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Executive Summary

"Time value of money" and "Diversification of risk" are the fundamental principles for finance that are required to determine the position of a company. In this report, through using these two principles market growth in aspect to the stock market and share price can be determined. Share related data and dividend regarding "Amalgamated Telecom Holdings Limited and BSP Convertible Notes Limited" have been extracted from the Fiji website. The conceptual data regarding TVM and "diversification of risk" are gathered from several journals and articles. From the entire discussion, it can be found that the future value of ATH is \$ 2.002 and of BCN is \$ 32.34 through using TVM. Diversification of risks has been analyzed as one of the important principles of financial accounting.

This process refers to the implication of mitigation of risks within finance management for the development of an organization for investing on assets. "ATH" Company and "BSP" Company have been determined to have incurred a revenue generation for the growth of these companies. It has been recorded that "ATH" enterprise has been able to implement a revenue generation and hence, an overall growth has been able to generate for the development of this specified organization. On the other hand, this specified business enterprise has incurred an increase within their dividend shares and revenue generation. However, "BSP" Company has been unable to generate a revenue generation and profit shares as this enterprise has failed to do their "diversification of risks".

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Introduction

"Time value of money" and "Diversification of risk" are two crucial principles of finance through which overall financial statistics and financial conditions of any company can be measured. "Time value of money of TVM" is the concept of the worth of money regarding a company can be more than a future "identical sum" due to the earning capacity of the company. At the same point of time, the "Diversification of risk" strategy can be a mixture of investments that are widely used in a variety of ranges in a certain portfolio. On the other hand, this strategy is constructed of several kinds of assets such as average return and "long term return" regarding the minimization of risk for a company. This report highlights TVM and "Diversification of risk" for FIJI stock market companies such as "Amalgamated Telecom Holdings Limited and BSP Convertible Notes Limited" as per the analysis of three years of financial data. Comparison and contrast of financial data regarding these companies can be analyzed in this report.

Findings and Discussion

Time Value of Money

"Time value of money" is the concept wherein an aspect of equal condition and performance, money becomes much valuable at the time of receiving it to the present. Opportunity cost can be illustrated by the consideration of fact in case the investor receives money on a particular day and the investor may invest the money to get a positive amount of return. On the contrary, Johari et al. 2018 cited that the investor may receive the money in any year in future and positive return can be effectively lost from what might be earned in the previous year. TVP can be important for any company due to investment-related decisions. It can be illustrated that one investor can choose any project of "Project A and Project B". Every identical description is the same in the case of both projects rather than the payout of the same amount of money in different periods. In this case, as per the concept of TVP, the money for the minimum period is more positive as it has a higher "present value" (Alikar et al. 2017). TVP can be considered as per these two Fiji companies named, "Amalgamated Telecom Holdings Limited and BSP Convertible Notes Limited" according to the concept of "Discounted cash flow analysis or DCF". This abovementioned strategy can be influential and popular methods for the IT and Automotive companies regarding the valuation of "investment opportunities". This can be an integral part of the "financial planning and risk management activities" as it can be illustrated that the fund

managers have to ensure sufficient funds to the account of employees for pension after retirement.

Amalgamated Telecom Holdings Limited

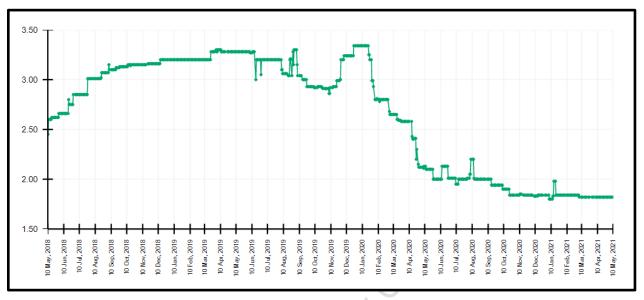


Figure 1: Price History of ATH from 10th May 2018 to 10th May 2021

(Source: Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021)

From the above figure, it can be demonstrated that the share price was \$ 2.50 on 10th May 2018 and the price was increased at a certain rate such as \$ 3.25 on 10th May 2019 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). On a similar note, due to mismanagement and loss of share the share has fluctuated much in the financial year of 2019 and 2020. As a result, it can be observed that the share price has declined at a rate of \$ 2.10 and due to the Covid-19 pandemic; the sales have been falling devastatingly. Therefore, the share price has been decreased to \$ 1.80 in May 2021 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). On the other hand, it can be contrasted that due to the 1800 unit volume trade, the share price is \$ 2.60 due to consideration of \$ 4,680.00 for ATH (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021).

This value has been changed to \$3.28 due to 1487 unit volume trade along with consideration of \$4877.36 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). However, after dramatic fluctuation, the share price has been changed to \$2.13 due to 230 unit volume trade along with \$489.90 consideration (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). At the same time, the value has been changed to \$1.82 due to 139 unit volume trade along with \$252.98 consideration (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). At the same time, in the fiscal year 2018 intermediate it is observed that "dividend per share" \$

0.0250 has been shifted to \$ 0.0200 in the final term and changed up to \$ 0.0250 in the final term of 2019 financial year (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021).

Calculation

From the above graph, it is observed that the present value is \$ 1.82

Interest Rate is 10% (Assumed)

For 3 years the future value will be FV = PV * (1 + r) = 1.82 * (1+10/100) = 2.002

The future value can be estimated in the next year \$ 2.002

BSP Convertible Notes Limited

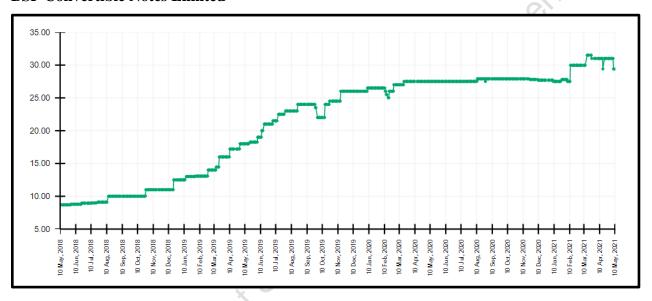


Figure 2: Price History of BCN from 10th May 2018 to 10th May 2021 (Source: Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021)

From the above figure, it can be demonstrated that the share price was \$ 8.00 on 10th May 2018 and the price was increased at a certain rate such as \$ 18.00 on 10th May 2019 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). On a similar note, due to proper management and buying of shares the share has increased exponentially in the financial year of 2019 and 2020. As a result, it can be observed that the share price has declined at a rate of \$ 27.00 and despite the Covid-19 pandemic; the sales have continuously increased for BCN. Therefore, the share price has been decreased to \$ 31.00 in May 2021 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). On the other hand, it can be contrasted that due to 65 unit volume trade, the share price is \$ 8.70 due to consideration of \$ 565.50 for BCN.

This value has been changed to \$18.00 due to 100 unit volume trade along with consideration of \$1800.00 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). However, after an exponential increase, the share

price has been changed to \$ 27.50 due to 100 unit volume trade along with a \$ 2750.00 consideration (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). At the same time, the value has been changed to \$ 29.40 due to 20 unit volume trade along with a \$ 588.00 consideration (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). At the same time, in the fiscal year 2018 intermediate it is observed that "dividend per share" \$ 0.2357 has been shifted to \$ 0.6724 in the final term and decreased to \$ 0.2544 in the intermediate term of the 2019 financial year and has been increased in \$ 0.6572 in the final term (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). However, this value has been decreased to \$ 0.1591 at the intermediate-term of the fiscal year 2020 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021).

Calculation

From the above graph, it is illustrated that the present value is \$ 29.40

Interest Rate is 10% (Assumed)

For 3 years the future value will be FV = PV * (1 + r) = 29.40 * (1+10/100) = 32.34

The future value can be estimated in the next year \$ 32.34

ATH can project towards a capital budgeting by making possibilities to the business owners that need to be flexible enough regarding the "cash flows over time". Discounting over the "present value" and considering the received amount of money gives prefer ability to the ATH in future such as the TVM has been increased to \$ 1.82 to \$ 2.002. On the other hand, in the case of BCN, the TVM has been increased from \$ 29.40 to \$ 32.34. Risk factors, inflation and other potential investment returns along with loan impact can affect the decisions of the business. Through discounting and compounding the company can use this process of comparing the dollars for the company against the future dollar price.

Diversification of risk

The term diversification refers to the financial investment that is insured for the implementation of risk mitigation strategies that are associated with a business organization. Moreover, risk diversification implies an organization's blending of different types of assets that are generally likely to reduce the risks associated with the financial management of a business enterprise. As opined by Zamore *et al.* (2019) application of credits and liabilities for accounting of credits are associated with an effective risk diversification.

Hence, it can be highlighted that the financial accounting of an organization ensures the development of the financial results. Thus, it can be deciphered as an implementation of the

credits and assets generated from the revenue generation of the materials. Thus, it can be highlighted that the financial benefits generated by a company significantly depend on the generation of revenues from them and investment within the organization.

Mehmood *et al.* (2019) stated that the application of risk diversification can be estimated from important accounts such as financial statements of an enterprise. Therefore, an increase in the market capitalization of an organization can be generated from the development of the assets generated from the investment of the money generated from the financial statements. Diversification of risks is significantly associated with the terms of minimizing the challenges within the market to reduce chances of incurring loss for the development of a business. On the other hand, the application of diversification of risks can be utilized for the incurring profits of an organization that are obtained from the dividends and share profits.

Amalgamated Telecom Holdings Limited

This specified company within Fiji is a renowned organization that is used for "telecommunication services". It can be highlighted that this telecommunication services organization has been both hardware and software providing the internet services. Since this specific organization has been developed in the determination of "subsidiaries" for their financial purposes has been led in the distribution of the profit shares determined from the annual financial statement. This specified organization has been successful in flourishing their business in the markets of "Vanuatu", "Papua New Guinea" and "Samoa" and hence an increase since the revenue generation can be determined (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). This organization has incurred a growth in the revenue generation of 681,907,000 dollars in the financial year of 2020 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021).

Therefore, it can be highlighted that this specified telecommunication business enterprise has not incurred a loss and has successfully implied the process of diversification of risks. Hence, it can be estimated that the application of profit shares has led to an increase from the revenue growth from the financial year 2019, 543,074,000 that indicates that in the financial year 2020, profit shares have incurred and this organization has been able to implement their diversification of risks strategies by investing in different types of an asset for growth within this organization. At the same point in time, trading practiced by the business organization has been beneficial, fitting them in buying and selling of assets that have benefited this enterprise in developing better scopes for the development of revenue shares. The security assets generated by this specified

organization have been with security ATH in the first quarter of the financial year 2021 with a trade valuation of 139 and has priced 1.82 dollars in the generation of share revenues (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). Hence, it can be illustrated that the application of trades associated with the investment is made available by this specific organization.

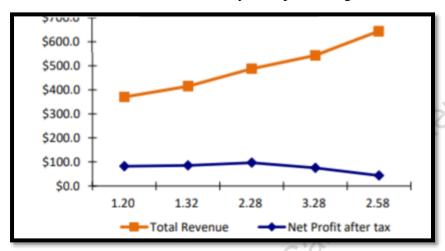


Figure 3: Total Revenue and NIPAT Trend of ATH

(Source: Spx.com.fj, 2021)

The above graph demonstrates that total revenue generated by this specific organization has recorded a low generation of revenue shares in the initial, stage with a total share of profits of 100 dollars. On similar notes, the profit growth within this business enterprise has increased from 300 million dollars to 600 million dollars (Spx.com.fj, 2021). Hence, development within their dividend trends has been evaluated. Thus, it can be highlighted that application of diversification of risks has been beneficial for investing in the development of their share of dividends.

On the other hand, the specific organizations have been implementing dividends per share associated within that has also contributed to the application in the financial year, 2019 with a dividend share of 0.0250 dollars (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). Therefore, it can be stated that the application of shares of profits has been increasing in terms of annual years. As can be estimated the financial, in the year 2018, the share of "dividends" has been "0.200" dollars per share (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). Therefore, from the above discussion, it can be highlighted that application of the diversification of risks can be utilized by this enterprise significantly, and hence, a determination of their investments have been done in different capital shares.

BSP Convertible Notes Limited

This specified organization has been significantly doing their marketing and development within the business within the automotive industry. This mentioned enterprise is comparatively lesser established as it does not acquire any kind of market other than in Fiji (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). Thus, it can be demonstrated that the application of dividends shares and profit revenue generation has been notably higher, and hence, a decrease in the profit has not been required. The dividend shares that have been incurring within this specified organization have been beneficial for their revenue generation as well.

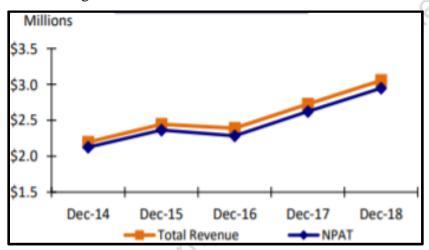


Figure 4: Total Revenue and NIPAT Trend of BNC

(Source: Spx.com.fj, 2021)

The above graph highlights that there has been an increase in the analysis of the current trend of total revenue for the past 5 years. In the financial year 2018, total revenue has increased from \$2.3 million" and increased to "\$ 3.1 million" in the year 2018 (Spx.com.fj, 2021). The dividend shares have estimated an increase within the profit's revenue. Hence, it can be highlighted that the implementation of assets can be made beneficial for investing them in terms of profit shares, and hence, the change in the trends can be highlighted. Diversification of risks can be evaluated using the " $NV=\sigma 2p^{-}\sigma 2$ " where the "n= number of assets".

For this organization, the dividends per share incurred by this enterprise in the financial year, 2020 has been 0.1591 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). The dividend shares of this organization, on similar notes, have incurred a growth in the financial year, 2019. This implies that the application of "diversification of risks" of this organization has been ineffective and thus, the dependability within the assets has grown from other terms. Hence, it can be highlighted that

the risks of a sudden outbreak of COVID-19 across the globe have led this enterprise to incur a loss in revenue profits.

Compare and Contrast

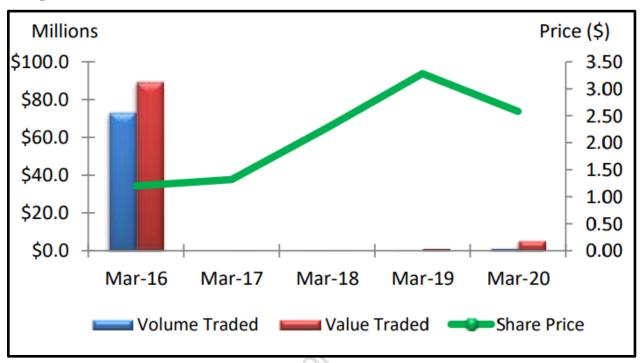


Figure 5: Volume, Value Traded and Share Price Trend for ATH

(Source: Spx.com.fj, 2021)

From the above figure, it can be demonstrated that in March 2016 \$ 70.00 million volume was traded for \$ 3.01 value (Spx.com.fj, 2021). After 2016, the value amount tends to zero for ATH and in March 2020 \$ 1.00 million volume was traded for \$ 0.20 value (Spx.com.fj, 2021). On the other hand, the share price has been increased at a certain rate exponentially from March 2017 to March 2019. At the same time, due to the loss of dividend, the share price has been decreased at a certain rate such as \$ 3.50 to \$ 2.50 (Spx.com.fj, 2021). [Refer to Appendix 1]

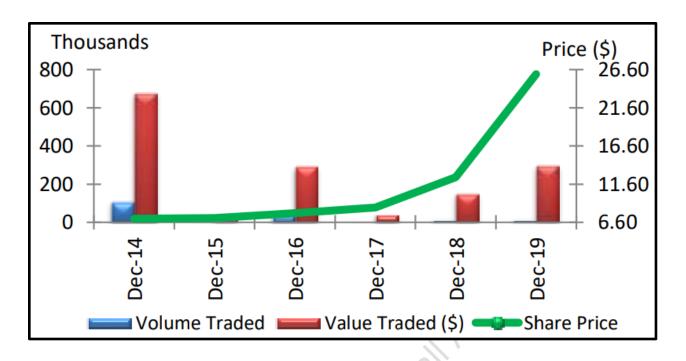


Figure 6: Volume, Value Traded and Share Price Trend for BCN

(Source: Spx.com.fj, 2021)

In contrast, from the above figure, it can be demonstrated that in December 2014 100 thousand volumes was traded for \$ 22.60 value (Spx.com.fj, 2021). After 2014, the value amount tends to decrease for BCN and in December 2016 \$ 10 thousand volume was traded for \$ 12.60 value (Spx.com.fj, 2021). Therefore, the value has fluctuated from 2016 to 2019 in between \$ 7.60 to \$ 12.60 (Spx.com.fj, 2021). On the other hand, the share price has been increased at a constant rate exponentially from December 2017 to December 2019. At the same time, due to an increase in market sales, the share price has been increased at a certain rate such as \$ 12.60 to \$ 26.60 within the financial year 2018 to 2019 (Spx.com.fj, 2021). [Refer to Appendix 2]

In contrast, in the context of ATH, it is observed that "Net profit margin" has decreased from 20.99 to 6.54 within 2018 to 2020 whereas, the "Cash flow per share" has increased from 0.31 to 0.35 within 2018 to 2020 (Spx.com.fj, 2021). In comparison, in the aspect of BCN, the "Net profit margin" has increased from 491.60 to 552.45 within 2018 to 2019 whereas, the "Cash flow per share" has remained constant at 0.14 between 2018 to 2019 (Spx.com.fj, 2021).

As has been highlighted from the above discussion, it has been estimated that the application of their risk diversification has been demonstrated in terms of their revenue generated by both of these organizations. As highlighted by Vuong and Nguyen (2020), risks can be mitigated within accounting and financial management can be analyzed by the implementation of diversification

of risks. The "Amalgamated Telecom Holdings Limited" has recorded to gather revenue shares in the financial year, 2020 and that has been 681,907,000 dollars (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021).

On the other hand, BSP Limited has generated revenue growth of 2,716,502 dollars in 2020 (Marketreports.spx.com.fj, 2021). As it can be evaluated from the statistical reports, ATH Company has been able to develop a better revenue generation compared to that of BJP organization. Therefore, it can be demonstrated that the ATH enterprise has been able to implement the diversification of risks effectively and evaluated their shares in different assets. The dividend analysis has been comparable on similar terms that imply the application of their strategies for the development of risk diversification. ATH enterprise has incurred a dividend share in a financial year, 2019 0.0250 and on contrary, BSP in the financial year, 2020 has incurred a share of 0.159. Thus, it can be estimated that the ATH Company has been able to incorporate a share of dividends and has been able to develop an increase within.

The trade history of both these organizations has been able to develop a share of trades and hence, development within the business thus has been estimated. Both of these business enterprises, however, have recorded growth within the change in the dividend shares. Thus, it can be highlighted that the ATH enterprise has been able to generate better dividend rates and revenue generation than that of BSP. Hence, it can be estimated that ATH has been able to implement the diversification of risks for development within their business enterprise.

Conclusion

Based on the above discussion, it can be determined that financial principles such as "time value of money" and "diversification of risks" for the acquisition of accounting and financial reports for evaluation of financial statements of ATH and BSP have been highlighted. Within the FIJI market, it has been highlighted that application within the stock market, financial reporting have been demonstrated. Opportunity cost has been made applicable in terms of receiving from investors to acquire a return of financial. The share prices of both the companies have been highlighted to have fluctuated and hence, development has been determined within the ATH Company. Overall calculation over TVM estimates the future value of ATH is \$ 2.002 and of BCN is \$ 32.34.

Diversification of risks has been analyzed as one of the important principles of financial accounting. The rate of interest of the ATH enterprise has been highlighted to be 10%. The

interest received by ATH has incurred from 2845000 dollars. Therefore, it can be highlighted that principles of financial management have been more applicable in the case of ATH Company than that of BSP Limited Company. The given degree of both these organizations has incurred a perie.
principles.

Residundent Half profit in the last 5 financial years. However, it has been highlighted that ATH has experienced

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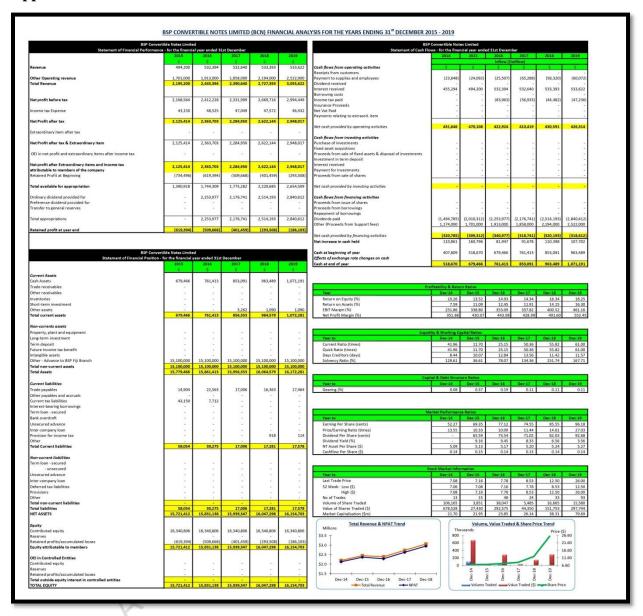
Appendices:

Appendix 1: Financial Statement of ATH

| | ed Telecom Holdi | | | | | | ted Telecom Holdin | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Statement of Financial Perfo | ormance - for the 2016 | inancial year en 2017 | ded 31st March 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Statement of Cash Flo | ws - for the financi 2016 | al year ended 3: 2017 | 1st March 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Revenue | \$ 356.211.000 | \$ 394,702,000 | \$ 460,416,000 | \$ 523.950.000 | \$ 662,927,000 | Cash flows from operating activities | S | 5 | Inflows/Outflow | s S | S |
| Other Operating revenue | 13,799,000 | 20,018,000 | 26,914,000 | 19,395,000 | 18,980,000 | Receipts from customers Payment to supplies and employess | 350,895,000 (234,508,000) | 370,380,000 (218,567,000) | 473,872,000 (315,203,000) | 544,591,000 (369,435,000) | 717,253,00 (518,152,00 |
| Total Revenue | 370,010,000 | 414,720,000 | 487,330,000 | 543,345,000 | 643,947,000 | Dividend received | - | | | 267,000 | |
| | | | | | | Interest received Borrowing costs (Interest paid) | 3,798,000 (1,998,000) | 3,341,000 (3,307,000) | 2,721,000 (8,563,000) | 3,021,000 (11,068,000) | 2,845,00 |
| Net profit before tax | 91,559,000 | 108,556,000 | 120,392,000 | 102,573,000 | 70,416,000 | Income tax paid Royalty Proceeds | (12,642,000) | (18,266,000) | (22,813,000) | (27,026,000) | (32,200,00 |
| Income tax Expense | 9,733,000 | 23,290,000 | 23,744,000 | 27,549,000 | 27,062,000 | Tax on undistributed profits paid Payments relating to extraord. item | (539,000) | (991,000) | (186,000) | | |
| Net Profit after tax | 81,826,000 | 85,266,000 | 96,648,000 | 75,024,000 | 43,354,000 | | | | | _ | |
| Extraordinary item after tax | | | | | | Net cash provided by operating activities | 105,006,000 | 132,590,000 | 129,828,000 | 140,350,000 | 148,024,00 |
| Net Profit after tax & Extraordinary item | 81,826,000 | 85,266,000 | 96,648,000 | 75,024,000 | 43,354,000 | Cash flows from investing activities Fixed asset acquistions | (41,267,000) | (53,033,000) | (79,680,000) | (150,472,000) | (124,385,00 |
| OEI in net profit and extraordinary items after income tax | (25,101,000) | (31,044,000) | (31,722,000) | 897,000 | (6,751,000) | Payment for business acquisition Proceeds from sale of fixed assets | (14,638,000) 476,000 | (74,956,000) 653,000 | 5,026,000 | 676,000 | 1,927,00 |
| | (25,101,000) | (31,044,000) | (31,722,000) | 897,000 | (6,751,000) | Payment for Held-to-maturity investments | (2,427,000) | 2,280,000 | (9,068,000) | 676,000 | 1,927,00 |
| Net profit after Extraord, items and Income tax attributable to members of the company | 56,725,000 | 54,222,000 | 64,926,000 | 75,921,000 | 36,603,000 | Interest received Payment for Intangibles | (604,000) | (1,135,000) | (1,293,000) | (504,000) | (4,021,00 |
| Retained Profit at Beginning 1% Transitional tax on undistributed profits | 85,960,000 662,000 | 108,255,000 394,000 | 136,757,000 | 176,150,000 | 208,004,000 | Redemption of Held-to-maturity investments Acquisition of subsidiary companies, net of cash acquired | 860,000 | 4,000,000 | 7,930,000 | 20,767,000 (92,361,000) | 10,790,00 |
| Increase (Decrease) in equity/non-controlling interests Other Comprehensive Income | - 002,000 | 334,000 | 130,000 | - 0 | 3 | Other | 2,377,000 | (45,200,000) | 2,654,000 | (32,302,000) | |
| Adjustments for share of profit from associate | | 14. | 2, | | | Net cash provided by investing activities | (55,223,000) | (167,391,000) | (74,431,000) | (221,894,000) | (115,689,00 |
| Total available for appropriation | 142,023,000 | 162,083,000 | 201,545,000 | 176,150,000 | 208,004,000 | Cash flows from financing activities | | | | CHECK IN | |
| Ordinary dividend provided for Preference dividend provided for | 33,768,000 | 25,326,000 | 18,995,000 | 10,553,000 | 2,060,000 | Dividends paid Repayment of borrowings & Finance Lease | (35,676,000) (20,618,000) | (53,967,000) 107,821,000 | (36,484,000) (21,962,000) | (41,923,000) (52,527,000) | (39,437,00 |
| Transfer to general reserves | - | - | - | 42.407.000 | | Proceeds from borrowings | (20,020,000) | | ,22,502,000) | 191,301,000 | 67,904,00 |
| Other Comprehensive Income Total appropriations | 33,768,000 | 25,326,000 | 18,995,000 | 42,407,000 52,960,000 | 14,271,000 16,331,000 | Payment of lease liabilities Intercompany Loans (net) | | | | (3,542,000) | (4,765,00 |
| Retained profit at year end | 108,255,000 | 136,757,000 | 182,550,000 | 208,004,000 | 224,335,000 | Net cash provided by financing activities | (56,294,000) | 53,854,000 | (58,446,000) | 93,309,000 | (23,421,00 |
| | | | | | | Net increase (decrease) in cash held | -6511000 | 19053000 | (3,049,000) | 11,765,000 | 8,914,00 |
| | | | | | | Cash at beginning of year | 30,718,000 | 23,238,000 | 52,138,000 | 48,791,000 | 61,499,00 |
| | ed Telecom Holdi sition - for the fin | | d 31st March | | | Effects of exchange rate changes on cash Addition in cash from acquisition of shares in subsidiary | (989,000) 20,000 | 74,000 9.773.000 | (298,000) | 943,000 | (391,00 |
| Statement of Financial Po | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Cash at end of year | 23,238,000 | 52,138,000 | 48,791,000 | 61,499,000 | 70,022,00 |
| Current Assets | Ş | ş | Ş | Ş | S | | | | | | |
| Cash Assets Trade receivables | 25,466,000 42,672,000 | 46,745,000 47,947,000 | 48,283,000 49,119,000 | 80,276,000 103 929 000 | 92,223,000 102,717,000 | Profit | tability & Raturn R | tios | | | |
| Other receivables | 21,097,000 | 17,953,000 | 21,451,000 | 16,958,000 | 15,938,000 | Year to | Mar-16 | Mar-17 | Mar-18 | Mar-19 | Mar-20 |
| Inventories Short-term investment (Held-to-maturity investments) | 11,799,000 26,447,000 | 18,537,000 33,526,000 | 23,903,000 47,534,000 | 36,790,000 30,778,000 | 37,808,000 19,988,000 | Return on Equity (%) Return on Assets (%) | 32.41 23.67 | 35.09 20.41 | 27.75 21.57 | 16.33 10.93 | 9.3 |
| Other assets Total current assets | 4,201,000 | 6,236,000 170,944,000 | 20,065,000 | 34,959,000 | 34,862,000 | EBIT Margin (%) Net Profit Margin (%) | 25.51 22.97 | 27.50 | 27.39 | 21.26 | 13.6 |
| | 131,002,000 | 170,514,000 | 210,333,000 | 303,030,000 | 303,330,000 | react route wangin (10) | 22.57 | 21.00 | 20.55 | 24.32 | 0 |
| Non-currents assets Property, plant and equipment | 268,880,000 | 324,957,000 | 357,437,000 | 563,465,000 | 622,872,000 | Year to Liquidity | & Working Capita Mar-16 | Ratios Mar-17 | Mar-18 | Mar-19 | Mar-20 |
| Long-term investment Term deposit | 30,989,000 | 23,056,000 | 9,000,000 | 2,797,000 | 3,116,000 | Current Ratio (times) Quick Ratio (times) | 0.76 0.71 | 0.62 0.55 | 0.85 0.76 | 0.98 0.92 | 1. 0. |
| Deferred Tax Assets | 8,277,000 | 5,220,000 | 4,678,000 | 8,849,000 | 11,339,000 | Inventory turnover (times) | 13.64 | 26.02 | 21.70 | 17.27 | 17. |
| Intangible assets Right of use assets | 27,054,000 | 31,056,000 | 29,742,000 | 207,445,000 44,452,000 | 187,563,000 75,020,000 | Days Stock Held (days) Days Debtors (days) | 38 | 42 | 38 | 53 | |
| Other Total non-current assets | 335,200,000 | 80,080,000 464,369,000 | 78,235,000 479,092,000 | 2,586,000 829,594,000 | 2,984,000 902,894,000 | Days Creditors (days) Solvency Ratio | 0.58 | 62 0.38 | 55 0.44 | 79 0.22 | 0. |
| Total Assets | 466,882,000 | 635,313,000 | 689,447,000 | 1,133,284,000 | 1,206,430,000 | | D D-la Chambar | 2-4 | | | |
| | | | | | | Year to | Mar-16 | Mar-17 | Mar-18 | Mar-19 | Mar-20 |
| Current liabilities Trade payables | 68.669.000 | 64.702.000 | 68.911.000 | 159.285.000 | 144.439.000 | Net Debt to Equity (%) Gearing (%) | 5.11 95.11 | 42.54 131.14 | 30.70 107.07 | 56.15 267.27 | 60. 265. |
| Other payables and accruals Current tax liabilities | 45,926,000 1.950.000 | 43,387,000 3.513.000 | 44,358,000 3.035.000 | 44,761,000 5.937.000 | 42,677,000 3,601,000 | Debt to Gross Cashflow (yrs) | 95.11 0.30 | 1.29 | 1.18 | 2.41 | 2. |
| Interest-bearing borrowings | - | | | - | - | Mari | cet Performance Ri | itios | | | |
| Term Ioan - secured Bank overdraft | 16,654,000 2,979,000 | 130,158,000 787,000 | 82,358,000 4,492,000 | 22,886,000 18,701,000 | 40,411,000 22,201,000 | Year to Earning Per Share (cents) | Mar-16 13.44 | Mar-17 12.85 | Mar-18 22.90 | Mar-19 17.77 | Mar-20 10.2 |
| Unsecured advance | 2,313,000 | 707,000 | ., 152,000 | 22,702,000 | 22,204,000 | Price/Earning Ratio (times) Dividend Per Share (cents) | 8.93 | 10.28 | 9.96 | 18.45 | 25.1 |
| Inter-company loan Provisions | 29,115,000 | 28,075,000 | 25,444,000 | 19,323,000 | 7,666,000 | Dividend Yield (%) | 8.00 6.67 | 6.00 4.55 | 4.50 1.97 | 2.50 0.76 | 0.0 |
| Other (e-value in circulation & IRU Lease) Lease Liabilities | 7,295,000 | 6,442,000 | 20,252,000 | 34,959,000 4,451,000 | 34,862,000 5,044,000 | NT Asset Per Share (\$) Cashflow Per Share (\$) | 0.44 0.25 | 0.50 0.31 | 0.75 0.31 | 0.60 0.33 | 0.6 |
| Total Current liabilities | 172,588,000 | 277,064,000 | 248,850,000 | 310,303,000 | 300,901,000 | - | k Market Informat | ion | | | |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | | | Year to | Mar-16 | Mar-17 | Mar-18 | Mar-19 | Mar-20 |
| Term loan - secured - unsecured | 11,525,000 7,198,000 | 30,401,000 9,812,000 | 65,405,000 751,000 | 290,222,000 6,485,000 | 307,176,000 2,585,000 | Last Sale Price 52 Week: Low (\$) | 1.20 | 1.32 | 2.28 1.32 | 3.28 2.28 | 2.5 |
| Unsecured advance Inter-company loan | | | | 2 | | High (\$) | 1.25 121 | 1.32 111 | 2.30 183 | 3.28 156 | 3.3 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 18,884,000 | 19,244,000 | 20,090,000 | 34,180,000 | 32,520,000 | Volume of Share Traded | 73,336,011 | 179,408 | 257,833 | 467,537 | 1,901,30 |
| Provisions Other (Trade & Other Payables, Deferred Income & IRU Lease) | 4,207,000 | 2,234,000 4,077,000 | 2,002,000 4,016,000 | 583,000 3,890,000 | 183,000 40,757,000 | Value of Shares Traded (\$) Market Capitalisation (\$m) | 89,439,175 506.53 | 207,558 557.18 | 448,815 962.40 | 1,418,635 1,384.50 | 5,713,83 1,089. |
| Lease Liabilities Total non-current liabilities | 41,814,000 | 65,768,000 | 92,264,000 | 28,089,000 363,449,000 | 56,262,000 439,483,000 | | | Volume | Value Traded 2 | Share Price Tre | |
| Total liabilities NET ASSETS | 214,402,000 | 342,832,000 | 341,114,000 | 673,752,000 | 740,384,000 466,046,000 | Sydun Total Revenue & NPAT Trend | Million | | e rraded & | Same Pice In | Price (\$) |
| 2000.000 0 18 no | 252,480,000 | 292,481,000 | 348,333,000 | 459,532,000 | 466,046,000 | \$600.0 | \$100.0 | | | ^ | 3.50 3.00 |
| Equity Contributed equity | 105,526,000 | 107,600,000 | 107,600,000 | 107,600,000 | 107,600,000 | \$500.0 \$400.0 | \$80.0 | | | | - 2.50 |
| Reserves Foreign Currency translation reserve | 2,074,000 | (1.360.000) | (923,000) | (284 000) | (5.519.000) | \$300.0 | \$60.0 \$40.0 | | | | - 2.00 - 1.50 |
| Retained profits/accumulated losses | 108,255,000 | 136,757,000 | 182,550,000 | 208,004,000 | 224,335,000 | \$200.0 | \$20.0 | | | | 1.00 |
| Equity attributable to members | 213,938,000 | 242,997,000 | 289,227,000 | 315,320,000 | 326,416,000 | \$100.0 - | \$0.0 | | | | 0.50 |
| OEI in Controlled Entities Contributed equity | 38.542,000 | 49,484,000 | 59,106,000 | 144.212.000 | 139,630,000 | \$0.0 | - | | | Mar-19 Ma | |
| Reserves | 30,342,000 | 49,464,000 | - 59,106,000 | 144,212,000 | 139,030,000 | 1.20 1.32 2.28 3.28 2.58 ——Total Revenue ——Net Profit after tax | | Volume Tr | aded Value | Traded S | nare Price |
| Retained profits/accumulated losses Total outside equity interest in controlled entities | 38,542,000 | 49,484,000 | 59,106,000 | 144,212,000 | 139,630,000 | Total neverse Tree Profit after tax | | | | | |

(Source: Spx.com.fj, 2021)

Appendix 2: Financial Statement of BCN



(Source: Spx.com.fj, 2021)