeastern Malaysia. The DPH development is a joint venture with

REAL ESTATE

Destination Resorts and Hotels Sdn Bhd, which is the hotel subsidiary of the Malaysian sovereign-wealth fund, Khazanah Nasional Berhad. The development will include a Clubhouse, 46 suites, and 52 villas. We expect the development to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2016. The villas will be sold to corporate and individual buyers who are interested in acquiring vacation property within a short distance from Singapore and southern Malaysia.

Real estate is a key asset class in Asia and is considered an investment for wealth preservation. HNWI's in the Asia Pacific region allocate a larger portion of their wealth to real estate related assets – in 2015, approximately 21% of HNWI's assets in the Asia Pacific ex-Japan region was allocated to real estate, which compared to 18% globally. Together with rising incomes and a middle class population that exceeds population sizes in several OECD countries, we expect increasing demand for high-end branded real estate developments. We believe that our portfolio provides exposure to some attractive property market segments in Asia, which we expect to generate value for our shareholders over the long-term.

Segmentation of HNWI Financial Assets, 2015 (%)



Source: RBC: *Asia-Pacific Wealth Report 2015*, 2015.

Image below, far right: Niseko Real Estate Copyright for the image of Mount Yotei, Japan

In 2015, approximately 21% of HNWI's assets in the Asia Pacific ex-Japan region was allocated to real estate, which compared to 18% globally

CHAIRMEN'S STATEMENT

The significant shifts in financial markets during the past few years have been unusual and 2015 was no exception. There was considerable volatility across markets that were driven by concerns over economic growth and geopolitical tensions. Despite the fluctuations and strong headwinds during the year, we believe that Symphony weathered the difficult market environment relatively well. At 31 December 2015, our NAV and NAV per share were US$695.6 million and US$1.32 (US$1.30 on a fully diluted basis), respectively. This compares to a NAV and NAV per share a year earlier of US$705.3 million and US$1.34, respectively. Excluding the impact of the US$30 million dividend paid in 2015 (4.69 cents per share), Symphony's NAV would have increased by 2.9% year-over-year in 2015, compared to a 2.7% decline in the MSCI AC Asia Index.

During 2015, we explored a number of investment opportunities, some of which are ongoing and we hope to complete in 2016. Aside from a small follow-on investment in Niseko, we made a partial exit of our investment in IHH through a sale in the market of 14 million shares to take advantage of a sharp run-up in IHH's share price. The partial exit generated approximately US$23 million in proceeds and was completed at an annualised rate of return and times the original cost of the investment of 20.6% and 1.8x, respectively. We continue to hold 42 million shares in IHH.

Overall our portfolio companies in the healthcare sector that include IHH and PREIT continued to grow. During 2015, IHH increased its footprint with the addition of 11 hospitals, which provided approximately 3,000 more beds to its portfolio. This expansion brought the total number of beds and hospitals in IHH's portfolio to approximately 10,000 and 49, respectively. IHH reported core revenue and EBITDA growth (excluding contributions from PREIT and exceptional items) in 2015 of 12% and 9%, respectively that was driven by an increase in patient volumes and treatment intensities across the group in addition to a ramp up in business in new hospitals. We see the rapidly growing demand for quality healthcare services continuing to drive IHH's growth and expansion for the foreseeable future. Subsequent to 2015, IHH announced plans for a 350-bed hospital in Western China and the breaking of ground for a 250-bed facility in Myanmar. We continue to work with IHH management on specific projects where we see opportunities to add value.

Our other investment in the healthcare sector, PREIT, has been focused on asset recycling initiatives to drive growth. Following the sale of seven properties in December 2014, PREIT re-deployed the capital proceeds with the acquisition of an additional seven properties in March 2015. The asset recycling contributed to a yield enhancement of approximately 0.5% and a higher quality portfolio of properties. In 2015, PREIT reported an increase in gross and net property income by 2.3% and 2.4%, respectively. In addition, PREIT's annualised distribution yield increased by 15.3% during the same period.

MINT, our primary investment in the hospitality sector reported a stellar performance in 2015 despite the strong economic headwinds in emerging Asian economies. In addition to expanding its portfolio by 20 hotels and 143 restaurants, MINT reported growth in revenue and EBITDA of 15% and 9%, respectively, which excludes benefits from fair value adjustments. MINT is on track to achieve its expansion plan of having 140 hotels and 2,700 restaurants in its portfolio by 2017. Subsequent to the 2015 financial year, MINT continued to announce new projects with the launch of the Oaks Group in India and separately, an Anantara development in Bali, Indonesia. We are seeing increasing business and leisure travel in Asia, particularly originating from China and India, which is only expected to increase and be a key driver for the hospitality sector. We feel MINT is one of best positioned hospitality companies in the region to capitalise on these trends.

In the lifestyle sector, our investments in WCG and C Larsen remain focused on expansion. Although we did see some reduced growth during the second half of 2015 due to the difficult market environment, the Wine Connection Group continued to expand its footprint in Singapore and Thailand with 67 outlets at the end of 2015. The management team is in the process of expanding to other Asian countries that will begin in the first quarter of 2016. The WCG brand and concept is highly transferable to other Asian countries and we are confident on the long-term growth prospects for this business. During 2015, C Larsen increased its lifestyle offering with the opening of a food and beverage outlet in Singapore that is franchised under the Clinton Street Bakery Company name. Aside from successfully continuing to grow its furniture retail and distribution business, C Larsen intends to expand the food and beverage business to other cities in Asia.

On the property development side, our Amanresorts branded development in Desaru, Malaysia is progressing and we hope to begin marketing of the villas towards the end of 2016. The unique nature of the site, close proximity to Singapore and six star facilities that include a marina, will make it a truly enviable location for a vacation property. In Niseko, we continue to hold our land and explore various development and sale options. We saw strong visitor numbers to Niseko that reinforces its reputation as the premier skiing destination in Asia. During the 2015/2016 ski season, there was strong demand for new property development releases, which we expect will only increase in the future.

Our properties in Bangkok, Thailand that include the two SG Land office buildings and the land held by Minuet did not have any material movements in value during 2015. Symphony continues to receive an attractive yield from the SG Land buildings and we are exploring opportunities to enhance the value of the Minuet land, which we hope to provide more details later in 2016.

In October 2015, we announced a restructuring of the Investment Management Group that is responsible for implementing Symphony's investment strategy. Specifically, we changed the investment manager from Symphony Investment Managers Limited to Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("SAHPL"). The change was in response to SAHPL being granted a Capital Markets Services Licence by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to conduct Fund Management activities for accredited and institutional investors. The new structure provides more regulatory oversight and a stronger corporate governance framework of the fund manager. The license also gives us the ability to develop new investment products for Symphony and other clients, and explore other ways to generate additional income to benefit Symphony's share price and NAV. In addition to the dividend policy initiated in 2014, we are looking at other options that may help narrow the discount that Symphony's share price trades to NAV per share.

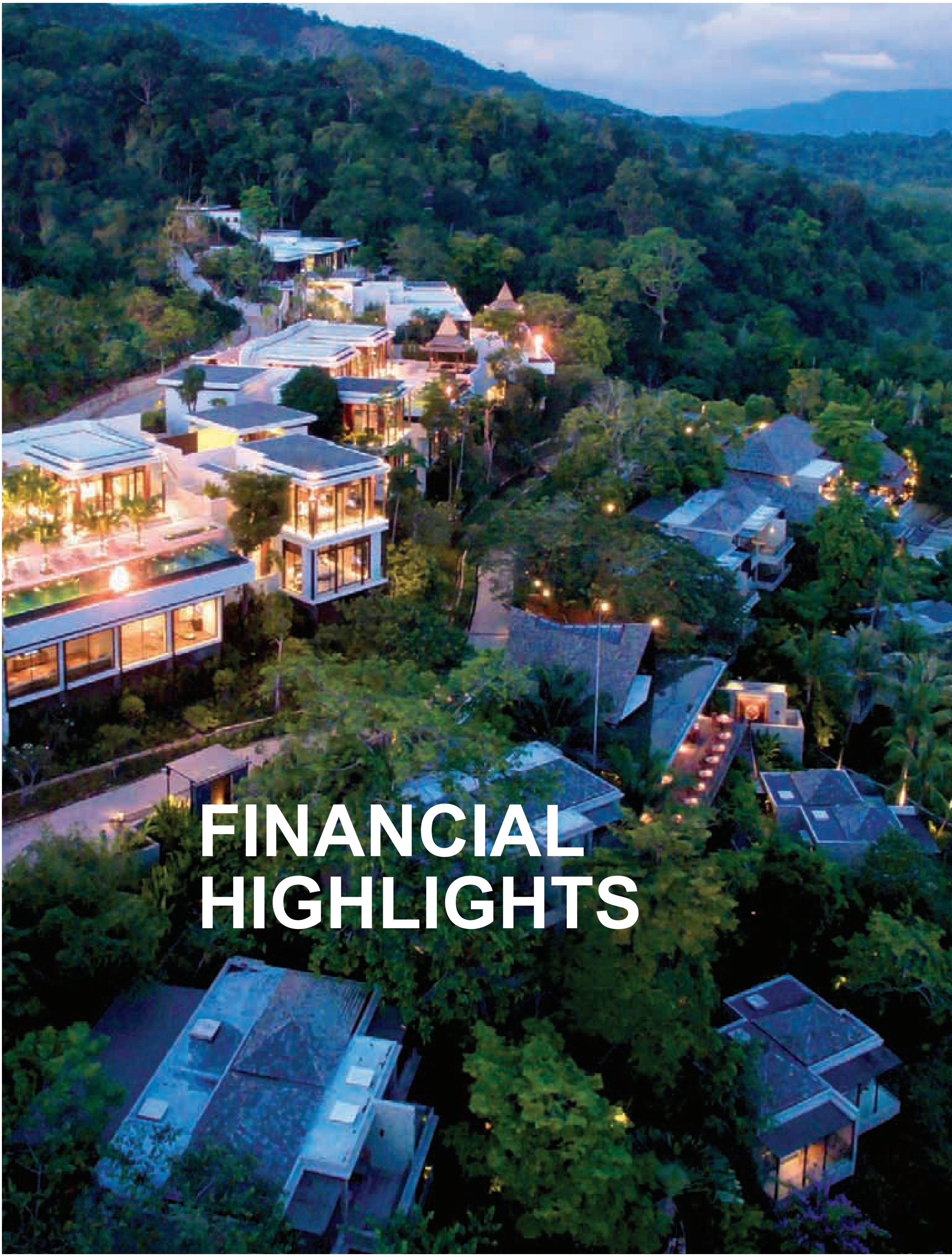
Since inception, we have had a clear strategy to grow Symphony's NAV over time by investing in well-run business and assets that benefit from growing incomes in Asia. The permanent capital structure provides the freedom not to have to deploy capital at inopportune times within businesses cycles and to also allow Symphony to hold growing businesses beyond the five to seven year periods that are typical of private equity firms. Our current portfolio continues to grow and has fared relatively well compared to the indices that we benchmark ourselves against and we see no reason to prematurely exit these investments. We expect our investee companies to continue to perform well despite the strong economic headwinds that will likely last through 2016 and possibly beyond that. We are opportunistically exploring several investments for Symphony and our investee companies, some of which we hope to close in 2016.

We thank our shareholders and business partners for their continued support and trust.

PIERANGELO BOTTINELLI
Chairman
Symphony International Holdings Limited

ANIL THADANI
Chairman
Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.

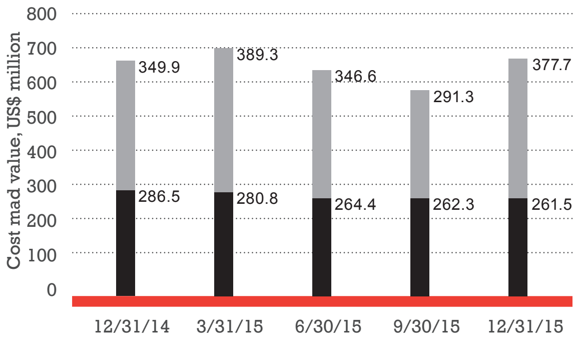
1 March 2016



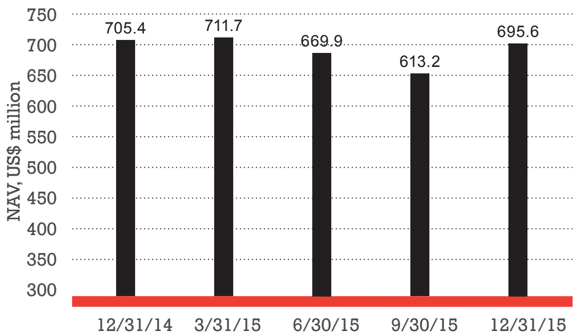
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

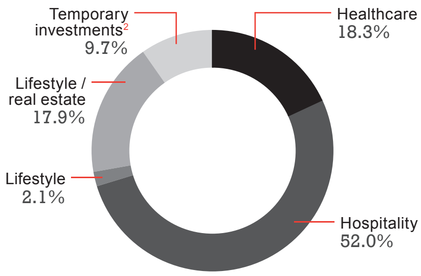
Value of portfolio investments[1]



Quarterly NAV



NAV by segment



Key Financial Highlights

	Group		
As at 31 December	2013 US$'000 Restated[3]	2014 US$'000	**2015 US$'000**
Other income	2,219	1,847	**1,435**
Fair value changes in financial assets at fair value though profit or loss	14,249	137,896	**38,425**
Profit (Loss) after tax[4]	11,017	115,681	**15,467**
Total assets	611,500	710,472	**700,654**
Total Liabilities	5,630	5,061	**5,068**
Total shareholders' equity	605,870	705,411	**695,586**
NAV[5]	605,870	705,411	**695,590**
Number of shares outstanding	515,225	523,558	**528,096**
NAV per share (US$)	1.18	1.35	**1.32**
Diluted NAV per share (US$)[6]	1.17	1.34	**1.30**
Dividend per share (US cents)[7]		3.91	**4.69**

1 Portfolio investments excluwde temporary investments.

2 Temporary investments include cash and equivalents and is net of accounts receivable and payable which includes a structured transaction that amounts to less than 2% of NAV.

3 Management concluded during 2014 that the Company meets the definition of an investment entity and adopted IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 standards where subsidiaries are de-consolidated and their fair value is measured through profit or loss.

4 Profit (Loss) after tax in 2013, 2014 and 2015 include expenses for management share options (2013: US$7.1 million, 2014: US$3.9 million, 2015: US$2.0 million).

5 Net asset value is based on the sum of our cash and cash equivalents, temporary investments, the fair value of unrealised investments (including investments in subsidiaries and associates) and any other assets, less any other liabilities.

6 Adjusting for the impact of in the money vested but unexercised options.

7 Dividend (ordinary and extraordinary) to shareholders and option holders.

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

This "Investment Manager's Report" should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes of the Company. The financial statements of the Company were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are presented in U.S. dollars. The Company reports on each financial year that ends on 31 December. In addition to the Company's annual reporting, NAV and NAV per share are reported on a quarterly basis being the periods ended 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December. The Company's NAV reported quarterly is based on the sum of cash and cash equivalents, temporary investments, the fair value of unrealised investments (including investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) and any other assets, less any other liabilities. The financial results presented herein include activity for the period from 1 January 2015 through 31 December 2015, referred to as "the year ended 31 December 2015".

Standing, from left to right:
Raj Rajkumar, Peter Lee, Anil Thadani, Anupum Khaitan, Hariharan Vaidyalingam, Shakthivel Masilamani

Sitting, from left to right:
Jenny Ng, Saerah Yusof, Michelle Tan, Jasmine Phua

Our Business

Symphony is an investment company incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. The Company's shares were listed on the London Stock Exchange on 3 August 2007. Symphony's investment objective is to create value for shareholders through longer term strategic investments in high growth innovative consumer businesses, primarily in the healthcare, hospitality and lifestyle sectors (including branded real estate developments), which are expected to be among the fastest growing sectors in Asia, as well as through investments in special situations and structured transactions.

Symphony's Investment Manager is Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("SAHPL"), which replaced Symphony Investment Managers Limited ("SIMgL") on 15 October 2015, (with SAHPL and SIMgL, as the case maybe, hereinafter referred to as the "Investment Manager"). The Company entered into an Investment Management Agreement (with SAHPL as the Investment Manager) that replaced the Investment Management and Advisory Agreement (with SIMgL as the Investment Manager) ("Investment Management Agreement") on 15 October 2015. Symphony Capital Partners Limited ("SCPL") is a service provider to the Investment Manager. The common shareholders and their respective interests in SIMgL and SAHPL are the same.

SAHPL's licence for carrying on fund management in Singapore is restricted to serving only accredited investors and/or institutional investors. Symphony is an accredited investor.

Standing, from left to right:
Kennis Yeung, Annisa Li, Betty Chan, Ming Wong, Jay Parmanand, Sunil Chandiramani, Alice Wong, Synnia Hui, Wendy Pang, Stella Tsang, Alice Ng

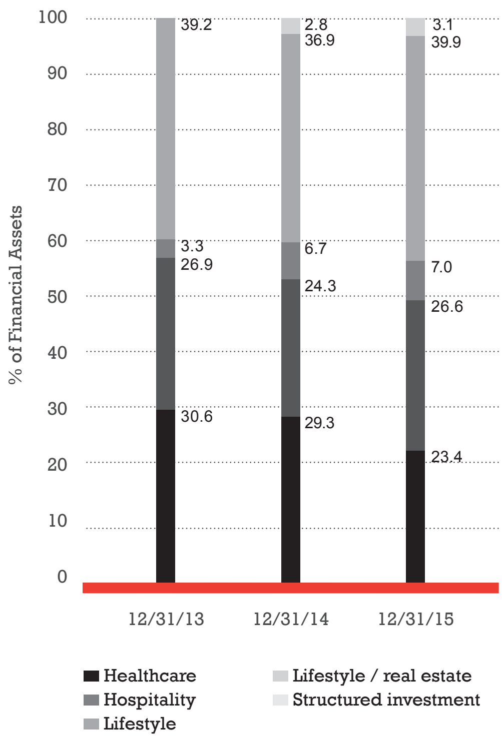
Sitting, from left to right:
Anil Thadani, Ramon Lo

Investments

At 31 December 2015, the total amount invested by Symphony since admission to the Official List of the London Stock Exchange in August 2007 was US$342.0 million. SIHL's total cost of investments after taking into account shareholder loan repayments, partial realisations and the cost of fully realised investments was US$261.5 million at 31 December 2015 from US$286.5 million a year earlier. As at 31 December 2015, the healthcare, hospitality, lifestyle, lifestyle/ real estate sectors and a structured investment accounted for 23.4%, 26.6%, 7.0%, 39.9% and 3.1% of total cost of investments, respectively.

The fair value of investments, excluding temporary investments (but including structured investments), held by Symphony was approximately US$639.1 million at 31 December 2015, up from US$636.4 million a year earlier. This change comprised an increase in the value of investments by US$27.7 million less shareholder loan repayments and proceeds from partial and full exits of US$25.0 million.

Composition of portfolio investments by cost (%)



Source: RBC: *Asia-Pacific Wealth Report 2015*, 2015.

Cost and Fair Value of Investments

	Group at 31 December 2015		
	Cost US$'000	Fair Value US$'000	% of NAV
Healthcare	61,118	127,292	**18.3%**
Hospitality	69,502	361,929	**52.0%**
Lifestyle	18,363	14,792	**2.1%**
Lifestyle / Real estate	104,394	124,532	**17.9%**
Structured investment	8,100	10,588	**1.5%**
Subtotal	**261,476**	**639,132**	**91.9%**
Temporary investments (excluding structured investment)		56,458	**8.1%**
Net asset value[1]		**695,590**	**100.0%**

1 NAV is based on the sum of our cash and cash equivalents, temporary investments, the fair value of unrealised investments (including investments in subsidiaries and associates) and any other assets, less all liabilities.

As at 31 December 2015, we had the following investments:

Minor International Public Company Limited

Minor International Public Company Limited ("MINT") is a diversified consumer business and is one of the largest hospitality and restaurant companies in the Asia-Pacific region. Anil Thadani (a Director of the Company) currently serves on MINT's board of directors. Sunil Chandiramani (a Director of the Company) currently serves as an advisor to MINT's board of directors. MINT is a company that is incorporated under the laws of Thailand and is listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

MINT owns 59 hotels and manages 79 other hotels and serviced suites with 17,714 rooms. In addition to owning hotels under the Four Seasons, St. Regis and Marriott brands, MINT owns and manages hotels under its own brand names that include Anantara, Oaks, Elwana, Avani, Tivoli and Per AQUUM in 22 countries.

As at 31 December 2015, MINT also owned and operated 1,851 restaurants (comprising 957 equity-owned outlets and 894 franchised outlets) under the brands The Pizza Company, Swensen's, Sizzler, Dairy Queen, Burger King, Beijing Riverside, Thai Express and The Coffee Club amongst others. Approximately two-thirds of these outlets are in Thailand with the remaining number in other Asian countries and the Middle East. MINT's operations also include contract manufacturing and an international lifestyle consumer brand distribution business in Thailand focusing on fashion, cosmetics through retail (307 outlets), wholesale and direct marketing channels under brands that include GAP, Esprit, Bossini, Red Earth, Pedro, Tumi and Zwilling Henckels amongst others.

MINT reported revenue, EBITDA and net profit growth (before non-recurring items) of 15%, 9% and 9%, respectively. The growth was driven by a strong performance from MINT's hotel & mixed-use and restaurant businesses.

MINT's hotel and mixed-use business had revenues (excluding non-recurring items) of THB23.6 billion during 2015, which is 23% higher than the same period a year earlier. MINT increased the number of rooms in its portfolio that are owned (including majority owned and joint ventures) and managed by 2,527 and 466 during the year, respectively. During 2015, MINT expanded its hospitality business inorganically and organically. In January 2015, MINT announced its entry into Europe and South America with the acquisition of six hotels. New projects in Australia, Malaysia, the Middle East and North Africa were also announced during the 2015 financial year. MINT's hospitality business also benefited from an improvement in the overall tourism environment in Thailand during 2015 where MINT's occupancy rates increased to 72% from 58% a year earlier.

At the end of 2015, MINT's total number of restaurants reached 1,851 comprising 957 equity-owned outlets and 894 franchised outlets. Approximately 64% were in Thailand with the remaining number in other Asian countries and the Middle East. Approximately 143 restaurants were added during 2015 and total system sales increased by 11.2% during the same period. The retail trading and contract manufacturing businesses were under pressure in 2015 due to an overall slowdown in domestic discretionary spending as well as the negative impact from the Bangkok bombing.

MINT increased the number of rooms in its portfolio that are owned (including majority owned and joint ventures) and managed by 2,527 and 466 during the year, respectively

As at 31 December 2015, PREIT's total portfolio size stood at 47 properties with a value of approximately S$1.6 billion

Symphony's gross and net investment cost in MINT is approximately US$74.0 million and 69.5 million, respectively at 31 December 2015. On the same date, the fair value of Symphony's investment in MINT was US$361.9 million, up from US$323.2 million a year earlier. The change in value of approximately US$38.7 million was predominantly driven by an increase in the share price of MINT by 22.8%, which was partially offset by a 9.5% depreciation of the Thai baht during the same period.

Minuet Limited

Minuet Limited ("Minuet") is a joint venture between the Company and an established Thai partner. The Company has a direct 49% interest in the venture and is considering several development and/or sale options for the land owned by Minuet, which is located in close proximity to central Bangkok, Thailand. As at 31 December 2015, Minuet held approximately 380 rai (61 hectares) of land in Bangkok, Thailand.

The Company initially invested approximately US$78.3 million by way of an equity investment and interest bearing shareholder loans. Since the initial investment by the Company, Minuet has received proceeds from rental income and partial land sales. As at 31 December 2015, the Company's investment cost (net of shareholder loan repayments) was approximately US$60.9 million. The fair value of the Company's interest in Minuet on the same date was US$80.2 million (31 December 2014: US$87.7 million) based on an independent third party valuation of the land plus the net value of the other assets and liabilities of Minuet. The change in value is predominantly due to a depreciation of the Thai baht during the year by 9.5%.

Parkway Life Real Estate

Parkway Life Real Estate Investment Trust ("P-REIT") is one of Asia's largest listed healthcare real estate investment trusts by asset size. It is listed on the Singapore Exchange. PREIT was established by Parkway Holdings Limited to invest primarily in income-producing real estate and/or real estate-related assets in the Asia-Pacific region that is/are used primarily for healthcare and/or healthcare-related purposes.

As at 31 December 2015, P-REIT's total portfolio size stood at 47 properties with a value of approximately S$1.6 billion. P-REIT owns the leasehold to three Singapore hospitals, which are leased to Parkway Holdings Limited on long-term leases, and a mixture of leasehold and freehold ownership of 43 properties in Japan (comprising 42 nursing homes and one pharmaceutical manufacturing unit) and strata titled units/lots within Gleneagles Medical Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Company holds 38.5 million units in P-REIT, which equates to a shareholding of approximately 6.4%.

PREIT reported net property income of S$96.0 million in 2015, which is 2.4% higher from the same period a year ago. The growth was driven by PREIT's asset recycling initiative, which involved the acquisition of higher yielding properties in 2015 relative to properties divested in the prior financial year.

Dividend per unit increased by 15.3% in 2015 year-over-year to Singapore 13.29 cents. PREIT's gearing at 31 December 2015 was 35.3%, which is well within the 60% limit allowed under the Monetary Authority of Singapore's Property Funds Guidelines and will allow for further yield accretive acquisitions.

As at 31 December 2015, Symphony's investment cost in PREIT was US$33.8 million. The fair value on the same date was US$63.2 million (31 December 2014: US$68.5 million). The change in value was predominantly due to a weakening of the Singapore dollar by 7.0% during the year and a decline in unit price by approximately 1.3%.

IHH Healthcare Berhad

IHH Healthcare Berhad ("IHH") is one of the largest healthcare providers in the world by market capitalisation. Its portfolio of healthcare assets includes Parkway Holdings Limited, Pantai Holdings Berhad, International Medical University, Acibadem Saglik Yatirimlari Holding A.S. ("Acibadem") and a minority shareholding in Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited. IHH has a broad footprint of assets in Asia as well as Turkey, Abu Dhabi, Central and Eastern Europe that employs over 25,000 people and operates close to 10,000 licensed beds in 49 hospitals worldwide.

IHH reported revenue, EBITDA and net profit growth (excluding non-recurring items and contributions from PREIT) for full year 2015 of 15%, 12% and 17%, respectively. The growth was driven by an increase in patient volumes and revenue intensity from existing operations, ramp of business in newer facilities and the acquisition of hospitals.

Parkway Pantai saw in-patient admissions increase by 4.9% and decrease by 0.9% in Singapore and Malaysia, respectively. The increase in Singapore was driven by an incremental number of local patients while the decline in Malaysia can be attributed to the impact of a general decline in consumption following the implementation of GST in Malaysia in April 2015. Average revenue per inpatient admission increased 2.7% and 11.9% in Singapore and Malaysia, respectively, on higher revenue intensities from more complex cases. The Mount Elizabeth Novena Hospital continued to ramp up business with revenue increasing 34% year-over-year in 2015. New acquisitions that include Continental and Global Hospitals in India also positively contributed to growth during the year.

Acibadem saw a decrease in admissions by 0.6% in 2015, which was more than offset by growth in average revenue per inpatient admission that grew by 15.3% during the same period. Overall, Acibadem's revenue and EBITDA (excluding the effects of the depreciation of the Turkish Lira) in 2015 increased by 16% and 14%, respectively.

The Company invested US$50.1 million in February 2012 to acquire shares in Integrated Healthcare Hastaneler Turkey Sdn Bhd, which were subsequently converted into 56,203,299 shares of IHH at the time of IHH's IPO in July 2012. During 2015, the Company sold approximately 14 million shares held in IHH in the market through a series of transactions given an increase in the share price of IHH. The Company's cost, net of proceeds from this sale, amounted to approximately US$27.1 million at 31 December 2015. On the same date, the fair value of the Company's investment in IHH was US$64.1 million (31 December 2014: US$77.1 million). IHH's share price increased by 35.8% during the year, which was partially offset by a depreciation of the Malaysian ringgit by 22.8% during the same period.

Property Joint Venture In Malaysia

The Company has a 49% interest in a property joint venture in Malaysia with an affiliate of Destination Resorts and Hotels Sdn Bhd, a hotel and destination resort investment subsidiary of Khazanah Nasional Berhad, the investment arm of the Government of Malaysia. The joint venture is developing a beachfront country club and private villas on the south-eastern coast of Malaysia that will be branded and managed by Amanresorts.

The development is ongoing and operations are expected to commence at the end of 2016. The property will include a Club, 46 club suites and prototype villas. When fully developed the site will have a total of 52 villas.

The Company invested approximately US$29.0 million in January 2012 for its interest in Desaru. Based on an independent third party valuation, the investment was valued at US$22.5 million at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: US$27.5 million). The change in value is predominantly reflective of the weakening of the Malaysian ringgit by 22.8% during 2015.

Other Investments

In addition to the investments above, Symphony has five additional investments, each of which constitute less than 5% of SIHL's NAV at 31 December 2015. Pending investment in suitable opportunities, Symphony has placed funds in certain temporary investments. As at 31 December 2015, cash and cash equivalents that predominantly comprised bank deposits amounted to US$73.1 million.

Capitalisation and NAV

As at 31 December 2015, the Company had US$413.4 million in issued share capital and its NAV was approximately US$695.6 million. Symphony's NAV is the sum of its cash and cash equivalents, temporary investments, the fair value of unrealised investments (including investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) and any other assets, less any other liabilities. The audited financial statements contained herein may not account for the fair value of certain unrealised investments. Accordingly, Symphony's NAV may not be comparable to the net asset value in the audited financial statements. The primary measure of SIHL's financial performance and the performance of its subsidiaries will be the change in Symphony's NAV per share resulting from changes in the fair value of investments.

The NAV and NAV per share for the 2013, 2014 and 2015 fiscal years and for the quarterly periods ended on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2015 are highlighted below in the table.

Symphony was admitted to the Official List of the London Stock Exchange ("LSE") on 3 August 2007 under Chapter 14 of the Listing Manual of the LSE. The proceeds from the IPO amounted to US$190 million before issue expenses pursuant to which 190.0 million new shares were issued in the IPO. In addition to these 190.0 million shares and 94.9 million shares pre-IPO, a further 53.4 million shares were issued comprising of the subscription of 13.2 million shares by investors and SIHL's investment manager, the issue of 33.1 million bonus shares, and the issue of 7.1 million shares to SIHL's investment manager credited as fully paid raising the total number of issued shares to 338.3 million.

The Company issued 4,119,490 shares, 2,059,745 shares, 2,059,745 shares and 2,059,745 shares on 6 August 2010, 21 October 2010, 4 August 2011 and 23 October 2012, respectively, credited as fully paid, to the Investment Manager, Symphony Investment Managers Limited. The shares were issued as part of the contractual arrangements with the Investment Manager.

On 4 October 2012, SIHL announced a fully underwritten 0.481 for 1 rights issue at US$0.60 per new share to raise proceeds of approximately US$100 million (US$93 million net of expenses) through the issue of 166,665,997 new shares, fully paid, that commenced trading on the London Stock Exchange on 22 October 2012.

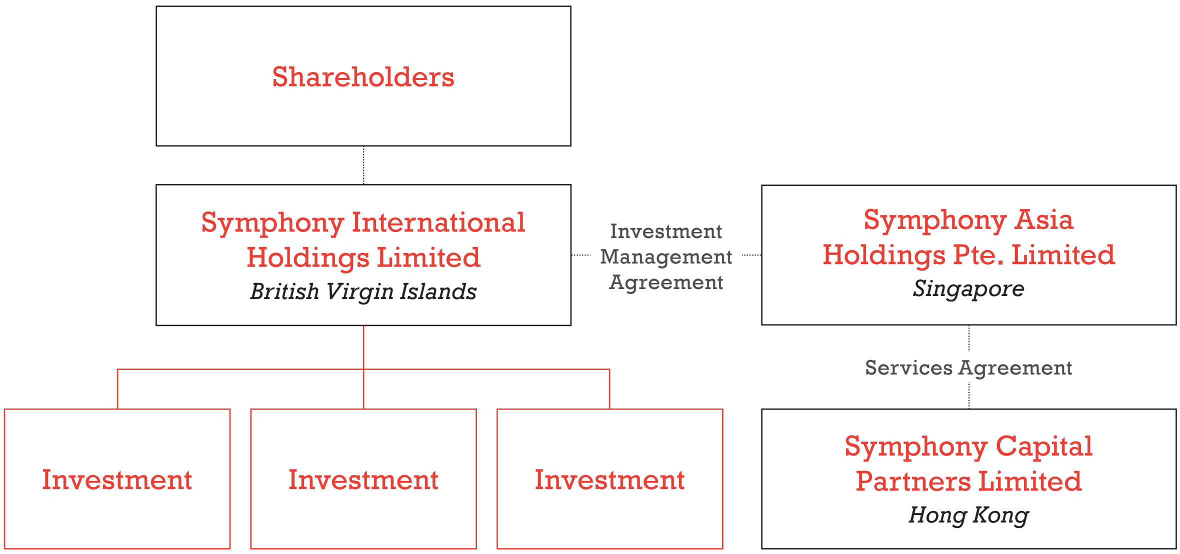
NAV, shares outstanding and NAV per share on quarterly basis[1]

	Group		
As at	**12/31/13**	**12/31/14**	**12/31/15**
NAV (US$ 000')	605,874	705,411	**695,590**
Number of shares (000')	515,225	523,558	**528,096**
NAV per share (US$)	1.18	1.35	**1.32**
Diluted NAV per share (US$)[2]	1.17	1.34	**1.30**

	Group		
As at	**03/31/15**	**06/30/15**	**09/30/15**
NAV (US$ 000')	711,655	669,901	**613,160**
Number of shares (000')	523,558	528,096	**528,096**
NAV per share (US$)	1.36	1.27	**1.16**
Diluted NAV per share (US$)[2]	1.35	1.26	**1.16**

1 Unaudited.
2 Adjusting for the impact of in the money vested but unexercised options.

Organisational Structure



As part of the contractual arrangements with the Investment Manager, 82,782,691 and 41,666,500 share options were granted to subscribe for ordinary shares at an exercise price of US$1.00 and US$0.60 on 3 August 2008 and 22 October 2012, respectively. The share options vest in equal tranches over a five-year period from the date of grant. The Investment Manager exercised share options amounting to 4,054,970, 4,278,330 and 4,538,197 on 8 May 2014, 10 June 2014 and 17 April 2015, respectively, at the exercise price of US$0.60 per share. Together with the shares issued to the Investment Manager, the shares issued pursuant to the rights issue and shares issued pursuant the exercise of options, increased the Company's fully paid issued share capital to 528.1 million shares.

Revenue and Other Operating Income

Management concluded during 2014 that the Company meets the definition of an investment entity and adopted IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 standards where subsidiaries are de-consolidated and their fair value is measured through profit or loss. As a result, revenue, such as dividend income, from underlying investments in subsidiaries is no longer consolidated.

During the 2015 fiscal year, Symphony recognised other income of US$1.4 million, which comprised interest income from bank deposits and loan interest from unconsolidated subsidiaries. This compares with other income of US$1.8 million in 2014 comprising the same items.

Expenses

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses include fees for professional services, exchange losses, interest expense, insurance, communication, travel, Directors' fees and other miscellaneous expenses and costs incurred for analysis of proposed deals. For the year ended 31 December 2015, other operating expenses amounted to US$7.4 million (2014: US$5.2 million). The change in other operating expenses is predominantly due to an increase in exchange losses by US$2.4 million, which was partially offset by lower professional service fees and other operating expenses.

Management Fee

The management fee amounted to US$15.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: US$15.0 million). The management fee was calculated on the basis of 2.25% of NAV (with a floor and cap of US$8 million and US$15 million per annum, respectively).

Share Options Expense

Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager was granted Share Options to subscribe for shares of the Company. On 3 August 2008, the Investment Manager was granted 82,782,691 Share Options to subscribe for shares at US$1.00 each and on 22 October 2012, the Investment Manager was granted 41,666,500 Share Options to subscribe for shares at US$0.60 each. The share options vest in five equal tranches over a period of five years. The 82,782,691 Share Options granted on 3 August 2008 were fully vested and expensed by the end of the 2012 financial year.

An expense was recognised based on the fair value of the Share Options calculated using the Binomial Tree option-pricing model at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December, respectively. The total expense during the 2015 financial year was US$2.0 million (2014: US$3.9 million) that was recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At 31 December 2015, Symphony's cash balance was US$73.1 million. Symphony's primary uses of cash are to fund investments, pay expenses and to make distributions to shareholders, if and when declared by our board of directors. Taking into account current market conditions, it is expected that Symphony has sufficient liquidity and capital resource for its operations. The primary sources of liquidity are capital contributions received in connection with the initial public offering of shares, related transactions and a rights issue (See description under "Capitalisation and NAV"), in addition to cash from investments that it receives from time to time.

This cash from investments is in the form of dividends on equity investments, payments of interest and principal on fixed income investments and cash consideration received in connection with the disposal of investments. Temporary investments made in connection with Symphony's cash management activities provide a more regular source of cash than less liquid longer-term and opportunistic investments, but generate lower expected returns. Other than amounts that are used to pay expenses, or used to make distributions to our shareholders, any returns generated by investments are reinvested in accordance with Symphony's investment policies and procedures. Symphony may enter into one or more credit facilities and/or utilise other financial instruments from time to time with the objective of increasing the amount of cash that Symphony has available for working capital or for making opportunistic or temporary investments. At 31 December 2015, the Company had total interest-bearing borrowings of US$4.8 million (2014: US$4.7 million) associated with our property related investment in Niseko, Hokkaido, Japan.

Principal Risks

Described below are some of the risks that the Company is exposed to:

The Company's and the Company's investment management team's past performance is not necessarily indicative of the Company's future performance and any unrealised values of investments presented in this document may not be realised in the future.

The Company is not structured as a typical private equity vehicle (it is structured as a permanent capital vehicle), and thus may not have a comparable investment strategy. The investment opportunities for the Company are more likely to be as a long term strategic partner in investments, which may be less liquid and which are less likely to increase in value in the short term.

The Company's organisational, ownership and investment structure may create certain conflicts of interests (for example in respect of the directorships, shareholdings or interests, including in portfolio companies that some of the Directors and members of the Company's investment management team may have). In addition, neither the Investment Manager nor any of its affiliates owes the Company's shareholders any fiduciary duties under the Investment Management Agreement between, inter alia, the Company and the Investment Manager. The Company cannot assume that any of the foregoing will not result in a conflict of interest that will have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is highly dependent on the Investment Manager, the Key Persons (as defined in the Investment Management Agreement) and the other members of the Company's investment management team and the Company cannot assure shareholders that it will have continued access to them or their undivided attention, which could affect the Company's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

The Investment Manager's remuneration is based on the Company's NAV (subject to minimum and maximum amounts) and is payable even if the NAV does not increase, which could create an incentive for the Investment Manager to increase or maintain the NAV in the short term (rather than the long-term) to the potential detriment of Shareholders.

The Company's investment policies contain no requirements for investment diversification and its investments could therefore be concentrated in a relatively small number of portfolio companies in the Healthcare, Hospitality and Leisure ("HH&L") sectors (including branded real estate developments) within the Asia-Pacific region.

The Company has made, and may continue to make, investments in companies in emerging markets, which exposes it to additional risks (including, but not limited to, the possibility of exchange control regulations, political and social instability, nationalisation or expropriation of assets, the imposition of taxes, higher rates of inflation, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, fewer investor protections and greater price volatility) not typically associated with investing in companies that are based in developed markets.

Furthermore, the Company has made, and may continue to make, investments in portfolio companies that are susceptible to economic recessions or downturns. Such economic recessions or downturns may also affect the Company's ability to obtain funding for additional investments.

The Company's investments include investments in companies that it does not control, and there is a risk that such portfolio companies may take decisions, which do not serve the Company's interests.

A number of the Company's investments are currently, and likely to continue to be, illiquid and/ or may require a long-term commitment of capital. The Company's investments may also be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult to sell investments if the need arises.

The Company's real estate related investments may be subject to the risks inherent in the ownership and operation of real estate businesses and assets. A downturn in the real estate sector or a materialization of any of the risks inherent in the real estate business and assets could materially adversely affect the Company's real estate investments. The Company's portfolio companies also anticipate selling a significant proportion of development properties prior to completion. Any delay in the completion of these projects may result in purchasers terminating off-plan sale agreements and claiming refunds, damages and/or compensation.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk when investments and/or transactions are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, which could lead to significant changes in the net asset value that the Company reports from one quarter to another.

The Company's investment policies and procedures (which incorporate the Company's investment strategy) provide that the Investment Manager should review the Company's investment policies and procedures on a regular basis and, if necessary, propose changes to the Board when it believes that those changes would further assist the Company in achieving its objective of building a strong investment base and creating long term value for its Shareholders. The decision to make any changes to the Company's investment policy and strategy, material or otherwise, rests with the Board in conjunction with the Investment Manager and Shareholders have no prior right of approval for material changes to the Company's investment policy.

Companies in which the Company invests in connection with special situations and structured transactions typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. Investments that fall into this category tend to have relatively short holding periods and entail little or no participation in the board of the company in which such investments may be made. Special situations and structured transactions in the form of fixed debt investments also carry an additional risk that increases in interest rates could decrease their value.

The Company's current investment policies and procedures provide that it may invest an amount equivalent to not less than 70% of its total assets, as determined at the time of each investment, predominantly in longer-term investments in the HH&L sectors (including branded real estate developments) in the Asia-Pacific region and no more than 30% of its total assets in special situations and structured transactions which, although they are not typical longer-term investments, have the potential to generate attractive returns and enhance the Company's net asset value. Following the Company's investments, it may be that the proportion of its total assets invested in longer-term investments falls below 70% and the proportion of its total assets invested in special situations and structured transactions exceeds 30% due to changes in the valuations of the assets, over which the Company has no control.

Pending the making of investments, the Company's capital will need to be temporarily invested in liquid investments and managed by a third-party investment manager of international repute or held on deposit with commercial banks before they are invested. The returns that temporary investments are expected to generate and the interest that the Company will earn on deposits with commercial banks will be substantially lower

than the returns that it anticipates receiving from its longer-term investments or special situations and structured transactions.

In addition, while the Company's temporary investments will be relatively conservative compared to its longer-term investments or special situations and structured transactions, they are nevertheless subject to the risks associated with any investment, which could result in the loss of all or a portion of the capital invested.

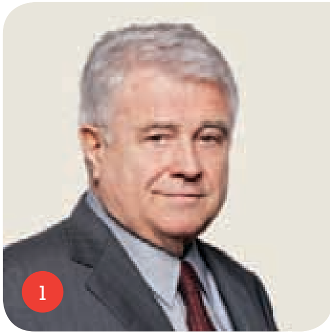
The Investment Manager has identified but has not yet contracted to make further potential investments. The Company cannot guarantee shareholders that any or all of these prospective investments will take place in the future.

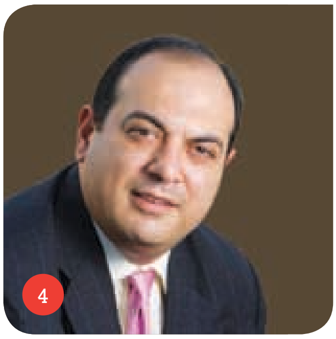
The market price of the Company's shares may fluctuate significantly and shareholders may not be able to resell their shares at or above the price at which they purchased them. The Company's shares are currently trading, and have in the past traded, and could in the future trade, at a discount to NAV for a variety of reasons, including due to market conditions. The only way for shareholders to realise their investment is to sell their shares for cash. Accordingly, in the event that a shareholder requires immediate liquidity, or otherwise seeks to realise the value of his investment through a sale, the amount received by the shareholder upon such sale may be less than the underlying NAV of the shares sold.

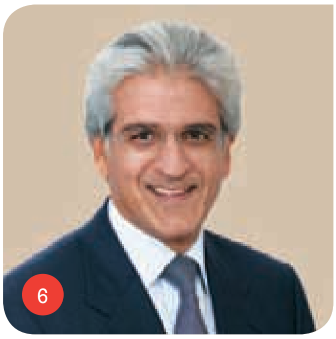
ANIL THADANI
Chairman
Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.

18 March 2016

BOARD OF DIRECTORS







1 PIERANGELO BOTTINELLI

Mr. Bottinelli is based in Geneva, Switzerland and is the Chairman of the Company. He was appointed to the Board of the Company on 31 December 2005. Mr. Bottinelli started his career at the Zurich Stock Exchange from 1961 to 1964. He then was successively a trader at the Frankfurt and Berlin Stock Exchange (1964 to 1966) before turning to the brokerage business. He joined AG Becker (now part of Merrill Lynch) in 1970, after which he spent four years between 1985 and 1989 at Wertheim Schroder. He was a Managing Director at Schroder Securities in 1991 where he remained for nine years before becoming the Managing Director of Quaker Securities in 2000, a position he held until 2005. Mr. Bottinelli currently sits on the boards of several companies in Singapore and Switzerland and is a Director of the Board of Lansdowne Partners International Limited. He was awarded an of cial diploma from the Federal Commercial School in Lugano in 1959.

2 GEORGES GAGNEBIN

Mr. Gagnebin is based in Geneva and was appointed to the Board of the Company on 8 July 2007. He is the Chairman of the board of Banque Pâris Bertrand Sturdza S.A., Geneva. In 2005, he joined the Julius Baer Group Ltd. where he was a Vice-Chairman of Julius Baer Holding Ltd and Bank Julius Baer & Co Ltd and, more recently, Chairman of the board of directors of Infidar Investment Advisory Ltd., a member company of Julius Baer Group Ltd. Prior to joining the Julius Baer Group in 2005, Mr. Gagnebin held several executive positions at UBS AG, including Head of International Clients Europe, Middle East and Africa in the private banking division, a member of the

Group Managing Board, a member of the Group Executive Board, Chief Executive Officer of Private Banking, Chairman of Wealth Management and Business Banking, and the Vice-Chairman of SBC Wealth Management AG. From 1969 to 1998, Mr. Gagnebin held various positions at the Swiss Bank Corporation, including serving as member of the management committee. He was awarded an official diploma as a Swiss certified Banking Expert in 1972.

3 RAJIV K. LUTHRA

Mr. Luthra is based in New Delhi and was appointed to the Board of the Company on 8 July 2007. He is the founder and managing partner of Luthra & Luthra Law Offices, a premier full service law firm in New Delhi, which is one of the largest in India and which has won a number of accolades, that include the 'National Law firm of the Year – India' at the IFLR Asia awards 2015. For over three decades, Mr. Luthra has been advising in capital markets and corporate finance, securitisation and structured finance, construction and property, and IT, telecommunications and media. Mr. Luthra serves on a number of high-level committees that include the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the Advisory Board to the Competition Commission of India. He is the Convener of the committee formed to advise the Government of India on the liberalisation of legal services between India and the UK and is a Member of the Round Table on Legal Education for the Ministry of Human Resource Development. He also served on the board of HSBC's Corporate Governance and Audit committees in India. Mr. Luthra has been inducted in the M&A Hall of Fame, New York and is recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award for "his accomplishments and achievements in the International M&A sector" and was named "Ace Legal Eagle for Corporate Law'' at the 2013 Asian Business Leadership Forum (ABLF) Awards in Dubai.

4 GEORGES A. MAKHOUL

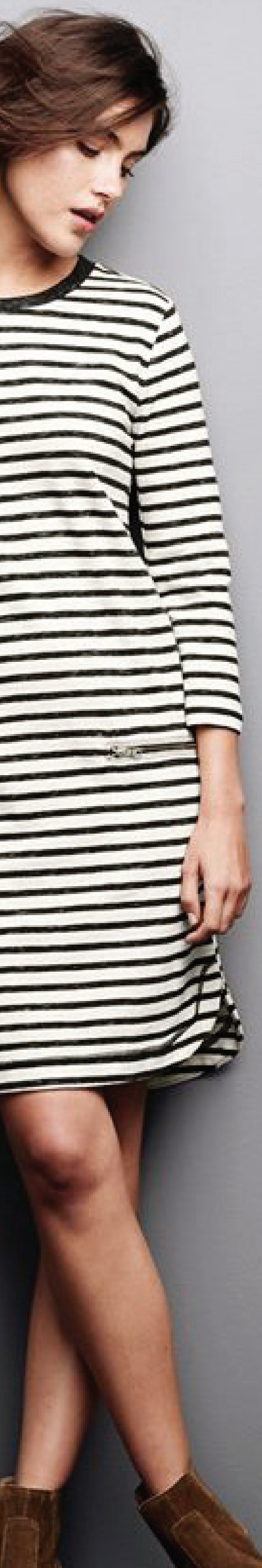
Mr. Makhoul is based in Dubai and was appointed to the Board of the Company on 29 April 2013. He is the Chief Executive Officer of Constellation Holdings, a Dubai based private investment firm. Before his current role, Mr. Makhoul had extensive work experience in Europe and Asia from assignments in London and Tokyo. From 2005 to 2009 he was President of Morgan Stanley for the Middle East and Africa and before that, the Managing Partner at PwC Japan. Before joining PwC in 1994 in New York, Mr. Makhoul led a National Science Foundation Research Centre at Columbia University. Mr. Makhoul has a PhD in Electrical Engineering.

5 ANIL THADANI

Mr. Thadani is based in Singapore and was appointed to the Board of the Company on 16 February 2004. He is also the Chairman of the Investment Manager. Mr. Thadani has worked in the Asia-Pacific region since 1975 and has been involved in Asian private equity since 1981 when he co-founded one of the first private equity investment companies in Asia. In 1992 he founded Schroder Capital Partners, which became the Asian arm of the Schroder Ventures Group until 2004, when he formed the Symphony group of companies. Before entering private equity in 1981, Mr. Thadani began his career as a research engineer with Chevron Chemical Company in California. Mr. Thadani subsequently worked for Bank of America in the United States, Japan, the Philippines and Hong Kong. He has served on the boards of several private and public companies in Asia, Europe and North America and continues to represent the Company on the boards of its portfolio companies. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Singapore Management University ("SMU") in addition to being the Chairman of the board of SMU's Institute of Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Mr. Thadani has a B Tech in Chemical Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, an MS in Chemical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and an MBA from the University of California at Berkeley.

6 SUNIL CHANDIRAMANI

Mr. Chandiramani is based in Hong Kong and was appointed to the Board of the Company on 16 February 2004. He is a Partner and Country Head of Symphony Capital Partners Limited and a Non-Executive Director of the Investment Manager. Mr. Chandiramani has over 28 years' experience in private equity and related investment experience across multiple industry sectors in Asia and the United States. Mr. Chandiramani's experience in Asian private equity was initially as a partner with Arral & Partners and subsequently with Schroder Capital Partners. Prior to that, he worked on leveraged buy-outs and acquisitions for the Structured Finance Group at Bankers Trust Company in New York. Mr. Chandiramani has a BCom (Hons) from the Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi University, and an MBA from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.



CORPORATE INFORMATION

Company

Symphony International Holdings Limited

Directors

Pierangelo Battista Bottinelli
alias Pierangelo Bottinelli
Chairman and Independent Director

Georges Gagnebin
Independent Director

Rajiv K. Luthra
Independent Director

Georges A. Makhoul
Independent Director

Anil Thadani

Sunil Chandiramani

Registered Office in the British Virgin Islands

Offshore Incorporations Centre
P.O. Box 957
Road Town, Tortola
British Virgin Islands

Registered Agent

Offshore Incorporations Limited
P.O. Box 957
Offshore Incorporations Centre
Road Town, Tortola
British Virgin Islands

Correspondence Address

Care of: Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.
9 Raffles Place
#52-02 Republic Plaza Tower 1
Singapore 048619

Share Registrar and Share Transfer Agent

Capita Registrars (Guernsey) Limited
Mont Crevett House
Bulwer Avenue
St. Sampson, Guernsey
GY2 4LH

Warrant Registrar

Capita Registrars (Guernsey) Limited
Mont Crevett House
Bulwer Avenue
St. Sampson, Guernsey
GY2 4LH

Financial Advisor and Corporate Stock Broker

Panmure Gordon (UK) Limited
One New Change
London EC4M 9AF
United Kingdom

Investment Manager

Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.
9 Raffles Place
#52-02 Republic Plaza Tower 1
Singapore 048619

Auditors

KPMG LLP Public Accountants
and Chartered Accountants
16 Raffles Quay
#22-00 Hong Leong Building
Singapore 048581

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors submit their Report together with the Company's Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and the related notes for the year ended 31 December 2015, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and are in agreement with the accounting records of the Company, which have been properly kept in accordance with the BVI Business Companies Act 2004.

Corporate Governance

The Company is incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. On 3 August 2007, the Company was admitted to the Official List of the London Stock Exchange pursuant to a Secondary Listing under Chapter 14 of the Listing Rules and its securities were admitted for trading on the London Stock Exchange's Main Market. In April 2010, the UK listing regime was restructured into Premium and Standard Listing categories. The Company is in the Standard Listing Category constituent. Details of the share capital of the Company are disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements.

As the Company is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, and being a Standard Listing Category constituent, it is not required to comply with the requirements of the UK Combined Code on Corporate Governance published by the Financial Reporting Council (the "Code"). However, the Company is required to prepare a corporate governance statement. There is no published corporate governance regime equivalent to the Code in the British Virgin Islands. However, the Board is committed to ensuring that proper standards of corporate governance and has established governance procedures and policies that it believes and considers appropriate having regard to the nature, size and resources of the Company. The following explains how the relevant principles of governance are applied to the Company.

The Board currently has six members, of which a majority, including the Board Chairman, are independent directors. The Board members will have regard to their obligations to act in the best interests of the Company should potential conflicts of interest arise.

The Board Chairman, Mr. Pierangelo Bottinelli, has more than 40 years' experience in merchant banking, securities and investment management, and is currently the Chairman of Lansdowne Partners International Limited. The other three independent directors are Mr. Rajiv K. Luthra, Mr. Georges Gagnebin and Mr. Georges A. Makhoul. Mr. Luthra is the managing partner and founder of Luthra and Luthra Law Offices in India and serves on several high level committees, such as on the board of HSBC's Corporate Governance and Audit committees in India. Mr. Gagnebin is currently Chairman of the Board of the Banque Pâris Bertrand Sturdza S.A., Geneva. Mr. Georges A. Makhoul is the Chief Executive Officer of Constellation Holdings, a Dubai based private investment firm. The other members of the Board are Mr. Anil Thadani and Mr. Sunil Chandiramani who have over 35 years and 28 years of experience in private equity, respectively.

More detailed biographies of the Directors can be found preceding this section. The Board has extensive experience relevant to the Company and any change in the Board composition can be managed without undue interruption.

The Directors currently do not have a fixed term of office and there are specific provisions regarding the procedures for their appointment. The Directors may be removed and replaced at any time subject to the following procedure:

i. any proposal for the replacement or removal of one or more Directors shall be considered by the Nominations Committee who shall assess the suitability of the candidates proposed (and any Director who is the subject of the removal proposal shall not participate in such assessment); and

ii. if the Nominations Committee approves the candidate(s) proposed they shall convene a special meeting of the Board to vote on the removal and replacement of the relevant Director(s).

Further, pursuant to the terms of the Investment Management Agreement and the Articles of Association, if a Director who is also a Key Person is to be replaced, a new Director to replace such Key Person Director shall be nominated by the Investment Manager and the Board may reject such nomination by the Investment Manager only if it would be illegal to accept such nominee of the Investment Manager under any applicable law. The Board is responsible for reviewing the financial performance and internal controls and monitoring the overall strategy of the Company. In addition, the Board is responsible for approving this annual financial report and the quarterly NAV reports during the year.

The Board has three committees:

i. the Nominations Committee;
ii. the Audit Committee; and
iii. the Share Options Terms Committee

The Nominations Committee has the duty of assessing the suitability of candidates nominated by our Shareholders as replacement Directors. The Nominations Committee comprises a majority of independent Directors. The Chairman of the Nominations Committee is Mr. Georges Gagnebin. The other Nominations Committee members are Mr. Anil Thadani, Mr. Pierangelo Bottinelli and Mr. Rajiv K. Luthra. If a member of the Nominations Committee has an interest in a matter being deliberated upon by the Nominations Committee, he shall be required to abstain from participating in the review and approval process of the Nominations Committee in relation to that matter. If more than one member of the Nominations Committee has an interest in a matter being deliberated, then the non-interested Directors who are not members of the Nominations Committee will participate in the review and approval process in relation to that matter. The Nominations Committee met once during the year.

The Audit Committee assists the Board in overseeing the risk management framework by reviewing any matters of significance affecting financial reporting and internal controls of the Company, and has the duty of, among other things:

i. assisting the Board in its oversight of the integrity of the financial statements, the qualifications, independence and performance of the independent auditors and compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements;

ii. reviewing and approving with the external auditors their audit plan, the evaluation of the internal accounting controls, audit reports and any matters which the external auditors wish to discuss without the presence of board members and ensuring compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements;

iii. reviewing and approving with the internal auditors the scope and results of internal audit procedures and their evaluation of the internal control system;

iv. making recommendations to the Board on the appointment or reappointment of external auditors, the audit fee and resignation or dismissal of the external auditors; and

v. pre-approving any non-audit services provided by the external auditors.

The Audit Committee comprises a majority of independent Directors. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is Mr. Rajiv K. Luthra. The other Audit Committee members are Mr. Georges Gagnebin, Mr. Pierangelo Bottinelli, Mr. Georges A. Makhoul and Mr. Sunil Chandiramani. If a member of the Audit Committee has an interest in a matter being deliberated upon by the Audit Committee, he shall abstain from participating in the review and approval process of the Audit Committee in relation to that matter. If more than one member of the Audit Committee has an interest in a matter being deliberated, then the non-interested Directors who are not members of the Audit Committee will participate in the review and approval process in relation to that matter. The Audit Committee met four times during the year.

The Share Options Terms Committee ("SOTC") has the responsibility to review and comment on the adjustment of the exercise price and the number of Share Options granted to the Investment Manager under the Investment Management, and to carry out all activities with respect to the Share Options Terms and to take all resolutions on behalf of the Board and do all acts and things as the SOTC may consider necessary or expedient in order to give effect to the Share Options Terms.

The SOTC comprises a majority of independent Directors. The Chairman of the SOTC is Mr. Pierangelo Bottinelli. The other members of the SOTC are Mr. Georges Gagnebin and Mr. Sunil Chandiramani. The SOTC met once during the year.

Each Committee and each Director has the authority to seek independent professional advice where necessary to discharge their respective duties in each case at the Company's expense.

The Board understands its responsibility for ensuring that there are sufficient, appropriate and effective systems, procedures, policies and processes for internal control of financial, operational, compliance and risk management matters. The Board meets regularly during the year to receive from the Investment Manager an update on the Company's investment activities and performance, together with reports on markets and other relevant matters. In carrying out their responsibilities, the Directors have put in place a framework of controls to ensure ongoing financial performance is monitored in a timely and corrective manner and risk is identified and mitigated to the extent practicably possible.

The Board periodically meets and had a total of four meetings during the year. The Company has entered into an agreement with the Investment Manager. The key responsibilities of the Investment Manager are to implement the investment objectives of the Company. The Company's investment objective is to create value for stakeholders through long term strategic investments in high growth innovative consumer businesses, primarily in the Healthcare, Hospitality and Lifestyle and Branded Real Estate sectors in Asia.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

We, the Directors of Symphony International Holdings Limited (the "Company"), confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

a. the Financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company taken as a whole as at and for the year ended 31 December 2015;

b. the Investment Manager's Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the position of the Company taken as a whole as at 31 December 2015, together with a description of the risks and uncertainties that the Group faces; and

c. the accounting records have been properly kept.

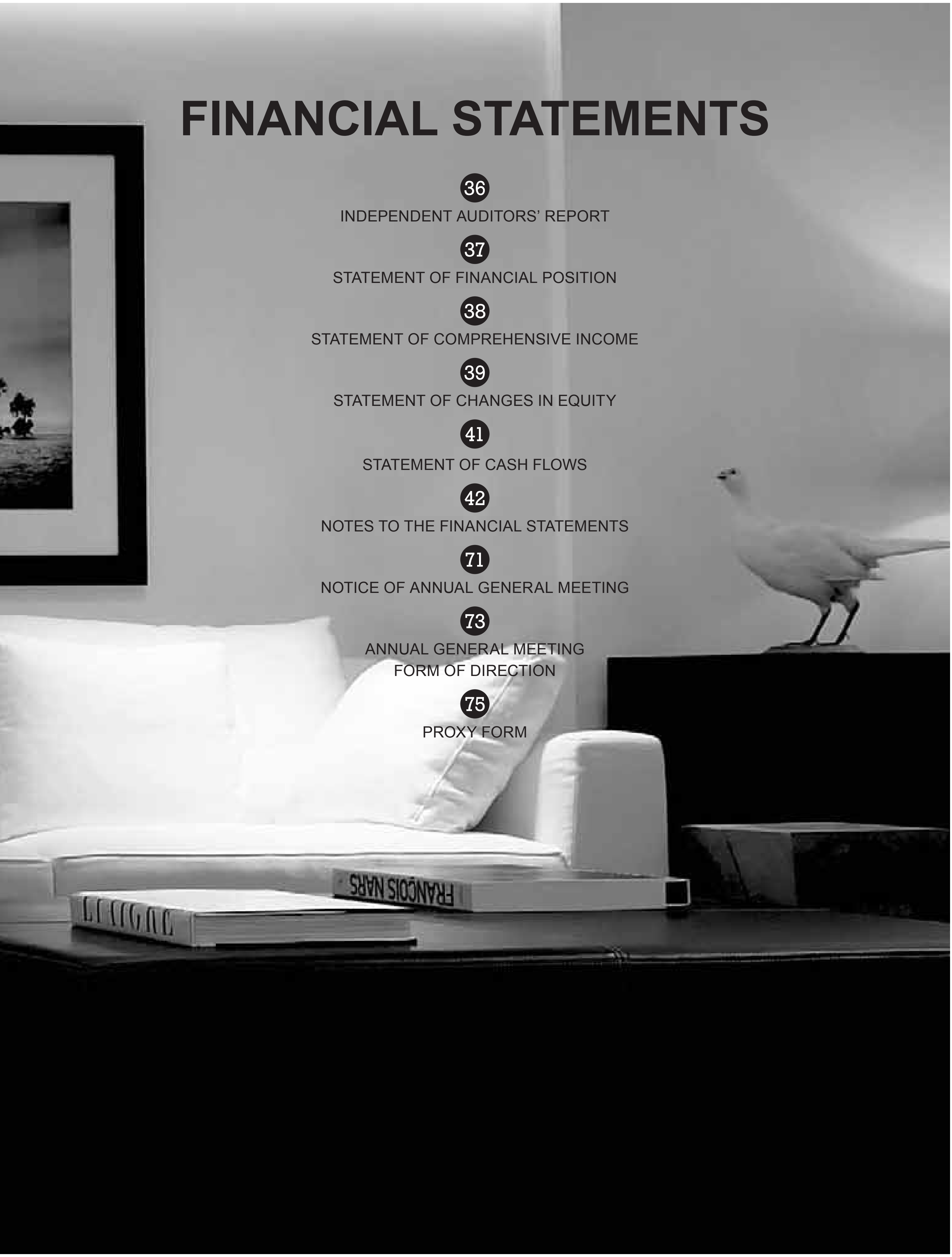
On behalf of the Board of Directors

PIERANGELO BOTTINELLI
Chairman
Symphony International Holdings Limited

ANIL THADANI
Chairman
Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.

Director
Symphony International Holdings Limited

18 March 2016



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

37 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

38 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

39 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

41 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

42 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

71 NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

73 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FORM OF DIRECTION

75 PROXY FORM

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members of the Company
Symphony International Holdings Limited

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Symphony International Holdings Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 37 to 70.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
18 March 2016

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2015	Note	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	**627,292**	630,053
		627,292	630,053
Current assets			
Other receivables and prepayments	4	**220**	43
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**73,142**	80,376
		73,362	80,419
Total assets		**700,654**	710,472
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share capital	6	**413,358**	409,127
Reserves	7	**62,074**	61,596
Accumulated profits		**220,154**	234,688
Total equity carried forward		**695,586**	705,411
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing borrowings	8	**4,772**	4,748
Other payables	9	**296**	313
Total liabilities		**5,068**	5,061
Total equity and liabilities		**700,654**	710,472

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 March 2016.

Anil Thadani
Director

18 March 2016

Sunil Chandiramani
Director

18 March 2016

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2015	Note	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Other operating income		**1,435**	1,847
Other operating expenses		**(7,407)**	(5,191)
Management fees		**(15,000)**	(15,000)
		(20,972)	(18,344)
Share options expense		**(1,986)**	(3,871)
Loss before investment results and income tax		**(22,958)**	(22,215)
Fair value changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**38,425**	137,896
Profit before income tax	10	**15,467**	115,681
Income tax expense	11	**–**	–
Profit for the year		**15,467**	115,681
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**–**	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		**15,467**	115,681
Earnings per share:		**US Cents**	US Cents
Basic	12	**2.94**	22.23
Diluted	12	**2.90**	22.08

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2015	Share capital US$'000	Equity compensation reserve US$'000	Accumulated profits US$'000	Total equity US$'000
At 1 January 2014	402,054	59,798	144,018	605,870
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	115,681	115,681
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity				
Issuance of shares	5,000	–	–	5,000
Value of services received for issue of share options	–	3,871	–	3,871
Exercise of share options	2,073	(2,073)	–	–
Dividend paid of US$0.04 per share	–	–	(25,011)	(25,011)
Total transaction with owners of the Company	7,073	1,798	(25,011)	(16,140)
At 31 December 2014	409,127	61,596	234,688	705,411

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2015	Share capital US$'000	Equity compensation reserve US$'000	Accumulated profits US$'000	Total equity US$'000
At 1 January 2015	409,127	61,596	234,688	705,411
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	15,467	15,467
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity				
Issuance of shares	2,723	–	–	2,723
Value of services received for issue of share options	–	1,986	–	1,986
Exercise of share options	1,508	(1,508)	–	–
Dividend paid of US$0.05 per share	–	–	(30,001)	(30,001)
Total transaction with owners of the Company	4,231	478	(30,001)	(25,292)
At 31 December 2015	413,358	62,074	220,154	695,586

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2015	Note	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**15,467**	115,681
Adjustments for:			
Exchange loss		**6,341**	3,895
Interest income		**(1,435)**	(1,847)
Interest expense		**23**	34
Fair value changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(38,425)**	(137,896)
Share options expense		**1,986**	3,871
		(16,043)	(16,262)
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in other receivables and payments		**(182)**	(4)
(Decrease)/Increase in other payables		**(12)**	14
		(16,237)	(16,252)
Interest received (net of withholding tax)		**1,181**	1,856
Net cash used in operating activities		**(15,056)**	(14,396)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**–**	(11,035)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**35,402**	–
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		**35,402**	(11,035)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds from issue of share capital		**2,723**	5,000
Interest paid		**(24)**	(35)
Dividend paid		**(30,001)**	(25,011)
Proceeds from borrowings		**67**	193
Net cash used in financing activities		**(27,235)**	(19,853)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(6,889)**	(45,284)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**80,376**	126,231
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations		**(345)**	(571)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	5	**73,142**	80,376

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 18 March 2016.

1 Domicile and activities

Symphony International Holdings Limited (the Company) was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (BVI) on 5 January 2004 as a limited liability company under the International Business Companies Ordinance. The Company has its registered office at P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. The Company does not have a principal place of business as the Company carries out its principal activities under the advice of its Investment Manager.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to an investment holding company while those of its unconsolidated subsidiaries consist primarily of making strategic investments with the objective of increasing the net asset value through long-term strategic private equity investments in consumer-related businesses, predominantly in the hospitality, healthcare and lifestyle sectors (including branded real estate developments), as well as investments in special situations and structured transactions which have the potential of generating attractive returns.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements have been prepared on a fair value basis, except for certain items which are measured on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in thousands of United States dollars (US$'000), which is the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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 estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Note 13 – Valuation of share options
- Note 3 and 16 – Fair value of investments

Except as disclosed above, there are no other significant areas of estimation uncertainty or critical judgements in the application of accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.2 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Company. The Company controls an investee if it is exposed to, 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.

The Company is an investment entity and does not consolidate its subsidiaries and measures them at fair value through profit or loss. In determining whether the Company meets the definition of an investment entity, management considered the structure of the Company and its subsidiaries as a whole in making its assessment.

2.3 Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company (the functional currency).

For the purposes of determining the functional currency of the Company, management has considered the activities of the Company, which are those relating to an investment holding company. Funding is obtained in US dollars through the issuance of ordinary shares.

2.4 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the financial reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rates at the date on which the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company early adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") for the first time from 12 November 2009, being the earliest date it was available for adoption. The Company elected to apply IFRS 9 retrospectively as if it had always applied. IFRS 9 specifies the basis for classifying and measuring financial assets. Classification is determined based on the Company's business model measured at either amortised cost or fair value. IFRS 9 replaces the classification and measurement requirements relating to financial assets in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. In 2010, 2013 and 2014, IFRS 9 was updated to include revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. The final version of IFRS 9 (2014) is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, other receivables and prepayments, cash and cash equivalents, and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs, except as described below. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

A financial instrument is recognised if the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at settlement date, i.e., the date that an asset is delivered to or by the Company. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, deposits with financial institutions, and placements in money market funds. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and that form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. This includes financial assets that are held for trading and investments that the Company manages based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management and/or investment strategy.

Equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the Company irrevocably elects at initial recognition to present the changes in fair value in other comprehensive income as described below.

Upon initial recognition, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein, which takes into account any dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.5 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Others

Other non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity as there is no contractual obligation for the Company to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.6 Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset, other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each financial reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date, and as and when indicators of impairment are identified.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income unless it reverses a previous revaluation, credited to other comprehensive income, in which case it is charged to other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.6 Impairment (Cont'd)

Non-financial assets (Cont'd)

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss 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.

2.7 Share-based payments

The share option programme allows the option holders to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted to the Investment Manager is recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured when the services are received and spread over the period during which the Investment Manager becomes unconditionally entitled to the options.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transactions costs are credited to share capital when the options are exercised.

The fair value of Management Shares granted to the Investment Manager is recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period, i.e. when the Investment Manager becomes unconditionally entitled to the Management Shares.

2.8 Revenue recognition

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised on the date that the shareholder's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

2.9 Finance income

Interest income from deposits with financial institutions and placements in money market funds and loans to associates, joint ventures and investee companies is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance expense

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.11 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill; and
- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

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

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities. Such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.12 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, which comprise Management Shares, share options granted to Investment Manager and warrants.

2.13 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the Board of Directors of Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd that makes strategic investment decisions.

2.14 New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2015 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2015	2014
	US$'000	US$'000
Investments	**627,292**	630,053

4 Other receivables and prepayments

	2015	2014
	US$'000	US$'000
Interest receivables	**10**	4
Other receivables	**171**	–
Other prepayments	**39**	39
	220	43

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	**49,606**	79,895
Cash at bank	**23,536**	481
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**73,142**	80,376

The effective interest rate on fixed deposits with financial institutions as at 31 December 2015 was 0.09% to 0.80% (2014: 0.08% to 0.80%) per annum. Interest rates reprice at intervals of one to four weeks.

6 Share capital

	Company	
	2015 Number of shares	2014 Number of shares
Fully paid ordinary shares, with no par value:		
At 1 January	**523,557,998**	515,224,698
Exercise of share options	**4,538,197**	8,333,300
At 31 December	**528,096,195**	523,557,998

Share capital in the statement of financial position represents subscription proceeds received from, and the amount of liabilities capitalised through, the issuance of ordinary shares of no par value in the Company, less transaction costs directly attributable to equity transactions.

The Company does not have an authorised share capital and is authorised to issue an unlimited number of no par value shares.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholder meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets. In the event that dividends are declared, the holders of the unexercised share options are entitled to receive the dividends (refer to note 13 for more details).

108,565,365 warrants were issued on 3 August 2007 and 3,289,845 additional warrants were issued on 22 October 2012 due to the rights issue announced on 4 October 2012. The warrants had an exercise price of US$1.22 each and expired on 3 August 2015. None of the warrants had been exercised.

7 Reserves

Equity compensation reserve

The equity compensation reserve comprises the value of Management Shares and share options issued or to be issued for investment management and advisory services received by the Company (refer to note 13).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8 Interest-bearing borrowings

The interest-bearing term loan amounting to US$4,772,000 (2014: US$4,748,000) is denominated in Japanese Yen. Interest is charged at 0.43% to 0.55% (2014: 0.55% to 0.64%) per annum and reprices on a quarterly basis. The loan principals are repayable quarterly unless the loan is rolled-over.

9 Other payables

	2015	2014
	US$'000	US$'000
Accrued operating expenses	**194**	207
Amount due to directors	**100**	100
Amount due to Investment Manager (non-trade)	**–**	3
Interest payable	**2**	3
	296	313

The amount due to directors is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10 Profit before income tax

Profit before income tax includes the following:

	2015	2014
	US$'000	US$'000
Other operating income		
Interest income from:		
– fixed deposits and placements in money market fund	**386**	559
– loans to unconsolidated subsidiaries	**1,049**	1,288
	1,435	1,847
Other operating expenses		
Interest expense	**23**	34
Foreign exchange loss	**6,341**	3,895

11 Income tax expense

The Company is incorporated in a tax-free jurisdiction, thus, it is not subject to income tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12 Earnings per share

	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Basic and diluted earnings per share are based on:		
Net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	**15,467**	115,681

Basic earnings per share

	Number of shares 2015	Number of shares 2014
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	**523,557,998**	515,224,698
Effect of shares issued	**4,538,197**	8,333,300
Issued ordinary shares at 31 December	**528,096,195**	523,557,998
Weighted average number of shares (basic)	**526,772,554**	520,423,704

Diluted earnings per share

	2015	2014
Weighted average number of shares (basic)	**526,772,554**	520,423,704
Effect of share options	**5,713,299**	3,474,907
Weighted average number of shares (diluted)	**532,485,853**	523,898,611

As at 31 December 2015, there were nil outstanding warrants to subscribe for new ordinary shares of no par value. As at 31 December 2014, there were 111,855,210 outstanding warrants to subscribe to new ordinary shares of no par value at an exercise price of US$1.22, which have not been included in the computation of diluted earnings per share that year, as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

	2015	2014
Number of outstanding options		
Exercise price of US$1.00	**82,782,691**	82,782,691
Exercise price of US$0.60	**28,795,003**	33,333,200
	111,577,694	116,115,891

Only options to subscribe for ordinary shares of no par value that are dilutive have been included in the computation of diluted earnings per share. At 31 December 2015, 28,795,003 (2014: 16,666,600) share options that have an exercise price of US$0.60 (2014: US$0.60) have been included in the diluted per share computation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Significant related party transactions

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the Company are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

During the financial year, directors' fees amounting to US$400,000 (2014: US$400,000) were declared as payable to four directors (2014: four directors) of the Company. The remaining two directors of the Company are also directors of the Investment Manager who provides management and administrative services to the Company on an exclusive and discretionary basis. No remuneration has been paid to these directors as the cost of their services form part of the Investment Manager's remuneration.

Other related party transactions

On 10 July 2007, the Company entered into an Investment Management and Advisory Agreement with Symphony Investment Managers Limited ("SIMgL") pursuant to which the SIMgL would provide investment management and advisory services exclusively to the Company. On 15 October 2015, SIMgL was replaced by Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd. (with SAHPL and SIMgL, as the case maybe, hereinafter referred to as the "Investment Manager"). The Company entered into an Investment Management Agreement with SAHPL, which replaced the Investment Management and Advisory Agreement (as the case may be, hereinafter referred to as the "Investment Management Agreement"). The key persons of the management team of the Investment Manager comprise certain key management personnel engaged by the Investment Manager pursuant to arrangements agreed between the parties. They will (subject to certain existing commitments) devote substantially all of their business time as employees, and on behalf of the Investment Management Group, to assist the Investment Manager in its fulfilment of the investment objectives of the Company and be involved in the management of the business activities of the Investment Management Group. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to the following forms of remuneration for the investment management and advisory services rendered.

a. *Management fees*

Management fees of 2.25% per annum of the net asset value, payable quarterly in advance on the first day of each quarter, based on the net asset value of the previous quarter end. The management fees payable will be subject to a minimum amount of US$8 million per annum and a maximum amount of US$15 million per annum;

In 2015, Management fees amounting to US$15,000,000 (2014: US$15,000,000) have been paid to the Investment Manager and recognised in the financial statements.

b. *Management shares*

The Company did not issue any management shares during the year. At the reporting date, an aggregate of 10,298,725 (2014: 10,298,725) management shares have been issued, credited as fully paid to the Investment Manager.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Significant related party transactions (Cont'd)

Other related party transactions (Cont'd)

c. Share options

Share options can be used to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company.

In the structuring of the compensation payable under the Investment Management and Advisory Agreement, the value of the share options was considered to be measurable using the Binomial Tree option pricing model. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price, expected volatility, expected option life, expected dividends and risk-free interest rate.

The number and exercise price of share options granted to the Investment Manager are as follows:

Grant date	Number of options	Vesting Conditions	Exercise price
Options granted to Investment Manager			
On 3 August 2008	82,782,691	Fully vested in five tranches over a period of five years and will expire on the tenth anniversary of the actual grant date	US$1.00
On 22 October 2012	41,666,500	Vest in five equal tranches over a period of five years and will expire on the tenth anniversary of the date of grant	US$0.60
Total share options outstanding at 1 January 2015	116,115,891		
Exercised during the year	4,538,197		US$0.60
Total share options outstanding at 31 December 2015	111,577,694		
Exercisable at 31 December 2015			
	82,782,691		US$1.00
	12,128,403		US$0.60

The share options expense arising from these options is recognised in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2.7. In respect of these options, the assumptions used in determining the fair value are set out in the following table.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Significant related party transactions (Cont'd)

Other related party transactions (Cont'd)

c. *Share options (Cont'd)*

Fair value of share options and assumptions

	31 March	30 June	30 September	31 December
2015				
Fair value	**US$0.41**	**US$0.35**	**US$0.26**	**US$0.31**
Share price	US$0.82	US$0.75	US$0.66	US$0.71
Exercise price	US$0.60	US$0.60	US$0.60	US$0.60
Expected volatility	31.73%	30.20%	29.87%	30.48%
Expected option life	7.6 years	7.3 years	7.1 years	6.8 years
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Risk-free interest rate	2.1%	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%
2014				
Fair value	US$0.40	US$0.37	US$0.40	US$0.41
Share price	US$0.71	US$0.73	US$0.78	US$0.81
Exercise price	US$0.60	US$0.60	US$0.60	US$0.60
Expected volatility	40.80%	32.61%	32.49%	31.41%
Expected option life	8.6 years	8.3 years	8.0 years	7.8 years
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Risk-free interest rate	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%

The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility, adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility driven by publicly available information.

There are no market conditions associated with the share options. Service conditions and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account in the measurement of the fair value of services to be received at the measurement date.

Share options expenses amounting to US$1,986,000 (2014: US$3,871,000) have been recognised in the financial statements.

In the event that a dividend is declared, the holders of outstanding share options will be paid an amount equivalent to the amount which would have been paid as if all share options that have been granted, whether vested or otherwise, have been exercised. At least 50% of such amount will have to be applied towards the exercise of the outstanding share options based on the lower of the total number of vested share options held at the date of the dividend declaration and the number of vested share options held at the date of the dividend declaration which can be exercised with such amount.

During the year, the Investment Manager exercised 4,538,197 share options at US$0.60 each, which included the application of 50% of the dividends it received from the Company on all unexercised share options of the Company.

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, there were no other significant related party transactions during the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 Commitments

In September 2008, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a joint venture, held via its unconsolidated subsidiary, to grant loans totalling THB140 million (US$3.9 million equivalent at 31 December 2015) to the latter in accordance with the terms as set out therein. As at 31 December 2015, THB120 million (U$3.3 million equivalent at 31 December 2015) has been drawn down. The Company is committed to grant the remaining loan amounting to THB20 million (US$0.6 million equivalent at 31 December 2015), subject to terms set out in the agreement.

In the general interests of the Company and its unconsolidated subsidiaries, it is the Company's current policy to provide such financial and other support to its group of companies to enable them to continue to trade and to meet liabilities as they fall due.

15 Operating segments

The Company has investment segments, as described below. Investment segments are reported to the Board of Directors of Symphony Investment Managers Limited, who review this information on a regular basis. The following summary describes the investments in each of the Company's reportable segments.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Business activities which do not meet the definition of an operating segment have been reported in the reconciliations of total reportable segment amounts to the financial statements.

Healthcare	Includes investments in Parkway Life Real Estate Investment Trust (PREIT) and IHH Healthcare Bhd (IHH)
Hospitality	Includes investment in Minor International Public Company Limited (MINT)
Lifestyle	Includes investments in C Larsen (Singapore) Pte Ltd and the Wine Connection Group (WCG)*
Lifestyle/Real Estate	Includes investments in Minuet Ltd, SG Land Co. Ltd. and a property joint venture in Niseko, Hokkaido, Japan and Desaru Peace Holdings Sdn Bhd
Cash and temporary investments	Includes government securities or other investment grade securities, liquid investments which are managed by third party investment managers of international repute, and deposits placed with commercial banks

** Prior to 30 June 2015, management categorised WCG in the hospitality operating segment.*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Operating segments (Cont'd)

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below:

	Healthcare US$'000	Hospitality US$'000	Lifestyle US$'000	Lifestyle/ real estate US$'000	Cash and temporary investments US$'000	Total US$'000
2015						
Investment income:						
– Interest income	1,026	–	–	23	386	1,435
– Fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,171	40,758	(3,381)	(8,494)	1,371	38,425
	9,197	40,758	(3,381)	(8,471)	1,757	39,860
Investment expense:						
– Exchange loss	(1,187)	–*	9	(4,801)	(362)	(6,341)
Net investment results	8,010	40,758	(3,372)	(13,272)	1,395	33,519
2014						
Investment income:						
– Interest income	1,254	–	–	34	559	1,847
– Fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,288	121,878	4,473	(730)	987	137,896
	12,542	121,878	4,473	(696)	1,546	139,743
Investment expense:						
– Exchange loss	(956)	(2)	(138)	(2,181)	(618)	(3,895)
Net investment results	11,586	121,876	4,335	(2,877)	928	135,848
2015						
Segment assets	128,269	361,895	14,972	111,421	83,877	700,434
2015						
Segment liabilities	–	–	–	4,774	–	4,774
2014						
Segment assets	145,815	337,692	9,113	128,078	89,731	710,429
2014						
Segment liabilities	–	–	–	4,751	–	4,751

** Less than US$1,000*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Operating segments (Cont'd)

Reconciliations of reportable segment profit or loss and assets

	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Profit or loss		
Net investments results	**33,519**	135,848
Unallocated amounts:		
– Other corporate expenses	**(18,052)**	(20,167)
Profit for the year	**15,467**	115,681

	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	**700,434**	710,429
Other assets	**220**	43
Total assets	**700,654**	710,472
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	**4,774**	4,751
Other payables	**294**	310
Total liabilities	**5,068**	5,061

Geographical information

In presenting information on the basis of geographical information, revenue, comprising dividend income from investments, is based on the geographical location of the underlying investment. Assets are based on the principal geographical location of the assets or the operations of the investee companies. None of the underlying investments which generate revenue or assets are located in the Company's country of incorporation, BVI.

	Singapore US$'000	Malaysia US$'000	Thailand US$'000	Japan US$'000	Mauritius US$'000	Other US$'000	Total US$'000
2015							
Investment income:							
– Interest income	386	–	–	–	1,026	23	1,435
– Fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,688)	9,631	29,162	(57)	–	1,377	38,425
	(1,302)	9,631	29,162	(57)	1,026	1,400	39,860
Investment expense:							
– Exchange loss	(382)	–	–	–	(1,159)	(4,800)	(6,341)
Net investment results	(1,684)	9,631	29,162	(57)	(133)	(3,400)	33,519

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Operating segments (Cont'd)

Geographical information (Cont'd)

	Singapore US$'000	Malaysia US$'000	Thailand US$'000	Japan US$'000	Mauritius US$'000	Other US$'000	Total US$'000
2014							
Investment income:							
– Interest income	559	–	–	–	1,288	–	1,847
– Fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(13)	11,176	125,920	(182)	–	995	137,896
	546	11,176	125,920	(182)	1,288	995	139,743
Investment expense:							
– Exchange loss	11	–	–	–	(935)	(2,971)	(3,895)
Net investment results	557	11,176	125,920	(182)	353	(1,976)	135,848
2015							
Segment assets	137,116	86,602	456,645	9,014	61	10,996	700,434
2015							
Segment liabilities	4,774	–	–	–	–	–	4,774
2014							
Segment assets	148,786	104,665	432,854	9,043	4,773	10,308	710,429
2014							
Segment liabilities	4,751	–	–	–	–	–	4,751

16 Financial risk management

The Company's financial assets comprise mainly financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents. The Company's financial liabilities comprise interest-bearing borrowings, and other payables. Exposure to credit, price, interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risks arises in the normal course of the Company's business.

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company and to set appropriate controls. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Investments in the form of advances are made to investee companies which are of acceptable credit risk. Credit risk exposure on the investment portfolio is managed on an asset-specific basis by the Investment Manager.

Cash and fixed deposits are placed with financial institutions which are regulated.

As at 31 December 2015, the Company has credit risk exposure relating to fixed deposits placed with several financial institutions and placements in money market funds totalling US$73,142,000 (2014: US$80,376,000). Other than these balances, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

The balances with unconsolidated subsidiaries and other receivables were not past due nor impaired at the reporting date.

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to its interest-earning fixed deposits placed with financial institutions and interest-bearing term loans. The Company's fixed rate financial assets and liabilities are exposed to a risk of change in their fair value due to changes in interest rates while the variable-rate financial assets and liabilities are exposed to a risk of change in cash flows due to changes in interest rates. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments to hedge against its exposure to interest rate risk.

Sensitivity analysis

A 100 basis point ("bp") and 5 bp move in interest rate against the following financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Impact on Profit or loss		Impact on Profit or loss	
	100 bp increase	**5 bp decrease**	100 bp increase	5 bp decrease
	2015	**2015**	2014	2014
	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000	US$'000
Deposits with financial institutions	**496**	**(25)**	799	(40)
Interest-bearing borrowings	**(48)**	**2**	(47)	2
	448	**(23)**	752	(38)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to transactional foreign exchange risk when transactions are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the operation. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to Thai Baht, Singapore dollars, Hong Kong dollars, Japanese Yen and Malaysian Ringgit as the currency position in these currencies is considered to be long-term in nature and foreign exchange risk is an integral part of the Company's investment decision and returns.

The Company's exposure, in US dollar equivalent, to foreign currency risk on other financial instruments is as follows:

	Hong Kong Dollars US$'000	Singapore Dollars US$'000	Japanese Yen US$'000	Thailand Baht US$'000	Malaysian Ringgit US$'000	Others US$'000
2015						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**–**	**30,198**	**9,015**	**79,886**	**65,493**	**–***
Other receivables	**–**	**–***	**–**	**–**	**–**	**171**
Cash and cash equivalents	**125**	**1,354**	**–**	**–***	**–**	**–**
Interest-bearing borrowings	**–**	**–**	**(4,772)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Accrued operating expenses	**–**	**(172)**	**–**	**(2)**	**–**	**(20)**
Net exposure	**125**	**31,380**	**4,243**	**79,884**	**65,493**	**151**
2014						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	32,742	9,043	91,513	78,787	–*
Other receivables	1	2	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	5,539	13,585	–	–*	–	–
Interest-bearing borrowings	–	–	(4,748)	–	–	–
Accrued operating expenses	–	(196)	–	(2)	–	(9)
Net exposure	5,540	46,133	4,295	91,511	78,787	(9)

** Less than US$1,000*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of the US dollar against the following currencies at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss	
	2015	2014
	US$'000	US$'000
Hong Kong Dollars	**(13)**	(554)
Singapore Dollars	**(3,138)**	(4,613)
Japanese Yen	**(424)**	(430)
Thailand Baht	**(7,988)**	(9,151)
Malaysian Ringgit	**(6,549)**	(7,879)
Others	**(15)**	1

A 10% weakening of the US dollar against the above currencies would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Price risk

The valuation of the Company's investment portfolio is dependent on prevailing market conditions and the performance of the underlying assets. The Company does not hedge the market risk inherent in the portfolio but manages asset performance risk on an asset-specific basis.

The Company's investment policies provide that the Company invests a majority of capital in longer-term strategic investments and a portion in special situations and structured transactions. Investment decisions are made by management on the advice of the Investment Manager.

Sensitivity analysis

All of the Company's underlying investments that are quoted equity investments are listed on either The Stock Exchange of Thailand, Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited or Bursa Malaysia. A 10% increase in the price of the equity securities at the reporting date would increase profit or loss after tax by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit or loss	
	2015	2014
	US$'000	US$'000
Underlying investments in quoted equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	**48,922**	46,885

A 10% decrease in the price of the equity securities would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above quoted equity investments to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the Investment Manager to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. Funds not invested in longer-term strategic investments or investments in special situations and structured transactions are temporarily invested in liquid investments and managed by a third party manager of international repute, or held on deposit with commercial banks.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

		Cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	After 1 year but within 5 years	After 5 years
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
2015					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing borrowings	4,772	4,772	4,772	–	–
Other payables	296	296	296	–	–
	5,068	5,068	5,068	–	–
2014					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing borrowings	4,748	4,748	4,748	–	–
Other payables	313	313	313	–	–
	5,061	5,061	5,061	–	–

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of total equity. The Company seeks to maintain a balance between higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Accounting classification

The classification of financial assets and liabilities, are as follows:

Group	Note	Fair value through profit or loss US$'000	At amortised cost US$'000	Total US$'000
2015				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	627,292	–	627,292
Other receivables and prepayments	4	–	220	220
Cash and cash equivalents	5	–	73,142	73,142
		627,292	73,362	700,654
Interest-bearing borrowings	8	–	4,772	4,772
Other payables	9	–	296	296
		–	5,068	5,068

Group	Note	Fair value through profit or loss US$'000	At amortised cost US$'000	Total US$'000
2014				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	630,053	–	630,053
Other receivables and prepayments	4	–	43	43
Cash and cash equivalents	5	–	80,376	80,376
		630,053	80,419	710,472
Interest-bearing borrowings	8	–	4,748	4,748
Other payables	9	–	313	313
		–	5,061	5,061

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Fair value

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured using the adjusted net asset value method, which is based on the fair value of the underlying investments. The fair values of the underlying investments are determined based on the following methods:

i) for quoted equity investments, based on quoted market bid prices at the financial reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs;

ii) for unquoted investments, with reference to the enterprise value at which the portfolio company could be sold in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale, and is determined by using valuation techniques such as (a) market multiple approach that uses a specific financial or operational measure that is believed to be customary in the relevant industry, (b) price of recent investment, or offers for investment, for the portfolio company's securities, (c) current value of publicly traded comparable companies, (d) comparable recent arms' length transactions between knowledgeable parties, and (e) discounted cash flows analysis;

iii) for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year or which reprice frequently (including other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, accrued operating expenses, and other payables) the notional amounts are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity/repricing.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value hierarchy for financial instruments

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes input not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instruments' valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Fair value hierarchy for financial instruments (Cont'd)

	Level 1 US$'000	Level 2 US$'000	Level 3 US$'000	Total US$'000
2015				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	627,292	627,292
2014				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	630,053	630,053

As explained in Note 2.2, the Company qualifies as an investment entity and therefore does not consolidate its subsidiaries. Accordingly, the fair value levelling reflects the fair value of the unconsolidated subsidiaries and not the underlying quoted equity investments. There were no other transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 or Level 3 and vice versa during the years ended December 2015 and 2014.

The fair value hierarchy table excludes financial assets and financial liabilities such as cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and payables and interest-bearing borrowings because their carrying amounts approximate their fair values due to their short-term period to maturity/repricing.

Significant unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

This table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at 31 December 2015 in measuring the underlying investments of the financial assets categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2015 US$'000	Fair value at 31 December 2014 US$'000	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range (Weighted average)	Sensitivity to changes in significant unobservable inputs
Rental properties	12,265	15,979	Income approach	Rental growth rate	6%-10% (2014: 8%-10%)	The estimated fair value would increase if the rental growth rate and occupancy rate were higher and the discount rate was lower.
				Occupancy rate	80%-95% (2014: 80-95%)	
				Discount rate	13% (2014: 13%)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Fair value hierarchy for financial instruments (Cont'd)

Significant unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value (Cont'd)

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2015 US$'000	Fair value at 31 December 2014 US$'000	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range (Weighted average)	Sensitivity to changes in significant unobservable inputs
Land related investments	99,161	112,106	Comparable valuation method	Price per square meter for comparable land	US$53 to US$1,484 per square meter (2014: US$60 to US$1,101 per square meter)	The estimated fair value would increase if the price per square meter were higher.
Operating business	14,831	18,154	Enterprise value using comparable traded multiples	EBITDA multiple (times)	5.4x to 17.2x, average 11.1x (2014: 6.9x to 13.6x, average 9.8x)	The estimated fair value would increase if the EBITDA multiple was higher.
				Discount for lack of marketability	20%	The estimated fair value would increase if the discount for lack of marketability were lower.

The rental growth rate represents the growth in rental income during the leasehold period while the occupancy rates represent the percentage of the building that is expected to be occupied during the leasehold period. Management determines the rental growth rate and occupancy rate after considering the current market conditions and comparable occupancy rates for similar buildings in the same area.

The discount rate is related to the current yield on long-term government bonds plus a risk premium to reflect the additional risk of investing in the subject properties. Management determines the discount based on its judgement after considering current market rates.

The comparable recent sales represent the recent sales prices of properties that are similar to the Company's properties, which are in the same area. Management adopts independent valuation report to determine the value per square meter based on the average recent sales prices.

The EBITDA multiple represents the amount that market participants would use when pricing investments. The EBITDA multiple is selected from comparable public companies with similar business as the underlying investment. Management obtains the average EBITDA multiple from the comparable companies and applies the multiple to the EBITDA of the underlying investment. The amount is further discounted for considerations such as lack of marketability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Fair value hierarchy for financial instruments (Cont'd)

Significant unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value (Cont'd)

The discount for lack of marketability represents the discount applied to the comparable market multiples to reflect the illiquidity of the investee relative to the comparable peer group. Management determines the discount for lack of marketability based on its judgement after considering market liquidity conditions and company-specific factors.

The investment entity approach requires the presentation and fair value measurement of immediate investments; the shares of intermediate holding companies are not listed. However, ultimate investments in listed entities amounting to US$489,220,722 (2014: US$468,846,356) are held through intermediate holding companies; the value of these companies are mainly determined by the fair values of the ultimate investments.

Level 3 valuations

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	2015	2014
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
	US$'000	US$'000
Balance at 1 January	**630,053**	485,222
Total gains or losses in profit or loss	**38,425**	137,896
(Deductions)/Additions	**(41,186)**	6,935
Balance at 31 December	**627,292**	630,053

Although the Company believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3 assets, changing one or more of the assumptions used to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects on the profit or loss:

	2015		2014	
	Effect on profit or loss		Effect on profit or loss	
	Favourable	**(Unfavourable)**	Favourable	(Unfavourable)
	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000	US$'000
Level 3 assets	**16,517**	**(17,083)**	15,795	(16,128)

The favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions have been calculated by recalibrating the valuation model using a range of different values.

For rental properties, the projected rental rates and occupancy levels were increased by 5% for the favourable scenario and reduced by 5% for the unfavourable scenario. The discount rate used to calculate the present value of future cash flows was also decreased by 1% for the favourable case and increased by 1% for the unfavourable case compared to the discount rate used in the year-end valuation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Fair value hierarchy for financial instruments (Cont'd)

Level 3 valuations (Cont'd)

For land related investments (except those held for less than 12-months where cost approximates fair value), the price per square meter of the land is increased by 15% in the favourable scenario and reduced by 15% in the unfavourable scenario.

For operating businesses (except those where a last transacted price exists within the past 12-months that provides the basis for fair value) that are valued on a trading comparable basis using enterprise value to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA"), EBITDA is increased by 15% and decreased by 15% in the favourable and unfavourable scenarios.

17 Unconsolidated subsidiaries

Details of the unconsolidated subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Place of incorporation and business	Equity interest 2015 %	Equity interest 2014 %
Symphony (Mint) Investment Limited (Formerly Symphony Capital Partners Limited)	Investment holding	Republic of Mauritius	**100**	100
Symphony International Limited	Investment holding	Republic of Mauritius	**100**	100
Symphony Investment Management Limited and its subsidiary:	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Daphon Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Republic of Singapore	**100**	100
Lennon Holdings Limited and its subsidiary:	Investment holding	Republic of Mauritius	**100**	100
Britten Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Republic of Singapore	**100**	100
Teurina Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Gabrieli Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries:	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17 Unconsolidated subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Details of the unconsolidated subsidiaries of the Company are as follows: (Cont'd)

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Place of incorporation and business	Equity interest 2015 %	Equity interest 2014 %
Ravel Holdings Pte. Ltd. and its subsidiaries:	Investment holding	Republic of Singapore	**100**	100
Schubert Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Republic of Singapore	**100**	100
Haydn Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Republic of Singapore	**100**	100
Lloyd Webber Holdings Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Maurizio Holdings Limited and its subsidiary:	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Groupe CL Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Republic of Singapore	**100**	100
True United Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
True Wisdom Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Segovia Holdings Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Anshil Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Buble Holdings Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
O'Sullivan Holdings Limited and its subsidiary:	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Bacharach Holdings Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Brahms Holdings Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Schumann Holdings Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100
Symphony Healthcare Holdings Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	**100**	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18 Underlying investments

Details of the underlying investments in unquoted equities of the Company are as follows:

Name	Principal activities	Place of incorporation and business	Ordinary shares Equity interest 2015 %	Ordinary shares Equity interest 2014 %	Preference shares Equity interest 2015 %	Preference shares Equity interest 2014 %
La Finta Limited[1]	Property development	Thailand	**49**	49	**–**	–
Minuet Limited[1]	Property development	Thailand	**49.98**	49.98	**–**	–
SG Land Co. Limited[1]	Real estate	Thailand	**49.91**	49.91	**–**	–
C Larsen (Singapore) Pte Ltd[2]	Distribution of furniture	Republic of Singapore	**0.1**	0.1	**100**	100
Chanintr Living Limited[2]	Distribution of furniture	Thailand	**0.1**	0.1	**–**	–
Well Round Holdings Limited[2]	Property development	Hong Kong	**37.5**	37.5	**–**	–
Silver Prance Limited[2]	Property development	Hong Kong	**37.5**	37.5	**–**	–
Desaru Peace Holdings Sdn Bhd[2]	Property development	Malaysia	**–**	–	**49**	49
Oak SPV Limited	Hospitality and lifestyle	Cayman Islands	**13.4**	13.4	**–**	–

[1] *Joint venture*

[2] *Associate*

19 Subsequent events

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company sold approximately 15.8 million shares held in MINT in the market through a series of transactions. The sale generated proceeds of approximately US$16.0 million.

On 22 March 2016, the Board of the Company announced a dividend payment of approximately US$40,000,000 to shareholders and option holders. The dividend, payable to shareholders and option holders, will be 6.25 cents (2015: 4.69 cents) per Share comprised of an ordinary dividend of 2.50 cents (2015: 1.56 cents) per Share and an extraordinary dividend of 3.75 cents (2015: 3.13 cents) per Share, which amounts to approximately US$16 million (2015: $10 million) and US$24 million (2015: $20 million), respectively. The dividend is payable on 22 April 2016. This dividend has not been provided for.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Golf Club de Bonmont, Route de Bonmont 31, CH-1275 Cheserex, Switzerland (Tel: 41-22 369-9900) on Wednesday, 27 April 2016 at 9.30 a.m. (local time) for the purpose of the following matters:

Ordinary Business

To receive the annual report which includes the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Ordinary Resolution

To consider and, if thought fit, passing the following ordinary resolution:

THAT the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with section 59 of the BVI Business Companies Act 2004 (as amended) to make market purchases of its own Shares at the discretion of the Directors and on such terms and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time determine provided that:

(a) the maximum number of Shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 14.99 per cent. of the Shares in issue (equivalent to 79,161,619 Shares) at the date of this notice;

(b) the maximum price which may be paid for any such Share shall not exceed the higher of:

   (i) 5 per cent. above the average market value of the Company's Shares for the five business days prior to the day the purchase is made; and

   (ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid at the time of the purchase on the trading venues where the purchase is carried out; and

(c) the authority hereby confirmed shall expire at the conclusion of the Company's next annual general meeting.

By order of the Board,

Anil Thadani
Director

Dated this 31st day of March 2016

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

1. A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint a proxy (who need not be a member of the Company) to attend and to vote in his place. The instrument appointing a proxy should be deposited at Capita Asset Services, PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 4TU, United Kingdom no later than 48 hours before the Annual General Meeting. If the appointee is a corporation, this form must be executed under its seal or under the hand of an officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign the same.

2. In order to qualify for attending the above Meeting, all instruments of transfers must be lodged with Capita Asset Services, PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 4TU, United Kingdom not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting or the adjourned Meeting (as the case may be).

3 In the case of joint holders of a share, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members in respect of the joint holding.

4. The ordinary resolution of the Annual General Meeting will be passed by a simple majority of the votes validly cast, whatever be the number of shareholders present or represented at the Annual General Meeting. Each share is entitled to one vote.

5. Holders of Depository Interests should complete the Form of Direction enclosed with their Notice of Annual General Meeting.

6. Holders of Depository Interests can instruct Capita IRG Trustees Limited, the Depository, or amend an instruction to a previously submitted direction, via the CREST system. The CREST message must be received by the issuer's agent RA10 by 8.30 a.m. (BST) on Friday, 22 April 2016. For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp applied to the message by the CREST Applications Host) from which the issuer's agent is able to retrieve the message. CREST Personal Members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST Members who have appointed voting service provider(s) should contact their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s) for assistance with instructing Capita IRG Trustees Limited via CREST. For further information on CREST procedures, limitations and system timings please refer to the CREST Manual. We may treat as invalid a direction appointment sent by CREST in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001. In any case your Form of Direction must be received by the Company's Registrars no later than 8.30 a.m. (BST) on Friday, 22 April 2016.

SYMPHONY INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the British Virgin Islands)

Form of Direction for completion by holders of Depository Interests representing shares, on a 1 for 1 basis, in the share capital of Symphony International Holdings Limited (the "Company") in respect the Annual General Meeting to be held at Golf Club de Bonmont, Route de Bonmont 31, CH-1275 Cheserex, Switzerland (Tel: 41-22 369-9900) on Wednesday, 27 April 2016 at 9.30 a.m. (local time)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
FORM OF DIRECTION

I/We ______________________________ (Depository Interests holder's name) being a holder of Depository Interests representing shares in the share capital of the Company hereby appoint Capita IRG Trustees Limited as my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting (the "**Meeting**") of the Company to be held on the above date (and at any adjournment thereof) as directed by an X in the spaces below. The complete wording of the resolution may be found in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting.

ORDINARY RESOLUTION	FOR	AGAINST	VOTE WITHHELD
To authorise the Company to make market purchases of its own Shares.			

Dated this __________ day of ______________ 2016

Address ______________________________

Signature ______________________________

Notes

1. To be effective, this Form of Direction and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially or otherwise certified copy of such power or authority, must be deposited at Capita Asset Services, PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 4TU, United Kingdom no later than 8.30 a.m. (BST) on Friday, 22 April 2016.
2. Any alteration made to this Form of Direction must be initialled by the person who signs it.
3. If the appointee is a corporation, this form must be given under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised in writing.
4. In the case of joint holders of Depository Interests, the person whose name appears first in the Register of Depository Interests has the right to attend and vote at the Meeting to the exclusion of all others.
5. The 'Vote Withheld' option is provided to enable you to abstain from voting on the resolution. However, it should be noted that a 'Vote Withheld' is not a vote in law and will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of the votes 'For' and 'Against' the resolution.
6. Please indicate how you wish your votes to be cast by placing an "X" in the box provided. On receipt of this form duly signed, you will be deemed to have authorised Capita IRG Trustees Limited to vote, or to abstain from voting, as per your instructions on your behalf. **If no voting instruction is indicated, Capita IRG Trustees Limited will abstain from voting on the resolution.**
7. Depository Interests may be voted through the CREST Proxy Voting Service in accordance with the procedures set out in the CREST manual.
8. Depository Interest holders wishing to attend the meeting should contact the Depository at Capita IRG Trustees Limited, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 4TU, United Kingdom or by email to custodymgt@capita.co.uk in order to request a Letter of Representation by no later than 8.30 a.m. on Friday, 22 April 2016.

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SYMPHONY INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the British Virgin Islands)

Form of Proxy for use at the Annual General Meeting to be held at Golf Club de Bonmont, Route de Bonmont 31 CH-1275 Cheserex, Switzerland (Tel: 41-22 369-9900) on Wednesday, 27 April 2016 at 9.30 a.m. (local time)

I/We[1] ____

of ____

being the registered holder(s) of ______________ Ordinary shares[2] in the share capital of Symphony International Holdings Limited (the "Company"), HEREBY APPOINT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING[3] or ________ of ______________ as my/our proxy to attend and act for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting (the "Meeting") of the Company to be held at Golf Club de Bonmont, Route de Bonmont 31, CH-1275 Cheserex, Switzerland (Tel: 41-22 369-9900), on Wednesday, 27 April 2016 at 9.30 a.m. (local time) for the purpose of receiving the annual report, which includes the financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2015, and considering and, if thought fit, passing the ordinary resolution as set out in the notice convening the Meeting and at the Meeting (and at any adjournment thereof) to vote for me/us and in my/our name(s) in respect of the resolution as indicated below. The complete wording of the resolution may be found in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting.

ORDINARY RESOLUTION	**FOR[4]**	**AGAINST[4]**	**VOTE WITHHELD[4]**
To authorise the Company to make market purchases of its own Shares.			

Dated this ________ day of ____________ 2016 Signed[6]: ______________________

Notes:

1. Full name(s) and address(es) to be inserted in BLOCK CAPITALS. The names of all joint registered holders should be stated.
2. Please insert the number of shares registered in your name(s) to which this proxy relates. If no number is inserted, this Form of Proxy will be deemed to relate to all the shares of the Company registered in your name(s).
3. If any proxy other than the Chairman of the Meeting is preferred, strike out "THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING" and insert the name and address of the proxy desired in the space provided. If no name is inserted, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING will act as proxy. Any alteration made to this Form of Proxy must be initialled by the person who signs it.
4. **IMPORTANT: IF YOU WISH TO VOTE FOR THE RESOLUTION, PLACE AN 'X' IN THE BOX MARKED "FOR". IF YOU WISH TO VOTE AGAINST THE RESOLUTION, PLACE AN 'X' IN THE BOX MARKED "AGAINST". IF YOU WISH TO WITHHOLD YOUR VOTE ON THE RESOLUTION, PLACE AN 'X' IN THE BOX MARKED "VOTE WITHHELD".** If no direction is given, your proxy may vote or abstain as he/she thinks fit. Your proxy will also be entitled to vote at his/her discretion on any resolution properly put to the Meeting other than those referred to in the Notice convening the Meeting. The 'Vote Withheld' option is provided to enable you to abstain from voting on the resolution. However, it should be noted that a 'Vote Withheld' is not a vote in law and will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of the votes 'For' and 'Against' the resolution.
5. This Form of Proxy must be signed by you or your attorney duly authorized in writing or, in the case of a corporation, must be either executed under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised to sign the same.
6. In the case of joint registered holders of any shares, any one of such persons may vote at the Meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of such shares as if he/she was solely entitled thereto; but if more than one of such joint registered holders be present at the Meeting, either personally or by proxy, that one of the said persons so present whose name stands first on the Register of Members in respect of such shares shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint registered holders.
7. In order to be valid, this Form of Proxy together with the power of attorney (if any) or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy thereof, must be deposited at Capita Asset Services, PXS, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 4TU, United Kingdom no later than 8.30 a.m. (BST) on Monday, 25 April 2016.
8. The proxy need not be a member of the Company but must attend the Meeting in person (whether physically or by telephone dial-in) to represent you.
9. Completion and delivery of the Form of Proxy will not preclude you from attending and voting at the Meeting if you so wish. If you attend and vote at the Meeting, the authority of your proxy will be revoked.

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SYMPHONY INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT 2015