



A stylized, light-colored outline map of Southeast Asia is centered on the right side of the page. The map includes major landmasses like Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula. The background of the entire page features a large, faint, light-blue circular graphic with several overlapping arcs, creating a globe-like effect.

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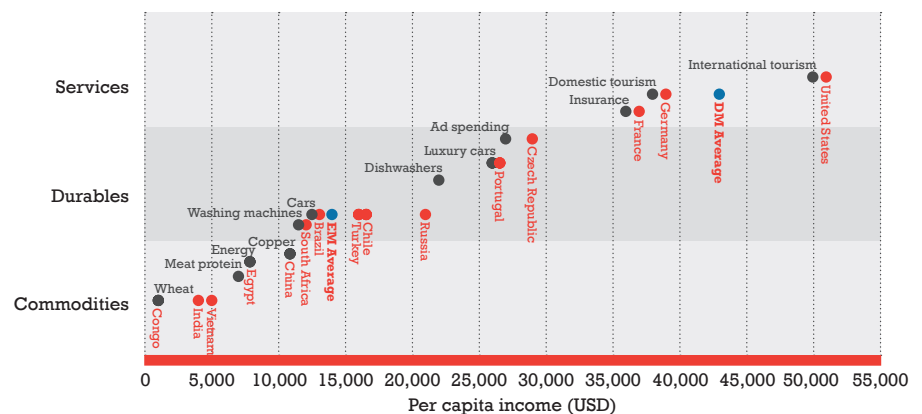
CORPORATE PROFILE

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 education and 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 investment opportunities that have strong potential to increase in value, and that are less susceptible to economic cycles, which may be due to a sector-based competitive advantage, a focus on a particular demographic, or a defensive characteristic. Our focus is to create enduring business partnerships with strong management teams and talented entrepreneurs to generate value for shareholders over the long term.

Our business is structured as a permanent capital vehicle to provide flexibility and where necessary, to take a long-term view of our investments. As a consequence, and

Roadmap to Consumer-based Trends in the Emerging Markets



Source: UBS: *Riding a New Wave*, August 2016.

in contrast to traditional private equity firms, our decisions on investing and divesting are not influenced by restricted time frames. We believe that comprehensive analysis and a conservative investment approach will benefit investors seeking exposure to Asia.

Typically, we invest in businesses that require growth capital for later-stage development and expansion, management buy-outs/buy-ins, leveraged buy-outs, 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.



GROWING WITH THE RISE OF ASIA

ASIA'S INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION HAS OCCURED 10 TIMES FASTER THAN BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

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

Both rising incomes and the number of people in the middle class continue to expand at a rapid pace in Asia. Overall the Asian middle class has seen real income growth of up to 80% from 1988 to 2008¹. By 2020, the middle class across Southeast Asia, China, and India is expected to reach 1.94 billion people up from 1.20 billion in 2012, which represents an increase of 61.7% over 8 years². As a result, it is forecast that the Asian middle class will comprise more than half of the world's total middle-class population by 2020². Asia's increasingly affluent consumers are becoming more aspirational and seeking higher standards of living and education. For example, consumers seek better quality healthcare, increased travel in the region, a greater variety of

leisure activities, better education and high quality residential and vacation properties.

Growing economic integration within Asia is also influencing travel and inter-regional business. For example, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations ("ASEAN")³ created a new economic union at the end of 2015 called the ASEAN Economic Community ("AEC"), which is forecast to have 622 million people with consumer expenditure measuring US\$1.5 trillion⁴. Through 2019, the AEC is expected to grow at 5.6%, and by 2050 become the world's fourth largest economy⁵.

The hospitality and leisure industries are 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 4.7% from 2015-2035. The region is also expected to dominate the top rankings for air passenger volumes by 2035 when China, India, Indonesia, and Japan expect to achieve global rankings of one, three, five, and seven, respectively⁶.

Asia is industrializing at the fastest rate in history, and this is driving urbanisation. As a comparison, Britain took roughly 150 years to double output per person during its Industrial Revolution whereas China and India achieved this in 12 and 16 years⁷, respectively, in modern times. The Asia-based industrial revolution has occurred 10 times faster than Britain's did. As a result of these changes, Asia's urbanization rate is estimated to increase from 36% in 2013 to 44% by 2030 and is likely to attract 555 million people by 2030 and represent 85% of GDP⁷ in the Asia-Pacific region. By 2025, Asia's cities could have more than half of the world's urban population⁷.

Urbanisation and other demographic changes, such as a growing population, aging and incidence of lifestyle diseases, are driving demand for healthcare services. 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 disease⁸. In

the Asia-Pacific region, the diabetic population will increase by 123.5 million between 2015 and 2040 to reach a total of 355 million, which is significantly larger than North America's projected diabetic population of 60.5 million in 2040⁹. The number of people suffering from cardiovascular disease in China and India alone is expected to increase by 29 million between 2011 and 2030¹⁰. Aging populations are also contributing to healthcare needs. The number of people in the geriatric population is expected to grow at an annual rate of between 3.0% and 5.0% across most Asian countries¹¹ for the foreseeable future. These and other factors are expected to contribute to medical expenditure per person in Asia doubling between 2015 and 2020 and reaching parity with the US¹².

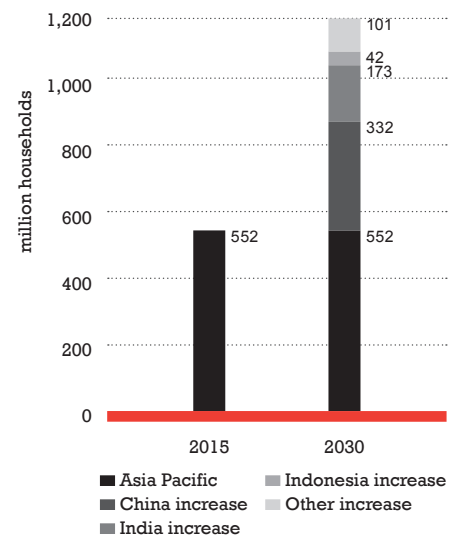
Symphony's portfolio provides exposure to businesses that cater to growing consumer affluence, changing demographics, and

new economic opportunities in Asia. At 31 December 2016, our portfolio companies collectively managed, operated or partnered in the following:

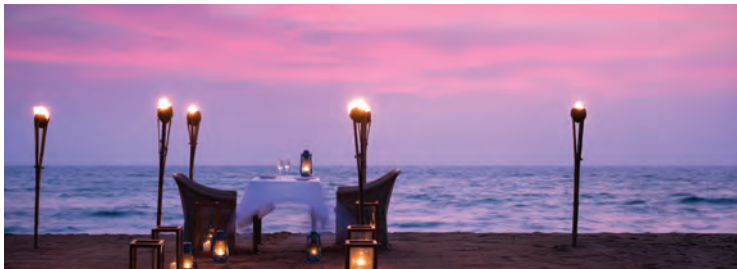
- 10,000 hospital beds in 52 hospitals;
- 44 nursing homes and healthcare related facilities;
- 1,996 restaurants;
- 19,776 hotel rooms in 155 hotels and serviced suites;
- 353 retail outlets
- 27,500 square meters of prime commercial and office space;
- 1.0 million square meters of land being developed and / or held for development purposes.

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

Asia-Pacific's Consuming class



Source: McKinsey & Company: *No Ordinary Disruption: The Forces Reshaping Asia*, September 2015.



¹ Milanovic, Branko. *Harvard Business Review: Why the Global 1% and the Asian Middle Class Have Gained the Most from Globalization*, May, 2016.

² Leggett, Regan James. *Nielsen: Asean 2015*, 2014.

³ ASEAN is comprised of 10 countries including Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

⁴ Stone, Andrew. *Future Ready Singapore: Inside ASEAN's Four Largest Markets*, 7 January 2016.

⁵ Asian Correspondent: *Will the Fledgling ASEAN Economic Community Succeed?*, 11 January 2016.

⁶ IATA: *IATA Forecasts Passenger Demand to Double Over 20 Years*, 18 October 2016.

⁷ McKinsey Global Institute: *No Ordinary Disruption: The Forces Reshaping Asia*, September 2015.

⁸ The Century Foundation: *Diseases of Affluence and US Global Health Priorities*, 6 September 2013.

⁹ International Diabetes Federation: *IDF Diabetes Atlas 2015*, 2015.

¹⁰ Bank of America Merrill Lynch: *Emerging Market Hospitals: EM Private Hospital Market to Triple by 2020*, 2015.

¹¹ Nomura: *Asia Healthcare*, 11 November 2016.

¹² DBS: *Imagining Asia 2020*, 2014.



HEALTHCARE

HEALTHCARE SPENDING IN ASIA IS FORECAST TO GROW ANNUALLY AT 9.2% TO 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 are driven by urbanisation and lifestyle changes, India and China for example have seen average life expectancy increase by approximately nine years from 1990 to 2015¹³. 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 annually at 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 US¹⁴. We believe our investments in this sector are well positioned to cater to this growing demand for healthcare services in the region.

Symphony has two primary healthcare-related investments: IHH Healthcare Berhad ("IHH") and Parkway Life Real Estate Investment Trust ("PREIT"). IHH is the second largest healthcare provider in the world by market capitalisation (and the largest in Asia) and PREIT is one of Asia's largest healthcare REITs by asset size. Together, these investments provide exposure to 52 hospitals with over 10,000 licensed beds (predominantly in Asia), 40 nursing home-related assets, one pharmaceutical and manufacturing

facility, medical suites in Malaysia, as well as medical schools and other ancillary operations that include clinics and other operations. Aside from these two primary healthcare investments, Symphony recently invested in a diversified portfolio of listed healthcare services companies during the year, which provides a diversified exposure to the sector.

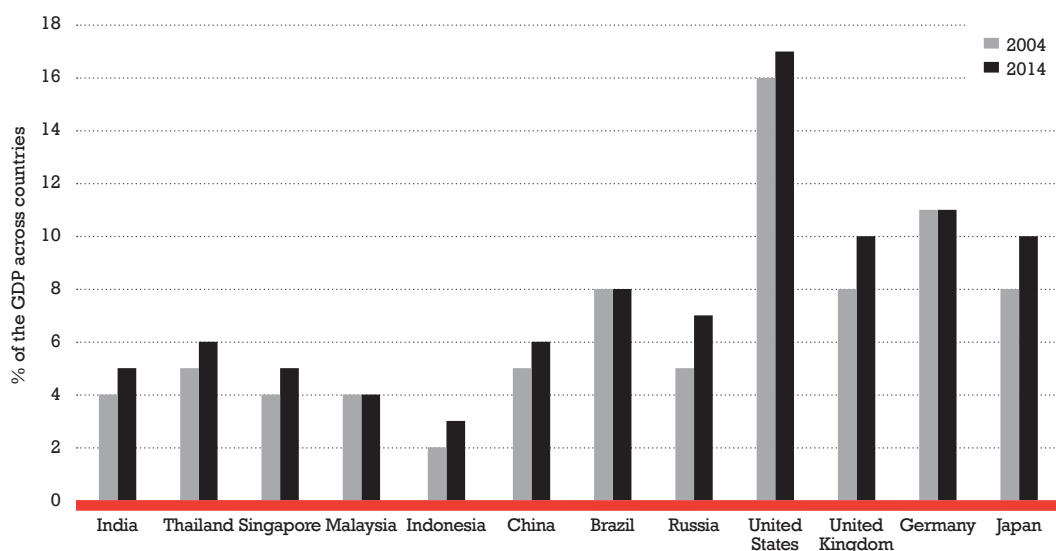
IHH continued its expansion both organically and inorganically during 2016. In Chengdu, China, IHH formalized its lease agreement with Perennial International Health and Medical Hub for a 350 bed tertiary hospital scheduled to open in the second half of 2017. Also in China, it entered into a land contract for a 35,754 square meter site to build a 450 bed multi-specialty tertiary hospital expected to open in 2020 in Shanghai. In Myanmar, the hospital operator broke ground on a new 250-bed hospital, which represents its first international hospital in the country. IHH also acquired Tokuda Hospital and City Clinic in Bulgaria, which provide a total of 750 beds and four medical centres to its portfolio. 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 acquired a new facility and continued its asset-recycling program

to rebalance and strengthen its portfolio in 2016. In March 2016, PREIT announced the acquisition of a nursing home facility in Hokkaido, Japan that provides an attractive yield. In December, PREIT divested four nursing homes in the Osaka prefecture in Japan at a premium to purchase price as part of PREIT's strategic intent to rebalance and enhance the overall resiliency of its Japan portfolio. Symphony receives 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 asset-light models, which are less capital-intensive.

Symphony's healthcare assets are uniquely positioned to benefit from the growing demand for related services and infrastructure. Our investment management team has invested in Asian healthcare for over 21 years and is familiar with IHH's businesses, some components of which were investee companies of Symphony and / or other investment vehicles that the management team was previously involved. We 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.

Healthcare Spending as a % of GDP, Select Countries, 2004 & 2014



Healthcare spending as a percentage of GDP is higher in more developed countries

Source: Nomura: *Asia Healthcare*, 11 November 2016



13 Vizhub: *Life Expectancy & Probability of Death*, <http://vizhub.healthdata.org>, 2017.

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



HOSPITALITY



INCREASING DISPOSABLE INCOME AND GROWING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ASIA IS DRIVING TRAVEL AND HOSPITALITY RELATED SERVICES

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 2016, MINT owned or operated 1,996 restaurants and 155 hotels and serviced suites, in addition to retail, property development, contract manufacturing, and other leisure related businesses.

During 2016, 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, Australia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and Latin America. The total number of hotel rooms managed or operated outside of Thailand increased from 77% to 79% of total room stock during 2016. Early in 2016, MINT completed the largest ever hospitality deal in Portugal with the acquisition of the iconic Tivoli Hotels & Resorts acquiring 14 hotel properties across Portugal and Brazil.

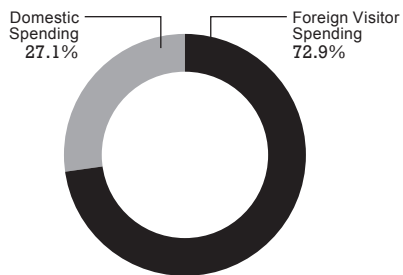
During the first four months of 2016, MINT announced the development of two Oaks hotels in India in Neemrana and Bodhgaya, the development of Anantara Ubud in Bali, and Anantara Jebel Dhanna and Avani Jebel Dhanna in the UAE. In May, MINT acquired eight hotels in southern Africa. In June, MINT signed two hotel management agreements, one each in Thailand and the United Arab Emirates. In July, MINT signed a management agreement to rebrand two hotels under its AVANI brand in Khon Kaen, Thailand and Dubai, UAE. In November, MINT announced three new hotel openings under the Anantara brand in Sri Lanka and Oman. These hotel additions not only bolster MINT's international presence, but also affirm the flagship Anantara brand as one of the world's leading luxury hospitality brands. The Anantara brand continued to receive several awards & accolades from a variety of international industry and media organizations.

The increasing disposable income and growing international and interregional

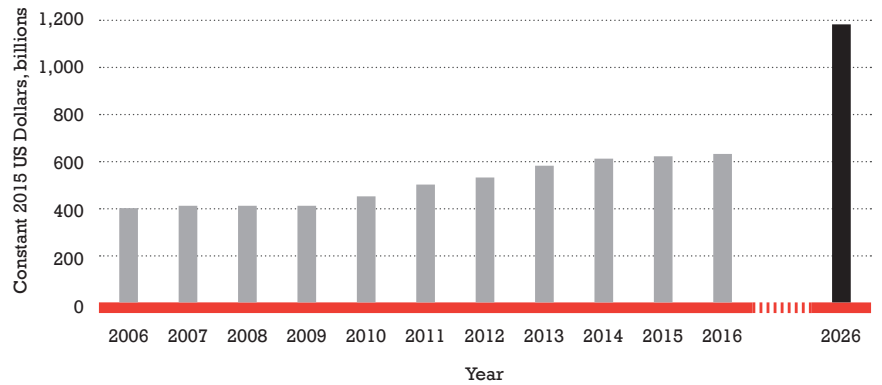
trade in Asia is driving travel and the demand for hospitality and leisure related services in Asia. Travel and tourism in the Asia Pacific region directly contributed US\$635.9 billion to GDP (2.7% of GDP) in 2015 and is expected to increase by 5.0% annually to US\$1.2 trillion by 2026 (3.1% of GDP)¹⁵. MINT is strongly positioned to benefit from rising incomes, growing leisure travel and inter-regional business in Asia.

Our investment management team has been associated with MINT for over 25 years and is not only familiar with its businesses but also has an excellent relationship with its management. While we work independently to identify investment opportunities in this sector, our relationship with MINT is very useful in identifying new opportunities and executing investment strategies in the hospitality and leisure related sectors.

Foreign Visitor Spending Segmentation, 2016



Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in Asia Pacific



Source: World Travel & Tourism Council: *Travel & Tourism Economic Impact Asia Pacific*, 2016.



LIFESTYLE



CONSUMPTION SPENDING, WHICH BENEFITS BUSINESSES IN THE LIFESTYLE SECTOR, CONTINUES TO ACCELERATE AS MANY ASIAN ECONOMIES TRANSITION FROM CAPITAL INTENSIVE AND EXPORT LED GROWTH TO ONE DRIVEN BY DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

Asia's growing middle and upper classes are driving demand for goods and services offered by businesses 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. It is estimated that 38% of consumption growth globally from 2015 to 2030 will be driven by Asia¹⁶.

Symphony has been exploring opportunities in the education sector for sometime and in December 2016 it made its first investment in this sector. Education is a key lifestyle sector that is also correlated with rising incomes. The demand for international education, in particular for an English-medium education, has grown exponentially across the developing world including Southeast Asia. Of the 7,520 English-medium schools and 3.8 million students globally, 55.6% and 60.5%, respectively,

are in Asia¹⁷ generating US\$18.9 billion in fee income¹⁸. By 2024, Asia is forecast to have 7,000 international schools and over 5.5 million students¹⁹, which will represent an increase of 67% and 139%, respectively, from 2015.

Symphony's investments in the lifestyle sector include C Larsen Singapore Pte. Limited ("C Larsen"), the Wine Connection Group ("WCG") and more recently, the Christian Liaigre Group ("CLG") and WCIB International Co. Ltd. ("WCIB").

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, Herman Miller, Minotti, Bulthaup Kitchens amongst others. C Larsen is also a franchisee of the Clinton Street Baking Company, a renowned bakery and F&B concept located in New York City's Lower East

Side. C Larsen opened its second Clinton Street Baking Company outlet in the fourth quarter of 2016.

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, Thailand and Malaysia to 76 at the end of 2016. WCG continues to explore new store openings in the region and increase operational efficiency.

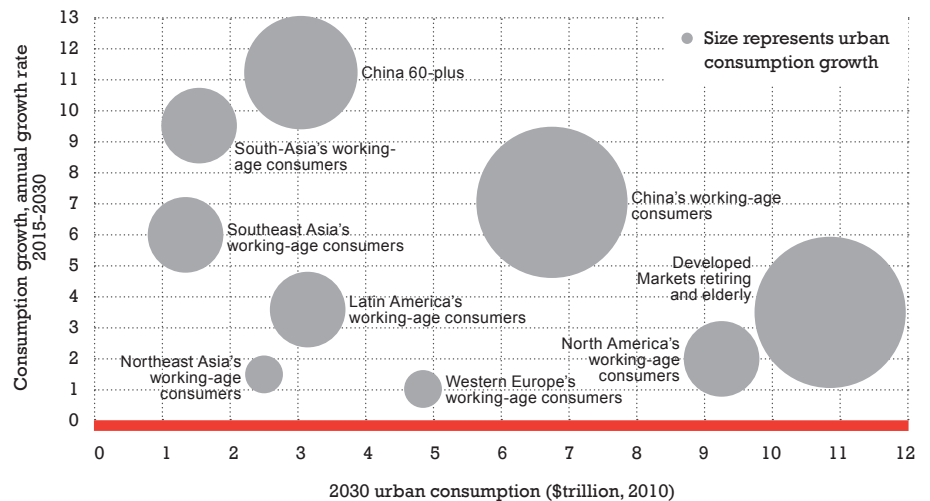
In June 2016, Symphony, together with Navis Capital Partners and the management of business, acquired CLG. The Liaigre brand is synonymous with discreet luxury, and has become one of the most sought-after luxury brands. CLG has a strong intellectual property portfolio and offers a range of bespoke furniture, lighting, fabric and leather, interior design, and accessories through a network of

26 showrooms in 11 countries across Europe, the US and Asia.

In December 2016, Symphony entered the education sector with an investment in WCIB, a joint venture company with established Thai partners. WCIB will build and operate Wellington College International Bangkok, the fifth international addition to the Wellington College family of schools. The school will be a co-educational institution that will cater to over 1,500 students in central Bangkok when fully completed. WCIB also has an option to further develop additional schools under the Wellington College name in Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. Wellington College is located in Crowthorne, Berkshire and is one of the most respected schools in the United Kingdom and the Wellington College brand has become synonymous with the highest possible standards of education. The defensive and growth characteristics of the education sector, as well as the Wellington brand, make WCIB a strong fit in Symphony's portfolio.

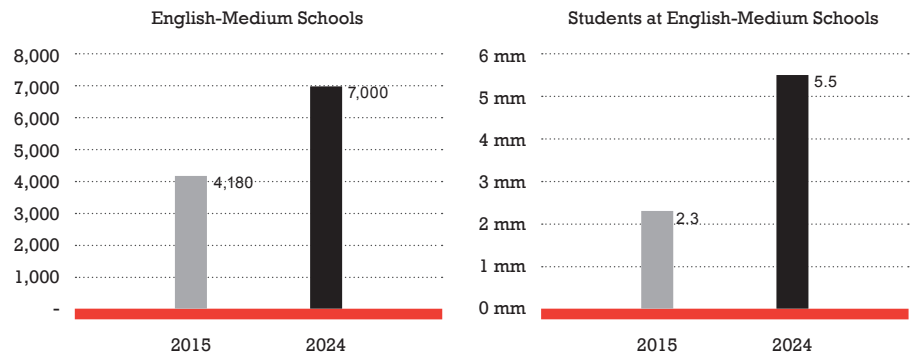
WCG, C Larsen, CLG and WCIB are well placed to benefit from the economic development, rising incomes and increasing aspirations of the middle and upper classes in Asia. The investment management team believes there is considerable opportunity to create value for shareholders in this sector, particularly by increasing exposure to education over the long-term.

Consumption Growth Focused on Asia, 2015-2030



Source: McKinsey Global Institute: *Urban World: The Global Consumers to Watch*, April 2016.

Asia-based English-medium School Growth, 2015-2024



Source: ISC Research, Symphony estimates.

16 McKinsey Global Institute: *Urban world: The Global Consumers to Watch*, April 2016.

17 ISC Research: *Thailand Market Intelligence Report 2014-2015*, 2015.

18 Duncan, Katie. *The Pie News: Rise of international schools generating US\$36bn in fees*, <https://thepienews.com/news/rise-of-international-schools-generating-36billion-fees>, July 25, 2014.

19 Maxwell, Daniel. *Asian Correspondent: High demand drives massive growth of international education in Asia*, <https://asiancorrespondent.com/2015/01/demand-drives-massive-growth-of-international-education-in-asia>, January 25, 2016.



REAL ESTATE

OUR PORTFOLIO PROVIDES EXPOSURE TO SOME ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY MARKET SEGMENTS IN ASIA

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 approximately 332 rai (53 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 provide premium ski-in and ski-out capability in Hirafu, Niseko,

Hokkaido ("Niseko Property JV"). Together these properties provide 27,500 square meters of prime commercial and office space and 1.0 million square meters of land being developed and / or held for development purposes.

Minuet holds an attractive land site located in the Bangkok area. The site and the surrounding area are becoming increasingly attractive as a result of a number of developments currently underway. The recent agreement to sell land to L&H and the WCIB school development will support incremental demand and higher valuations in the vicinity, which will benefit the value of Symphony's investment. Symphony's

other property investment in Thailand, SG Land Limited ("SG Land"), is a joint venture that holds the leasehold rights for two office towers in central Bangkok, which provide an attractive yield.

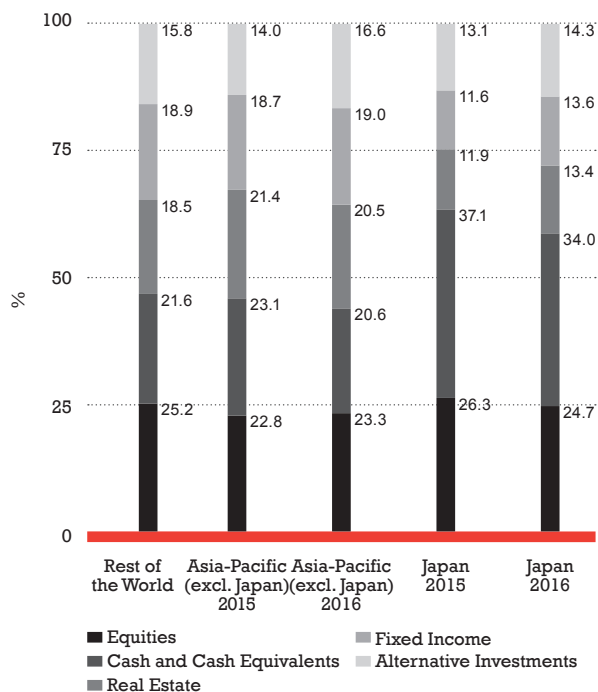
As part of a joint venture, Symphony is actively involved in developing a property in Desaru that is located in southeastern Malaysia. The DPH development is a joint venture with a Malaysian affiliate of Themed Attractions Resorts & Hotels Sdn Bhd, which is a hotel and destination resort investment subsidiary of the Malaysian sovereign-wealth fund, Khazanah Nasional Berhad. The development will include a Clubhouse, 46 suites, and 52 villas. We

expect the opening to commence during the fourth quarter of 2017. 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 particularly as land is not as easily available as in other locations such as the United States and Australia. As a result, High Net Worth Individuals (“HNWI”) in the Asia Pacific region allocate a larger portion of their wealth to real estate related assets – in 2016, approximately 21% of HNWI’s financial assets in the Asia Pacific ex-Japan region were allocated to real estate, which compared to 19% globally. Together with rising incomes and a middle class population that exceeds population sizes in several OECD countries, high-end branded real estate developments will continue to experience increasing demand in Asia. 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.

In 2016, approximately 21% of HNWI’s financial assets in the Asia Pacific ex-Japan region were allocated to real estate, which compared to 19% globally.

Breadkdown of HNWI Financial Assets, Q1 2016



Source: Capgemini: Asia-Pacific Wealth Report 2016, 2016.



CHAIRMEN'S STATEMENT

If there was one lesson from 2016, it is that anything can happen. The level of volatility and geopolitical uncertainty in 2016 resulting from a number of unexpected outcomes and events has been unprecedented in recent times. In particular, the political developments in the US and United Kingdom, as well as terrorist attacks in Europe, the US and a number of other locations had a mixed, but generally unfavourable, impact across geographies. Asia experienced more of an impact in the fourth quarter as a result of uncertainty over foreign and trade policies under a new US administration as well as heightened expectations of more rate rises by the US Federal Reserve in 2017. As a result, the value of Symphony's portfolio was also affected toward the end of the year. At 31 December 2016, our NAV and NAV per share were US\$645.8 million and US\$1.22 (US\$1.20 on a fully diluted basis), respectively. This compares to a NAV and NAV per share a year earlier of US\$695.6 million and US\$1.32, respectively. Excluding the impact of the US\$40 million dividend paid in 2016 (6.25 cents per share), Symphony's NAV would have been 1.4% lower year-over-year.

Despite the difficult environment, Symphony made three new investments and several partial exits during 2016. In June, Symphony announced the acquisition of the Christian Liaigre Group ("CLG") with a co-investor. CLG is a leading luxury brand that fits well into our investment portfolio. We see significant opportunity to grow the existing business, particularly in Asia and into new complementary business areas. Symphony also invested in a portfolio of listed healthcare companies during the year. This investment is the result of over two years of development effort by the investment management team to create a platform for Symphony to gain diversified exposure to healthcare services businesses using a portfolio approach. In December, we made the first investment in the education sector through a joint venture, WCIB International Co. Ltd ("WCIB"), with established Thai partners that have extensive experience in the sector. WCIB is developing the Wellington College International Bangkok, the fifth international addition to the Wellington College family of schools outside the UK. This is a very exciting project that

fits perfectly with our strategy to invest in businesses that cater to rising affluence in Asia. WCIB will also have an option to develop schools under the Wellington College name in Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

Symphony made partial exits of its listed investments through several transactions in 2016 that generated proceeds of US\$34.4 million. The sale of 25.3 million MINT shares was completed at an annualised rate of return and times the original cost of the investment of 20.1% and 4.4 times, respectively, which generated US\$26.6 million. The residual balance of proceeds was from the sale of 3.4 million shares and 1.2 million units of IHH and PREIT, respectively, which also generated double-digit annualised returns.

We announced two transactions in December that relate to the sale of land by Symphony's joint venture company, Minuet. Approximately eight hectares of land was sold to WCIB and Minuet entered into a binding agreement to sell an additional seven hectares of land to Land & Houses Public Company limited,



a Thai listed property developer. The land sales will generate gross proceeds for Minuet of approximately US\$50 million based on the average December 2016 exchange rate. The gross sale price for both transactions was over 70% above Minuet's average cost of land in US dollars based on current exchange rates. We expect these land sales and the school development by WCIB to support incremental demand and higher prices for land in the vicinity, which should benefit Symphony's land holdings in the area. These partial exits endorse our investment strategy and ability to generate attractive returns.

In terms of the performance of our portfolio, MINT added an additional 17 hotels with 2,062 rooms and increased the number of restaurants from 1851 to 1,996 during the year. MINT's revenue and EBITDA in 2016 grew by 19% and 18%, respectively, year-over-year. Our healthcare investments, IHH and PREIT also expanded their portfolios. IHH acquired the Tokuda and City Clinic Groups in Bulgaria, which added 750 beds and four medical centres to its portfolio. IHH also broke ground for the 250-bed Parkway Yangon Hospital and signed an agreement for a new ParkwayHealth Shanghai International Hospital, which will add an additional 450 beds when completed. IHH posted revenue and EBITDA growth of 19% and 7%, respectively, year-over-year. In addition to generating value through asset recycling initiatives that saw the divestment of four properties, PREIT also acquired one nursing home in March 2016, bringing the number of properties in its portfolio to 44. PREIT's revenue and net property income increased both by 7% in 2016, year-over-year.

The performance of our lifestyle sector investments that include WCG, C Larsen and CLG was mixed during the year. WCG continued to expand its footprint and added nine outlets, bringing the total number of outlets in South East Asia to 76. Following a difficult first half of 2016, particularly in Thailand, same-store-sales

and total system sales improved in the fourth quarter. WCG saw an overall improvement in revenues, but weaker EBITDA in 2016 due to higher expenses associated with a new central kitchen and ERP system, which was required to support further store openings. We expect to see an improvement in margins as WCG continues to build scale. C Larsen reported an improvement in sales due to growth from a combination of orders for large homes, miscellaneous projects and offices. C Larsen also recently opened its second franchise of the Clinton Street Baking Company in Bangkok. CLG, the newest addition to our lifestyle sector portfolio, had a disappointing year due to various factors including weaker general economic conditions in Europe, terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels and Brexit. Based on recent results the business appears to be stabilising and we are working with management to expand the existing business and explore complementary businesses to further leverage the Liaigre brand name.

On the property side of Symphony's portfolio, we continue to explore opportunities to increase value and monetise assets where appropriate. The Amanresorts development in Desaru, Malaysia is ongoing and after some delays, we plan to launch at the end of 2017. We have received inquiries regarding villa sites at this development, which is promising as marketing has not yet begun. As mentioned earlier, Minuet made two land sales in December 2016, which should benefit values in the vicinity as the Wellington College International Bangkok and other housing developments progress. Our other property asset in Thailand, the two office buildings in central Bangkok held by SG Land continue to provide an attractive yield. In Japan, we continue to hold our interest in the joint venture that holds a key development site in Hirafu village in Niseko, Hokkaido. Recent property developments in the area have been met with strong sales and together with increasing arrivals, we are now evaluating the advantages of a

development versus an outright sale of the property.

The discount that our share price traded to NAV per share at 31 December was 34%. Although this discount compares favourably to 46% a year earlier, we continue to try to reduce this gap. In December, we announced the appointment of Numis Securities Limited as our corporate broker and subsequently initiated a share buyback plan in January. At the time of writing this, the buyback programme seems to have had some success with the discount narrowing to around 24%. Subject to shareholder approval at the next annual general meeting, we plan to continue the share buyback, which together with our existing dividend programme, should narrow the gap further.

Despite the current difficult environment, we expect our portfolio to continue to benefit from rising incomes in Asia. The global shift in politics and changing policies towards protectionism, particularly in the US, could have a negative impact on Asia and investor sentiment, but the fundamental growth drivers in the region remain intact. Although we expect headwinds to continue, the majority of our portfolio is driven more by domestic and intra-regional demand and is less susceptible to fluctuations in global trade. We continue to focus on growing our NAV over time and hope to announce some new transactions we are currently working on over the next year.

Once again, we thank our shareholders and business partners for their continued support.

PIERANGELO BOTTINELLI

Chairman

Symphony International Holdings Limited

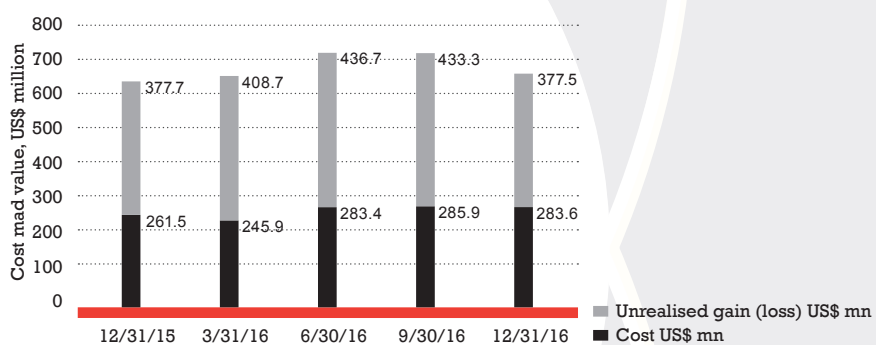
ANIL THADANI

Chairman

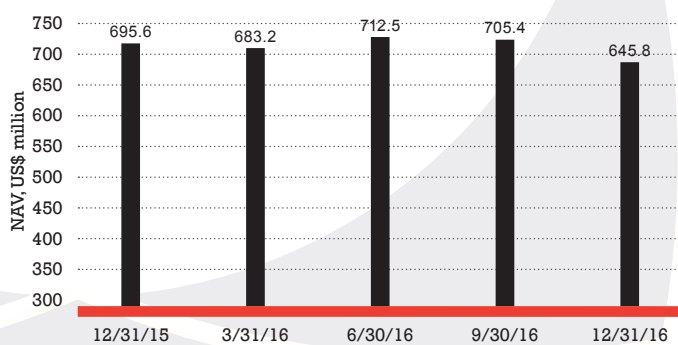
Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

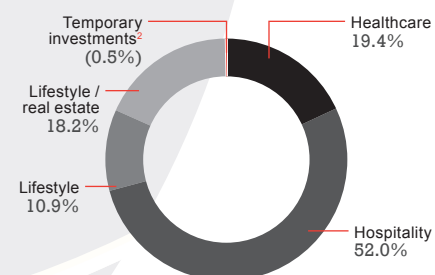
Value of Portfolio Investments¹



Quarterly NAV



NAV by Segment At 31 December 2016





Key Financial Highlights

As at 31 December	Group		
	2014 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000
Other income	1,847	1,435	1,020
Fair value changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	137,896	38,425	8,571
Profit (Loss) after tax ³	115,681	15,467	(11,461)
Total assets	710,472	700,654	654,082
Total Liabilities	5,061	5,068	8,329
Total shareholders' equity	705,411	695,586	645,753
NAV ⁴	705,411	695,590	645,753
Number of shares outstanding	523,558	528,096	528,839
NAV per share (US\$)	1.35	1.32	1.22
Diluted NAV per share (US\$) ⁵	1.34	1.30	1.20
Dividend per share (US cents) ⁶	3.91	4.69	6.25

¹ Portfolio investments exclude 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 Profit (Loss) after tax in 2014, 2014 and 2016 include expenses for management share options (2014: US\$3.9 million, 2015: US\$2.0 million, 2016: US\$1.2 million).

⁴ 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.

⁵ Adjusted for the impact of in the money vested but unexercised options.

⁶ Dividend (ordinary and extraordinary) to shareholders and option holders.

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT



Standing, from left to right:

Patrik Brusheim, Raj Rajkumar, Peter Lee, Anil Thadani, Hariharan Vaidyalingam, Anupum Khaitan, Shakthivel Masilamani

Sitting, from left to right:

Jenny Ng, Daphne Beh, Michelle Tan, Jasmine Phua, Saerah Yusof

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 2016 through 31 December 2016, referred to as “the year ended 31 December 2016”.



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

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.

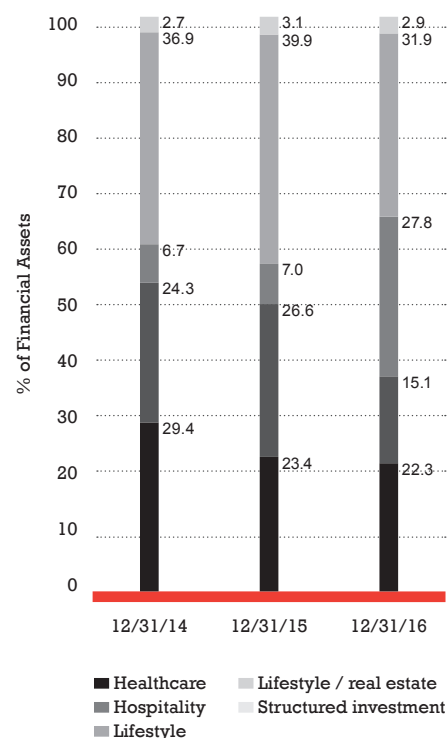
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

Investments

At 31 December 2016, the total amount invested by Symphony since admission to the Official List of the London Stock Exchange in August 2007 was US\$412.5 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\$283.6 million at 31 December 2016 from US\$261.5 million a year earlier. As at 31 December 2016, the healthcare, hospitality, lifestyle, lifestyle/real estate sectors and a structured investment accounted for 22.3%, 15.1%, 27.8%, 31.9% and 2.9% of total cost of investments, respectively.

The fair value of investments, excluding temporary investments (but including structured investments), held by Symphony was approximately US\$661.1 million at 31 December 2016, up from US\$639.1 million a year earlier. This change is comprised of new investments of US\$70.5 million less shareholder loan repayments and proceeds from partial exits of US\$48.5 million. The fair value of listed investments declined by approximately US\$3.4 million, which was offset by similar gain in the value of unlisted investments during the same period.

Composition of Portfolio Investments by Cost (%)



The fair value of investments, excluding temporary investments (but including structured investments)... was approximately US\$661.1 million at 31 December 2016, up from US\$639.1 million a year earlier

Cost and Fair Value of Investments

Group at 31 December 2016			
	Cost US\$'000	Fair Value US\$'000	% of NAV
Healthcare	63,277	125,053	19.4%
Hospitality	42,898	335,989	52.0%
Lifestyle	78,817	70,318	10.9%
Lifestyle / Real estate	90,502	117,477	18.2%
Structured investment	8,100	12,264	1.9%
Subtotal	283,594	661,101	102.4%
Temporary investments (excluding structured investment)		-15,348	-2.4%
Net asset value¹		645,753	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 2016, 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 68 hotels and manages 87 other hotels and serviced suites with 19,776 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 23 countries.

As at 31 December 2016, MINT also owned and operated 1,996 restaurants (comprising 1,018 equity-owned outlets and 978 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 (327 outlets), wholesale and direct marketing channels under brands that include GAP, Banana Republic, Brooks Brothers, Kojima Denim, Etam, Esprit, Bossini, Charles & Keith, Henckels and Red Earth.

MINT reported core revenue and EBITDA (before non-recurring items) of 19%



and 18%, respectively. The growth was driven by all business units. Core net profit declined by 3% during the same period due to weaker performance in the fourth quarter, together with higher depreciation and tax rates of recently consolidated businesses that reduced overall profit margins to 8.4% in 2016 from 10.3% in 2015.

MINT's hotel and mixed-use business had revenues (excluding non-recurring items) of THB27.8 billion during 2016, which is 18% 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 1,332 and 730 during the year, respectively. During 2016, MINT expanded its hospitality business inorganically and organically. In January 2016, MINT announced the launch of the Oaks brand in India with the development of Oaks Neemrana. In February, MINT completed the acquisition of the Tivoli hotel group and announced a new hotel development in Bali, Indonesia. Additional other projects were announced during the year in India, Sri Lanka, the UAE and Oman amongst others.

At the end of 2016, MINT's total number of restaurants reached 1,996 comprising

1,018 equity-owned outlets and 978 franchised outlets. Approximately 64% were in Thailand with the remaining number in other Asian countries and the Middle East. Approximately 145 restaurants were added during 2016 and total system sales increased by 9.1% during the same period. The retail trading and contract manufacturing businesses remained flat with revenues of THB3.5 billion during 2016.

Symphony's gross and net investment cost in MINT was approximately US\$74.0 million and US\$42.9 million, respectively at 31 December 2016. On the same date, the fair value of Symphony's investment in MINT was US\$336.0 million, down from US\$361.9 million a year earlier. The change in value of approximately US\$25.9 million was predominantly driven by the sale of 25.3 million MINT shares during the year that generated proceeds of US\$26.6 million, which was partially offset by a marginal increase in the value of MINT shares. The annualised return and times the original cost of investment on the partial sale of shares in 2016 was 20.1% and 4.4 times. Symphony has received in aggregate proceeds of US\$31.1 million from the sale of MINT shares and after tax dividends of US\$17.8 million from the date of investment to 31 December 2016.

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

Minuet Limited

Minuet Ltd ("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 2016, Minuet held approximately 331 rai (53 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 2016, the Company's investment cost (net of shareholder loan repayments) was approximately US\$47.2 million. The fair value of the Company's interest in Minuet on the same date was US\$76.7 million (31 December 2015: US\$80.2 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 related to a decline in the value of the land held by Minuet following the sale of approximately 47 rai (8 hectares) of land to WCIB, an education joint venture between SIHL and established Thai partners. The decline in the value related to the sale of land was partially offset by an increase in

the average value per rai of residual land by 10.2%. SIHL received distributions of US\$13.7 million from Minuet during the year. At the end of December 2016, Minuet entered into an agreement to sell an additional 6.9 hectares of Land & Houses Public Company Limited, a Thai listed property developer.

Parkway Life Real Estate

Parkway Life Real Estate Investment Trust ("PREIT") 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 2016, PREIT's total portfolio size stood at 44 properties with a value of approximately S\$1.7 billion. PREIT 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 40 properties in Japan (comprising 39 nursing homes and one pharmaceutical manufacturing unit) and strata titled units/lots within Gleneagles Medical Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Company holds 37.3 million units in PREIT, which equates to a shareholding of approximately 6.2%.

PREIT reported net property income of S\$102.4 million in 2016, which is 6.7% higher from the same period a year ago. The growth was driven by the contribution from the Japan property acquired in March 2016, higher yielding properties acquired from the asset recycling initiative completed in March 2015, higher rent from existing properties and an appreciation of the Japanese yen.

Annualised dividend per unit declined by 8.8% in 2016 compared to 2015, where unit holders benefited from a one-off capital distribution (spread over four quarters) that related to proceeds from the divestment of seven Japan properties in December 2014. PREIT's gearing at 31 December 2016 was 36.3%, 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 2016, Symphony's gross and net investment cost in PREIT was US\$33.8 million and US\$31.5 million, respectively. The fair value on the same date was US\$60.5 million (31 December 2015: US\$63.2 million). The change in value predominantly relates to the sale of 1.2 million units during 2016, which generated proceeds of US\$2.3 million. The annualised return and times the original cost of the investment for the partial sale was 15.2% and 2.9 times, respectively. In addition to the sale proceeds, Symphony has received cumulative dividends of US\$25.4 million from PREIT.

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 30,000 people and operates close to 10,000 licensed beds in 52 hospitals worldwide.

IHH reported revenue and EBITDA growth of 19% and 7%, respectively, in 2016 year-over-year. The change was driven by organic growth of existing operations and hospitals acquired in 2015 (Continental and Global Hospitals) and 2016 (Tokuda Group and City Clinic Group). Net profit after tax and minority interest (excluding exceptional items) declined by 4% during the same period due to unrealised foreign exchange losses, higher financing costs, impairment charges related to a hospital in India and higher depreciation related to new hospitals.

Parkway Pantai saw in-patient admissions increase by 9.1% and 5.4% in Singapore and Malaysia, respectively, in 2016 compared to a year earlier. Average revenue per inpatient admission decreased by 0.4% in Singapore and increased by 7.7% in Malaysia during the same period. The organic revenue growth from Parkway Pantai, particularly the continued ramp up of the Mount Elizabeth Novena Hospital, was partially offset by start-up losses at new hospitals in Malaysia and pre-opening expenses related to Gleneagles Hong Kong.

Acibadem saw admissions increase by 31.6% while average revenue per inpatient admission declined by 2.5% in 2016. Excluding the effects of the depreciation of the Turkish lira, Acibadem's revenue and EBITDA increased by 22% and 7%, respectively during the same period.

The Company's gross and net investment cost in IHH was US\$50.1 million and US\$21.6 million, respectively at 31 December 2016. The fair value on the same date was US\$54.9 million (31 December 2015: US\$64.1 million). The change in value relates to the sale of 3.4 million IHH shares during 2016 and a decline in the value of residual shares

due to a 2.8% and 4.5% decline in the share price and the Malaysian ringgit, respectively. The sale of shares in 2016 generated gross proceeds for US\$5.5 million with an annualised return and times money over the original cost of 15.0% and 1.9 times, respectively. Symphony has received proceeds of US\$28.5 million from the sale of IHH shares and aggregate dividend proceeds of US\$1.0 million since the date of investment.

Investment in the Christian Liaigre Group

The Christian Liaigre Group ("CLG") was founded in 1985 in Paris and is a brand synonymous with discreet luxury, and has become one of the most sought-after luxury furniture brands, renowned for its minimalistic design style. CLG has a strong intellectual property portfolio and provides a range of bespoke furniture, lighting, fabric & leather, and accessories. In addition to operating a network of 26 showrooms in 11 countries across Europe, the US and Asia, CLG undertakes exclusive interior architecture projects for select yachts, hotels, and restaurants and private residences.

The weaker economic environment in Europe, the terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels, as well as Brexit have contributed to less traffic in the showrooms and lower orders than forecast in 2016. The management team has seen a recovery in traffic and orders since December and recently secured an exceptional new site on rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré that will become the flagship showroom for the Liaigre brand. Symphony together with a co-investor are working with management to expand and grow the existing business, particularly in Asia, and explore new complementary businesses to further complement and leverage the Liaigre brand name.

Symphony, together with Navis Capital Partners and key management, acquired CLG in June 2016 for an undisclosed

sum. Symphony's investment was more than 5% of NAV and due to strategic concerns, specific valuation information has not been disclosed publicly.

Property Joint Venture In Malaysia

The Company has a 49% interest in a property joint venture in Malaysia with a Malaysian affiliate of Themed Attractions Resorts & 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 2017. 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\$21.4 million at 31 December 2016 (31 December 2015: US\$22.5 million). The change in value is predominantly reflects of the weakening of the Malaysian ringgit by 4.5% during 2016.

Other Investments

In addition to the investments above, Symphony has seven additional non-material investments, at 31 December 2016. Pending investment in suitable opportunities, Symphony has placed funds in certain temporary investments. As at 31 December 2016, cash and cash equivalents that comprised bank deposits and cash at bank amounted to US\$15.8 million.

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

Capitalisation and NAV

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had US\$414.1 million in issued share capital and its NAV was approximately US\$645.8 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.

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 million new shares, fully paid, that commenced trading on the London Stock Exchange on 22 October 2012.

As part of the contractual arrangements with the Investment Manager in the Investment Management Agreement, as amended, the Investment Manager was granted 82,782,691 and 41,666,500 share options 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, 4,538,197 and 742,616 on 8 May 2014, 10 June 2014, 17 April 2015 and 23 June 2016, 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 528.8 million shares.

NAV, Shares Outstanding and NAV per Share on Quarterly Basis¹

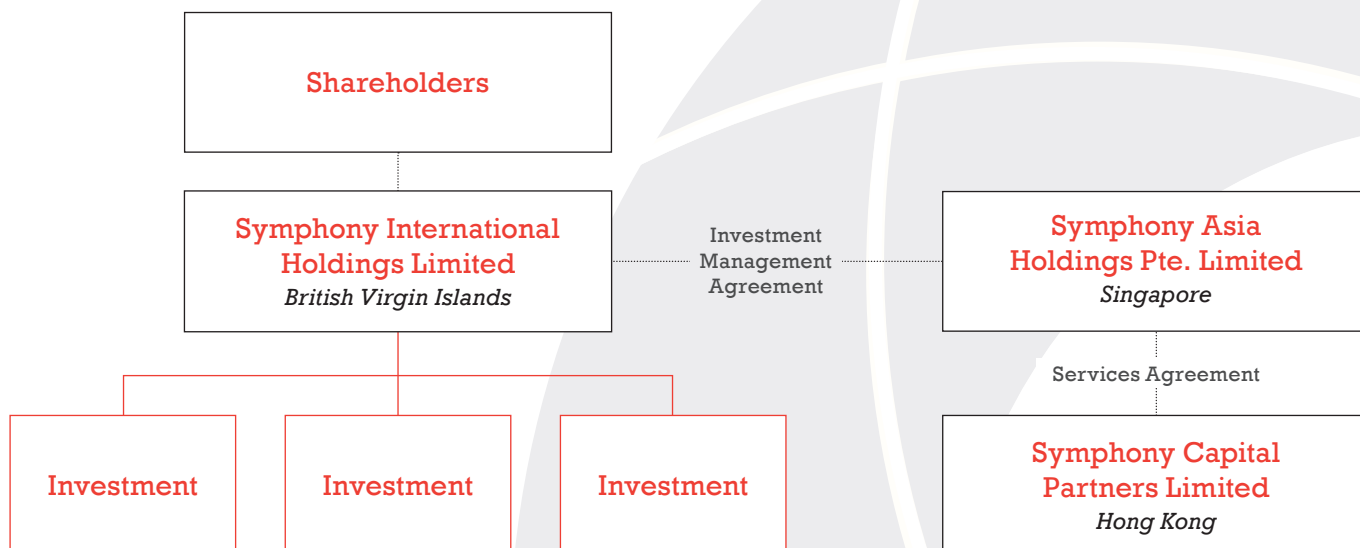
As at	Group		
	12/31/14	12/31/15	12/31/16
NAV (US\$ 000')	705,411	695,590	645,753
Number of shares (000')	523,558	528,096	528,839
NAV per share (US\$)	1.35	1.32	1.22
Diluted NAV per share (US\$) ²	1.34	1.30	1.20

As at	Group		
	03/31/16	06/30/16	09/30/16
NAV (US\$ 000')	683,247	712,465	705,390
Number of shares (000')	528,096	528,839	528,839
NAV per share (US\$)	1.29	1.35	1.33
Diluted NAV per share (US\$) ²	1.28	1.33	1.32

¹ Unaudited.

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

Organisational Structure



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 2016 fiscal year, Symphony recognised other income of US\$1.0 million, which comprised interest income from bank deposits and loan interest from unconsolidated subsidiaries. This compares with other income of US\$1.4 million in 2015 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 2016, other operating expenses amounted to US\$4.9 million (2015: US\$7.4 million). The change in other operating expenses is predominantly due to lower exchange losses of US\$3.6 million (2015: US\$6.3 million), a non-cash item, which was partially offset by higher operating expenses of US\$0.2 million.

Management Fee

The management fee amounted to US\$15.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: US\$15.0 million). The management fee was calculated on the basis of 2.25% of NAV (with a floor and cap of US\$8.0 million and US\$15.0 million per annum, respectively).

Share Options Expense

Under the terms of the Investment Management and Advisory 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 2016 financial year was US\$1.2 million (2015: US\$2.0 million) that was recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At 31 December 2016, Symphony's cash balance was US\$15.8 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

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT



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 and bank facilities.

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 2016, the Company had total interest-bearing borrowings of US\$5.0 million (2015: US\$4.8 million) associated with our property related investment in Niseko, Hokkaido, Japan. The Company’s unconsolidated subsidiary, Symphony (MINT) Investment Limited, which hold’s the Company’s investment in MINT had a bank facility outstanding of approximately US\$10.1 million at 31 December 2016 (2015: nil).

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 education and 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



INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT



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 education and 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.
27 February 2017

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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. He is currently a Director of the Board of Lansdowne Partners Austria. He was awarded an official diploma from the Federal Commercial School in Lugano in 1959.



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 Pâris Bertrand Sturdza (Europe) S.A., Luxembourg since 2016 as well as the Chairman of the Board of Banque Pâris Bertrand Sturdza S.A., Geneva since 2012. 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.



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 full service law firm in New Delhi that 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, most recently in 2016. For over three decades, Mr. Luthra has been advising in capital markets and corporate finance, securitization 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. He was awarded the "National Law Day Award" by the Prime Minister of India.

**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 2010 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.

**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 cofounded 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.

**SUNIL CHANDIRAMANI**

Mr. Chandiramani is based in Hong Kong and was appointed to the Board of the Company on 16 February 2004. He is Chief Executive Officer of Symphony Capital Partners Limited and a Non-Executive Director of the Investment Manager. Mr. Chandiramani has over 29 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

Vistra Corporate Services Centre
Wickhams Cay II
Road Town Tortola VG1110
British Virgin Islands

Registered Agent

Vistra (BVI) Limited
Vistra Corporate Services Centre
Wickhams Cay II
Road Town Tortola VG1110
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

Corporate Stock Broker

Numis Securities Limited
The London Stock Exchange Building
10 Paternoster Square
London EC4M 7LT
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 2016, 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 45 years' experience in merchant banking, securities and investment management, and is currently a Director of the Board of Lansdowne Partners Austria. 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. Mr. Gagnebin is the Chairman of the Board of Banque Pâris Bertrand Sturdza S.A., Geneva and Chairman of the Board of Pâris Bertrand Sturdza (Europe) S.A., Luxembourg. 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 36 years and 29 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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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 two 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.

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 2016;
- b. the Investment Manager's Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business for the year ended 31 December 2016 and the position of the Company taken as a whole as at 31 December 2016, 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

13 March 2017





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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members of the Company
Symphony International Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Symphony International Holdings Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 40 to 72.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and of the financial performance and changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Level 3)
(Refer to Note 16 to the financial statements, page 62 et seq.)

The key audit matter

The Company's investments are measured at fair value and amount to US\$638 million at 31 December 2016. The Company holds its investment directly or through the unconsolidated subsidiaries. The underlying investments comprise both quoted and unquoted securities.

The Company has identified investments amounting to US\$117 million which require significant judgement in the determination of the fair values as significant unobservable inputs are used in the estimation. Changes in these unobservable inputs could have a material impact on the valuation of the investments.

- For land related investments in Thailand, Japan and Malaysia, the Company uses the comparable valuation method with the price per square metre as the most determinative parameter.
- For rental properties in Thailand, an income approach is used to determine the fair values, where rental growth rate, occupancy rate and discount rate are key input parameters.
- For operating businesses in Thailand, the Company measures the investments using the enterprise values by applying comparable traded multiples and applies a discount for the lack of marketability.

The Company uses external valuers to measure the fair value of the land related investments and rental properties. The Company uses an internal model to value the operating businesses.

Our findings

We found no matters of concern regarding the objectivity and competency of the external valuers and the valuations are within an acceptable range.

We found the assumptions made by management to be conservative but within an acceptable range.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We have evaluated the valuers' competence, capabilities and objectivity. We challenged the assumptions made by involving our valuation specialists and have corroborated the reasons for any unexpected movements from prior valuations.

For the land related investments and rental properties, we compared the valuation of similar properties in comparable locations, grade and zoning. We compared the market values to recent transactions which are relatively comparable to the nature of the investment.

For operating businesses, we assessed whether the comparable enterprise model is appropriate to be applied under the circumstances, whether the comparable enterprises operate in similar businesses and whether the EBITDA multiples and share prices are consistent with publicly available information. We used our valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of the discount rate used for the lack of marketability.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Hong Cho Hor Ian.

KPMG LLP

*Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants*

Singapore

13 March 2017



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<i>As at 31 December 2016</i>	Note	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	638,222	627,292
		638,222	627,292
Current assets			
Other receivables and prepayments	4	67	220
Cash and cash equivalents	5	15,793	73,142
		15,860	73,362
Total assets		654,082	700,654
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share capital	6	414,080	413,358
Reserves	7	62,960	62,074
Accumulated profits		168,713	220,154
Total equity carried forward		645,753	695,586
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing borrowings	8	4,953	4,772
Other payables	9	3,362	296
Bank overdraft	5	14	—
Total liabilities		8,329	5,068
Total equity and liabilities		654,082	700,654

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 13 March 2017.

Anil Thadani
Director

13 March 2017

Sunil Chandiramani
Director

13 March 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>Year ended 31 December 2016</i>	Note	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Other operating income		1,020	1,435
Other operating expenses		(4,890)	(7,407)
Management fees		(15,000)	(15,000)
		(18,870)	(20,972)
Share options expense		(1,162)	(1,986)
Loss before investment results and income tax		(20,032)	(22,958)
Fair value changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		8,571	38,425
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	10	(11,461)	15,467
Income tax expense	11	—	—
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(11,461)	15,467
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		—	—
Total comprehensive income for the year		(11,461)	15,467

Earnings per share:

		US Cents	US Cents
Basic	12	(2.17)	2.94
Diluted	12	(2.17)	2.90

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

<i>Year ended 31 December 2016</i>	Share capital US\$'000	Reserves 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				
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
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
At 1 January 2016	413,358	62,074	220,154	695,586
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	(11,461)	(11,461)
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity				
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Issuance of shares	446	—	—	446
Value of services received for issue of share options	—	1,162	—	1,162
Exercise of share options	276	(276)	—	—
Dividend paid of US\$0.06 per share	—	—	(39,980)	(39,980)
Total transaction with owners of the Company	722	886	(39,980)	(38,372)
At 31 December 2016	414,080	62,960	168,713	645,753

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>Year ended 31 December 2016</i>	Note	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/Profit before income tax		(11,461)	15,467
Adjustments for:			
Exchange loss		3,606	6,341
Interest income		(1,020)	(1,435)
Interest expense		24	23
Fair value changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(8,571)	(38,425)
Share options expense		1,162	1,986
		(16,260)	(16,043)
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(Increase) in other receivables and payments		155	(182)
Increase/(Decrease) in other payables		17	(12)
		(16,088)	(16,237)
Interest received (net of withholding tax)		1,306	1,181
Net cash used in operating activities		(14,782)	(15,056)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net (purchase)/proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(6,025)	35,402
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(6,025)	35,402
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds from issue of share capital		446	2,723
Interest paid		(24)	(24)
Dividend paid		(36,938)	(30,001)
Proceeds from borrowings		85	67
Net cash used in financing activities		(36,431)	(27,235)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(57,238)	(6,889)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		73,142	80,376
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations		(125)	(345)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	5	15,779	73,142

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 13 March 2017.

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 address of the Company's registered office was changed from P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands to Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Wickhams Cay II, Road Town, Tortola VG1110 British Virgin Islands effective 13 February 2017. 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 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.

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, share options granted to Investment Manager and warrants.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

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 2016 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

	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Investments	638,222	627,292

4 Other receivables and prepayments

	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Amount due from investment manager	5	—
Interest receivables	3	10
Other receivables	1	171
Other prepayments	58	39
	67	220

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	7,602	49,606
Cash at bank	8,191	23,536
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	15,793	73,142
Bank overdraft	(14)	—
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	15,779	73,142

The effective interest rate on fixed deposits with financial institutions as at 31 December 2016 was 0.094% to 0.9% (2015: 0.09% to 0.80%) per annum. Interest rates reprice at intervals of one to four weeks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6 Share capital

	Company	
	2016 Number of shares	2015 Number of shares
Fully paid ordinary shares, with no par value:		
At 1 January	528,096,195	523,557,998
Exercise of share options	742,616	4,538,197
At 31 December	528,838,811	528,096,195

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).

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).

8 Interest-bearing borrowings

The interest-bearing term loan amounting to US\$4,953,000 (JPY579,282,000) [2015: US\$4,772,000 (JPY574,595,000)] is denominated in Japanese Yen. Interest is charged at 0.43% to 0.45% (2015: 0.43% to 0.55%) per annum and reprices on a quarterly basis. The loan principals are repayable quarterly unless the loan is rolled-over.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9 Other payables

	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Accrued operating expenses	217	194
Amount due to a director	100	100
Amount due to a shareholder	3,043	–
Interest payable	2	2
	3,362	296

The amounts due to a director and a shareholder are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10 (Loss)/Profit before income tax

(Loss)/Profit before income tax includes the following:

	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Other operating income		
Interest income from:		
– fixed deposits and placements in money market fund	180	386
– loans to unconsolidated subsidiaries	840	1,049
	1,020	1,435
Other operating expenses		
Exchange loss, net	3,606	6,341
Non-executive director remuneration	400	400
Interest expense	24	23

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

	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
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Basic and diluted earnings per share are based on:

Net (loss)/profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	(11,461)	15,467
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Basic earnings per share

	Number of shares 2016	Number of shares 2015
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	528,096,195	523,557,998
Shares issued	742,616	4,538,197
Issued ordinary shares at 31 December	528,838,811	528,096,195
Weighted average number of shares (basic)	528,498,445	526,772,554

Diluted earnings per share

	2016	2015
Weighted average number of shares (basic)	528,498,445	526,772,554
Effect of share options	5,070,268	5,713,299
Weighted average number of shares (diluted)	533,568,713	532,485,853
Number of outstanding options		
Exercise price of US\$1.00	82,782,691	82,782,691
Exercise price of US\$0.60	28,052,387	28,795,003
	110,835,078	111,577,694

At 31 December 2016, there were 110,835,078 (2015: 111,577,694) outstanding share options to subscribe for ordinary shares of no par value. At 31 December 2016, 102,501,778 (2015: 94,911,094) of the unexercised share options had fully vested. 82,782,691 (2015: 82,782,691) of the share options have an exercise price of US\$1.00 and have not been included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as their effect would have been anti-dilutive. At 31 December 2016, 19,719,087 (2015: 12,128,403) of the share options have an exercise price of US\$0.60 (2015: US\$0.60) and have been included in the computation of diluted earnings per share. At 31 December 2016, 8,333,300 (2015: 16,666,600) of the share options had not yet vested and had an exercise price of US\$0.60 (2015: US\$0.60) and have not been included in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

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 (2015: US\$400,000) were declared as payable to four directors (2015: 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 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\$8,000,000 per annum and a maximum amount of US\$15,000,000 per annum;

In 2016, Management fees amounting to US\$15,000,000 (2015: 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 (2015: 10,298,725) management shares had been issued, credited as fully paid to the Investment Manager.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Significant 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:

	Number of options			Exercise price
Grant date	2016	2015	Vesting Conditions	
Options granted to Investment Manager				
On 3 August 2008	82,782,691	82,782,691	Fully vested in five tranches over a period of five years and will expire on the tenth anniversary of the date of grant	US\$1.00
On 22 October 2012	41,666,500	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	111,577,694	116,115,891		
Exercised during the year	742,616	4,538,197		US\$0.60
Total share options outstanding at 31 December	110,835,078	111,577,694		
Exercisable at 31 December	82,782,691	82,782,691		US\$1.00
	19,719,087	12,128,403		US\$0.60

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Significant related party transactions (Cont'd)

c. Share options (Cont'd)

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.

Fair value of share options and assumptions

	31 March	30 June	30 September	31 December
2016				
Fair value	US\$0.22	US\$0.23	US\$0.24	US\$0.28
Share price	US\$0.73	US\$0.76	US\$0.76	US\$0.80
Exercise price	US\$0.60	US\$0.60	US\$0.60	US\$0.60
Expected volatility	29.80%	29.75%	30.25%	31.58%
Expected option life	6.6 years	6.3 years	6.1 years	5.8 years
Expected dividends	3.42%	3.29%	3.29%	3.13%
Risk-free interest rate	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	2.2%
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%

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\$1,162,000 (2015: US\$1,986,000) have been recognised in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Significant related party transactions (Cont'd)

c. Share options (Cont'd)

Fair value of share options and assumptions (Cont'd)

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 (the "Designated Amount") will 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. Any balance of the Designated Amount remaining after the exercise price of all vested share options may be retained by the share option holder. If the market price of the Company's shares is less than the exercise price of the options at the dividend declaration date, the Designated Amount will be retained by the Company and applied by the Company on behalf of the share option holder to (a) exercise options when the market price of the shares exceed the exercise price any time prior to the expiration of the share options or (b) acquire shares on the market with the Designated Amount if the Company's share price remains less than the exercise price at the time of expiry of the options that will then be distributed to the share option holder (at no consideration). Any balance of the Designated Amount remaining after the application by the Company in the manner described above will be returned to the share options holder.

During the year, the Investment Manager exercised 742,616 (2015: 4,538,197) share options at US\$0.60 (2015: 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.

14 Commitments

In September 2008, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a joint venture, held via its unconsolidated subsidiary, to grant loans totaling US\$3,900,000 (THB140,000,000). As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, US\$3,300,000 (THB120,000,000) has been drawn down. The Company is committed to grant the remaining loan amounting to US\$600,000 (THB20,000,000), 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Operating segments

The Company has investment segments, as described below. Investment segments are reported to the Board of Directors of Symphony Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd., 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) and a Global Healthcare Services Portfolio
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) and Christian Liaigre Group (CLG) and WCIB International Co. Ltd.
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

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
2016						
Investment income:						
– Interest income	816	–	–	24	180	1,020
– Fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,558)	3,466	(2,376)	7,388	1,651	8,571
	(742)	3,466	(2,376)	7,412	1,831	9,591
Investment expense:						
– Exchange loss	(30)	*	(2,719)	(835)	(22)	(3,606)
Net investment results	(772)	3,466	(5,095)	6,577	1,809	5,985
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
2016						
Segment assets	125,145	325,895	70,496	104,198	28,281	654,015
Segment liabilities	–	–	–	4,953	–	4,953
2015						
Segment assets	128,269	361,895	14,972	111,421	83,877	700,434
Segment liabilities	–	–	–	4,774	–	4,774

* Less than US\$1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Operating segments (Cont'd)

Reconciliations of reportable segment profit or loss and assets

	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Profit or loss		
Net investments results	5,985	33,519
Unallocated amounts:		
– Management fees	(15,000)	(15,000)
– Share option expense	(1,162)	(1,986)
– Non-executive director remuneration	(400)	(400)
– General operating expenses	(884)	(666)
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(11,461)	15,467
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	654,015	700,434
Other assets	67	220
Total assets	654,082	700,654
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	4,953	4,774
Other payables	3,362	294
Bank overdraft	14	–
Total liabilities	8,329	5,068

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
2016							
Investment income:							
– Interest income	180	–	–	–	816	24	1,020
– Fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,126	(3,593)	8,816	25	–	1,197	8,571
	2,306	(3,593)	8,816	25	816	1,221	9,591
Investment expense:							
– Exchange loss	(183)	–	–	–	(21)	(3,402)	(3,606)
Net investment results	2,123	(3,593)	8,816	25	795	(2,181)	5,985

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Operating segments (Cont'd)

	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
2016							
Segment assets	76,260	76,288	434,677	9,292	(9,896)	67,394	654,015
Segment liabilities	4,953	–	–	–	–	–	4,953
2015							
Segment assets	137,116	86,602	456,645	9,014	61	10,996	700,434
Segment liabilities	4,774	–	–	–	–	–	4,774

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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, bank overdrafts 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.

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 2016, the Company has credit risk exposure relating to fixed deposits placed with financial institutions and placements in money market funds totalling US\$15,779,000 (2015: US\$73,142,000). 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 2016 US\$'000	5 bp decrease 2016 US\$'000	100 bp increase 2015 US\$'000	5 bp decrease 2015 US\$'000
Deposits with financial institutions	76	(4)	496	(25)
Interest-bearing borrowings	(50)	2	(48)	2
	26	(2)	448	(23)

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, Malaysian Ringgit and Euro 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:

	Singapore Dollars US\$'000	Japanese Yen US\$'000	Thailand Baht US\$'000	Malaysian Ringgit US\$'000	Others US\$'000
2016					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	31,370	9,291	86,053	56,057	45,163
Other receivables	*	—	—	—	5
Cash and cash equivalents	2,161	—	*	—	201
Interest-bearing borrowings	—	(4,953)	—	—	—
Accrued operating expenses	(204)	—	(1)	—	(12)
Bank overdraft	—	—	—	—	(13)
Net exposure	33,327	4,338	86,052	56,057	45,344
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	1,354	—	*	—	125
Interest-bearing borrowings	—	(4,772)	—	—	—
Accrued operating expenses	(172)	—	(2)	—	(20)
Bank overdraft	—	—	—	—	—
Net exposure	31,380	4,243	79,884	65,493	276

* 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	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Singapore Dollars	(3,332)	(3,138)
Japanese Yen	(434)	(424)
Thailand Baht	(8,605)	(7,988)
Malaysian Ringgit	(5,606)	(6,549)
Others	(4,534)	(28)

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	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Underlying investments in quoted equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	45,137	48,922

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:

	Carrying amount US\$'000	Contractual cash flows US\$'000	Cash flows		
			Within 1 year US\$'000	After 1 year but within 5 years US\$'000	After 5 years US\$'000
2016					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing borrowings	4,953	4,953	4,953	—	—
Other payables	3,362	3,362	3,362	—	—
Bank overdraft	14	14	14	—	—
	8,329	8,329	8,329	—	—
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	—	—

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:

	Note	Fair value through profit or loss US\$'000	Loans and receivables US\$'000	Other financial liabilities US\$'000	Total US\$'000
2016					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	638,222	—	—	638,222
Other receivables and prepayments	4	—	67	—	67
Cash and cash equivalents	5	—	15,793	—	15,793
		638,222	15,860	—	654,082
Interest-bearing borrowings	8	—	—	(4,953)	(4,953)
Other payables	9	—	—	(3,362)	(3,362)
Bank overdraft	5	—	—	(14)	(14)
		—	—	(8,329)	(8,329)
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)
Bank overdraft		—	—	—	—
		—	—	(5,068)	(5,068)

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; and
- 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, other payables and bank overdraft) the notional amounts are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity/repricing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Fair value (Cont'd)

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.

	Level 1 US\$'000	Level 2 US\$'000	Level 3 US\$'000	Total US\$'000
2016				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	638,222	638,222
2015				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	627,292	627,292

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 2016 and 2015.

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 and bank overdraft because their carrying amounts approximate their fair values due to their short-term period to maturity/repricing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

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.

	2016 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Balance at 1 January	627,292	630,053
Fair value changes in profit or loss	8,571	38,425
Additions/(Deductions)	2,359	(41,186)
Balance at 31 December	638,222	627,292

Significant unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

This table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at 31 December 2016 in measuring the underlying investments of the financial assets categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy excluding investments purchased during the year that are valued at transaction prices as they are reasonable approximation of fair values and ultimate investments in listed entities.

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2016 US\$'000	Fair value at 31 December 2015 US\$'000	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range (Weighted average)	Sensitivity to changes in significant unobservable inputs
Rental properties	9,592	12,265	Income approach	Rental growth rate	0% - 6% (2015: 6% - 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	77% - 82% (2015: 80% - 95%)	
				Discount rate	13% (2015: 13%)	
Land related investments	94,606	99,161	Comparable valuation method	Price per square meter for comparable land	US\$51 to US\$1,865 per square meter (2015: US\$53 to US\$1,484 per square meter)	The estimated fair value would increase if the price per square meter were higher.
Operating business	12,637	14,831	Enterprise value using comparable traded multiples	EBITDA multiple (times)	4.7x to 116.9x, median 10.9x (2015: 5.4x to 17.2x, median 10.2x)	The estimated fair value would increase if the EBITDA multiple was higher.
				Discount for lack of marketability	20% (2015: 20%)	The estimated fair value would increase if the discount for lack of marketability were lower.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Level 3 valuations (Cont'd)

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 median 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.

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\$451,373,016 (2015: US\$489,220,722) are held through intermediate holding companies; the value of these companies are mainly determined by the fair values of the ultimate investments.

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:

	----- 2016 ----->		<----- 2015 ----->	
	Effect on profit or loss		Effect on profit or loss	
	Favourable US\$'000	(Unfavourable) US\$'000	Favourable US\$'000	(Unfavourable) US\$'000
Level 3 assets	14,836	(15,915)	16,517	(17,083)

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Level 3 valuations (Cont'd)

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.

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	
			2016 %	2015 %
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)

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Place of incorporation and business	Equity interest	
			2016 %	2015 %
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
Thai Education Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Republic of Singapore	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
Dynamic Idea Investments Limited	Investment holding	British Virgin Islands	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		Preference shares Equity interest	
			2016 %	2015 %	2016 %	2015 %
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	—	—
Macassar Holdings SARL	Lifestyle	France	49.9	—	49.9	—
Wellington College International Bangkok International Co. Ltd.	Education	Thailand	40	—	—	—

¹ Joint venture

² Associate

19 Subsequent events

On 27 January 2017, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Dynamic Idea Investments Limited, which holds the Company's interest in the Christian Liaigre Group, entered into an assignment agreement to take-up part of a bridge loan related to this investment. The associated cost for the assignment was less than 5% of NAV.

The Company announced on 16 January 2017 the initiation of a share Buyback Programme with the intention to acquire at least 10% of its shares in issue on an annual basis. As at 13 March 2017, the Company had acquired and cancelled 7,100,000 shares at a total cost of US\$6,460,000.

Subsequent to the yearend, the Company sold 7,265,000 units of PREIT in multiple transactions that generated proceeds of US\$12,070,000.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Anantara Siam Bangkok Hotel, 155 Rajadamri Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand on Friday, 21 April 2017 at 11.30 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 2016.

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 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 24th day of March 2017

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 4.30 a.m. (BST) on Tuesday, 18 April 2017. 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 4.30 a.m. (BST) on Tuesday, 18 April 2017.

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 Anantara Siam Bangkok Hotel, 155 Rajadamri Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand on Friday, 21 April 2017 at 11.30 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 (the "Depository") 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 _____ 2017

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 4.30 a.m. (BST) on Tuesday, 18 April 2017.
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 the Depository to vote, or to abstain from voting, as per your instructions on your behalf. **If no voting instruction is indicated, the Depository will abstain from voting on the specified 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 4.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 18 April 2017.

SYMPHONY INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the British Virgin Islands)

**Form of Proxy for use at the Annual General Meeting
to be held at Anantara Siam Bangkok Hotel, 155 Rajadamri Road
Bangkok 10330, Thailand
on Friday, 21 April 2017 at 11.30 a.m. (local time)**

I/We¹ _____

of _____

being the registered holder(s) of _____

Ordinary shares² in the share capital of Symphony International Holdings Limited (the "Company"), HEREBY APPOINT THE

CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING³ 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 Anantara Siam Bangkok Hotel, 155 Rajadamri Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand on Friday, 21 April 2017 at 11.30 a.m. (local time) for the purpose of receiving the annual report, which includes the financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2016, 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 _____ 2017 Signed⁶: _____

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 4.30 a.m. (BST) on Wednesday, 19 April 2017.
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.

SYMPHONY INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

