



STRENGTHENING  
**OUR CORE**

ANNUAL REPORT 2016




# CORPORATE OVERVIEW

**RH Petrogas Limited (“RHP”)** is an independent upstream oil and gas company headquartered in Singapore and listed on the mainboard of the Singapore Stock Exchange. It operates across the full range of upstream activities covering the exploration, development and production of oil and gas resources. Geographically, RHP is focused in the Asia region with existing assets in China, Indonesia and Malaysia.

RHP aspires to be a leading independent oil and gas company in the region and is actively looking for further growth opportunities in the sector.

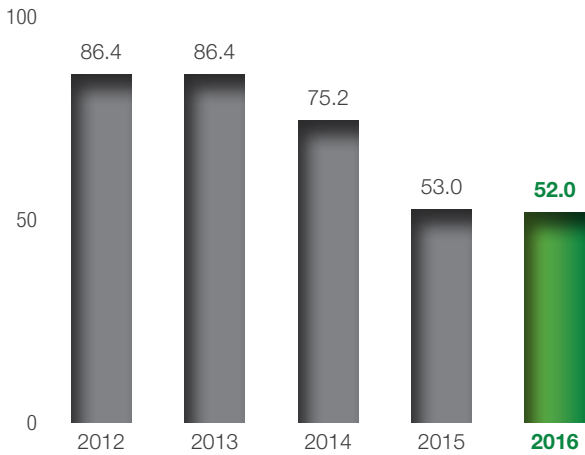
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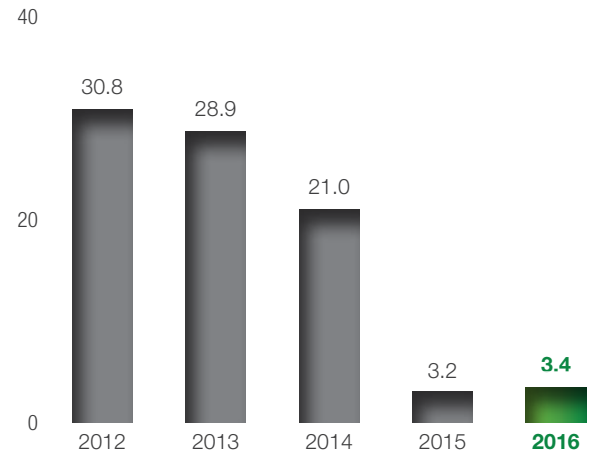


# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

## REVENUE, US\$ MILLION

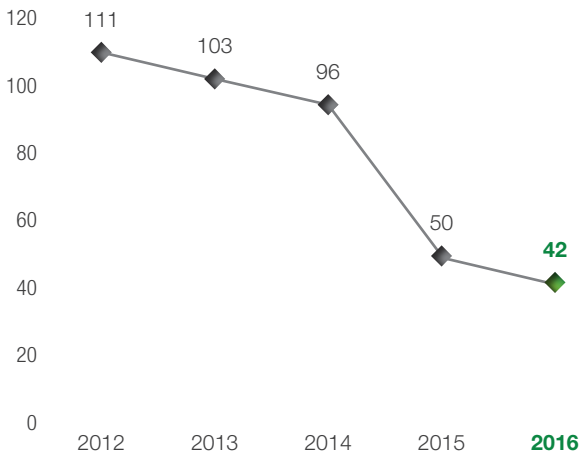


## EBITDAX<sup>(1)</sup>, US\$ MILLION

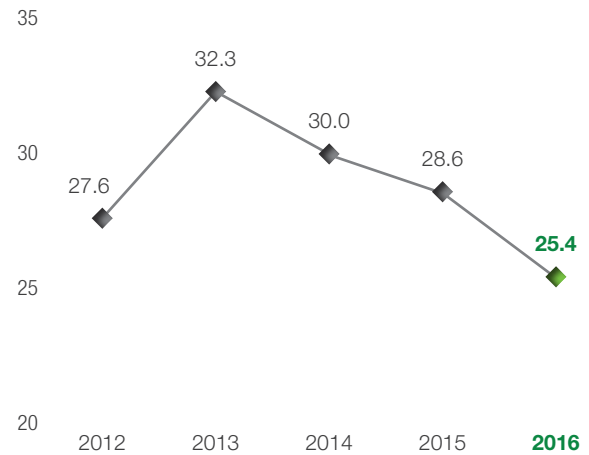


(1) EBITDAX – Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, exploration expenses, impairment and other non-recurring items

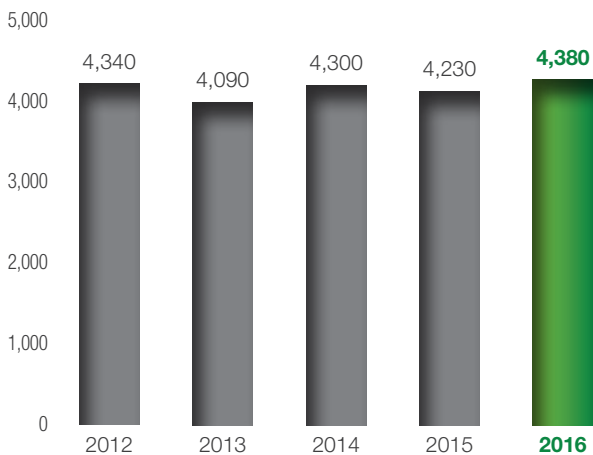
## REALISED OIL PRICE, US\$ PER BARREL



## PRODUCTION COST, US\$ PER BARREL

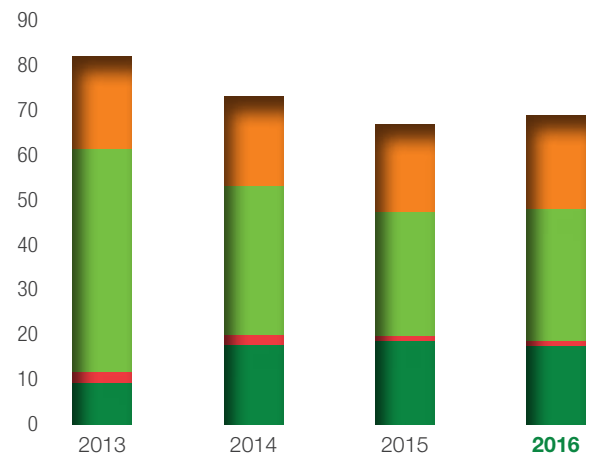


## PRODUCTION, BOEPD<sup>(2)</sup>



(2) BOEPD – Barrels of Oil Equivalent Per Day

## 2P<sup>(3)</sup> AND 2C<sup>(4)</sup> (As at 31 December), MMBOE<sup>(5)</sup>



(3) 2P – Proved plus Probable Reserves

(4) 2C – Best Estimate of Contingent Resources

(5) MMBOE – Million Barrels of Oil Equivalent

■ 2C-Gas  
■ 2C-Oil  
■ 2P-Gas  
■ 2P-Oil

# ASSETS REVIEW - EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION

## SUMMARY OF OIL AND GAS RESERVES AND RESOURCES AS AT 1 JANUARY 2017

	RESERVES					
	Gross			Net Working Interest		
	Oil (MMB)	Gas (BCF)	Total (MMBOE)	Oil (MMB)	Gas (BCF)	Total (MMBOE)
<b>CHINA</b>						
1P	20.6	–	20.6	10.1	–	10.1
2P	26.9	–	26.9	13.2	–	13.2
3P	32.1	–	32.1	15.7	–	15.7
<b>INDONESIA</b>						
1P	6.3	12.2	8.3	3.6	7.3	4.8
2P	6.9	12.2	8.9	3.9	7.3	5.1
3P	9.3	12.5	11.4	4.8	7.4	6.0
<b>TOTAL</b>						
<b>1P</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>2P</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>
<b>3P</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>

	CONTINGENT RESOURCES					
	Gross			Net Working Interest		
	Oil (MMB)	Gas (BCF)	Total (MMBOE)	Oil (MMB)	Gas (BCF)	Total (MMBOE)
<b>CHINA</b>						
1C	24.6	–	24.6	12.1	–	12.1
2C	28.1	–	28.1	13.8	–	13.8
3C	31.9	–	31.9	15.6	–	15.6
<b>INDONESIA</b>						
1C	23.4	219.4	60.0	10.7	79.4	23.9
2C	34.5	341.9	91.5	15.1	126.2	36.1
3C	45.8	509.5	130.7	19.4	184.5	50.2
<b>TOTAL</b>						
<b>1C</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>36.0</b>
<b>2C</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>341.9</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>49.9</b>
<b>3C</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>509.5</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>

### Notes:

1P Proved Reserves

2P Proved plus Probable Reserves

3P Proved plus Probable plus Possible Reserves

1C Low Estimate of Contingent Resources

2C Best Estimate of Contingent Resources

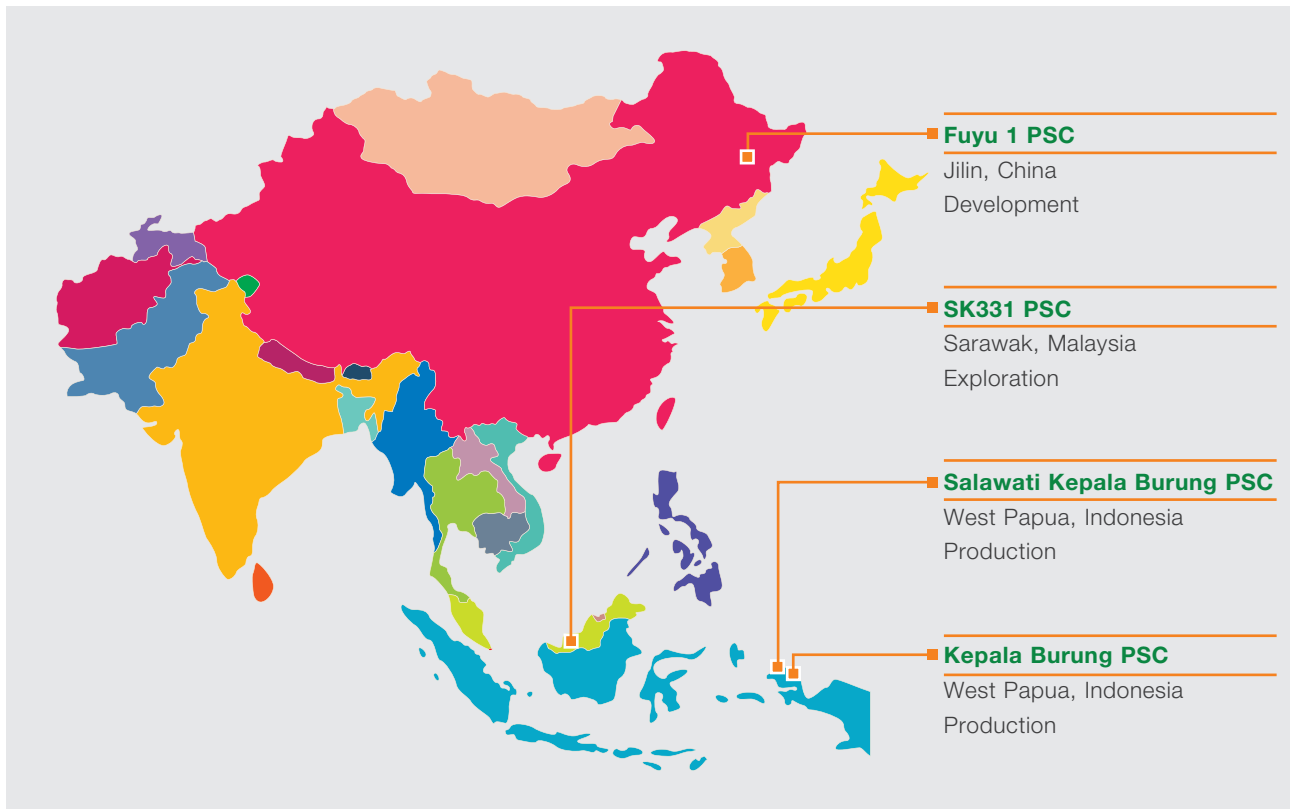
3C High Estimate of Contingent Resources

MMB Million Barrels

BCF Billion Cubic Feet

MMBOE Million Barrels of Oil Equivalent

1 barrel of oil equivalent is approximately 6,000 cubic feet of gas



**Basin and Island Production Sharing Contract (“PSC”) – West Papua, Indonesia (Working Interests: Basin 60%, Operator; Island 33.2142%)**

The Kepala Burung PSC (“**Basin PSC**”) and the Salawati Kepala Burung PSC (“**Island PSC**”) are two contiguous blocks located in the “Bird’s Head” area of West Papua in eastern Indonesia, covering a total area of 1,969 square kilometers (“**km<sup>2</sup>**”) with both onshore and offshore acreages. The Group has an aggregate working interest of 60% in the Basin PSC and 33.2142% in the Island PSC. Based on an independent third-party assessment, the proved plus probable reserves (“**2P reserves**”) as at 1 January 2017 for the two PSCs combined was 5.1 million barrels of oil equivalent (“**MMBOE**”) net to the Group’s working interests. These reserve numbers include the Indonesian Government’s share of production under the terms of the PSCs.

Production for 2016 averaged 4,380 barrels of oil equivalent per day (“**BOEPD**”) net to the Group’s working interests. This is higher than the 4,230 BOEPD achieved in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to

contribution from the reactivation of the offshore TBA field in the Island block.

**Basin PSC**

On 1 January 2016, the Group through its wholly owned subsidiary Petrogas (Basin) Ltd (“**PBL**”) became operator of the Basin PSC, taking over the operatorship from PetroChina International (Bermuda) Ltd. As operator, the Group has better control over the management and operation of the Basin block, and is in a better position to strategise and formulate future plans of the block.

With the prolonged low oil price environment, one of the key challenges and priorities for the Group was to improve the operational and cost efficiency of the block. In this respect, PBL had achieved significant operating cost reduction during the year through a revamp of past business practices to improve business efficiency, and through contract re-negotiation with vendors and service providers to reduce costs. The Group had also reviewed and redesigned past business and operating processes to streamline operations while targeting further increase in oil and gas production. In

addition, several initiatives have been undertaken for reservoir stimulation with enhanced oil recovery techniques to enhance production.

During 2016, workovers were carried out on five wells to improve well performance. As the new operator, the Group has also embarked on an integrated evaluation of producing fields involving a multidisciplinary team which included a re-evaluation of the subsurface interpretation of the block. The Walio field has been identified as the main focus for a pilot project for the evaluation given its significant remaining oil reserves, which holds good potential to increase oil production for the block organically. If this pilot project is successful, similar studies will be rolled out to other fields within the Basin block such as Kasim, Jaya, Cendrawasih, and Wakamuk fields. Results of the studies will help the Group in the design and implementation of a detailed work programme to enhance production through well workovers and drilling of infill wells throughout the block.

The total amount incurred for the well workover programmes and other capital expenditures in 2016 was approximately US\$2,700,000.



# ASSETS REVIEW - EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION



As has been updated previously, the Klaifi-1 well was successfully tested in 2014 with an average production of 251 barrels of oil per day (“BOPD”) with 91% water cut. Plans to put on production (“POP”) the Klaifi-1 well had been deferred due to prevailing low oil prices. The Group believes that the Klaifi-1 well performance has opened up potential new exploration plays in the eastern part of the Basin PSC. The Group will re-visit the project to formulate further studies and development programme in that area at an appropriate time.

With growing gas demand in the Sorong area in West Papua, the Group has also commenced a re-assessment of the block’s natural gas resources and its utilisation as fuel for internal operations and for marketing. Depending on the economics, development of the North Klalin gas field which already has an approved plan of development (“POD”), will commence when it becomes commercially attractive to do so. The POD programme consists of the drilling of four development wells and the construction of flowlines tying back to existing production facilities within the Basin block.

As the new operator, one of the key strategic goals of the Group has been to accelerate the review and

application of the extension of the Basin PSC beyond its current expiry in 2020. This would facilitate planning and implementation of longer term investment and optimisation strategies for the block. In this regard, the Group has initiated contact with the country’s government regulatory agencies and national oil company to convey its intent. In the meantime, the Group will continue to review and seek clarification on the conditions and terms of the PSC extension prior to making any formal application, especially given the recent announcement on the change of fiscal regime for new and extension PSCs by the Indonesia regulator.

Health, safety and environment (“HSE”) have and continue to be a key pillar of the Group’s operating philosophy and since taking over as operator of the Basin block at the beginning of 2016, the Group has rolled out a comprehensive suite of HSE practices and procedures at its field offices and working areas. The Group recognises the importance of establishing the right culture and HSE awareness within its new operating unit at the onset and efforts have been undertaken to realise this. In addition, having taken over as operator of the Basin block in Sorong, the Group is also keen to continue and strengthen its good relationship with the local authorities and communities. In

this aspect, the Group has undertaken several corporate social initiatives towards improving the livelihood of the local communities such as the provision of mass health screening and medical treatments, distribution of food supplements for children, construction of new houses and water treatment facilities, and procurement of local produce.

## Island PSC

The offshore TBA field which was reactivated in 2015 continued to show good production rates during 2016 after the installation of gas lift system in October 2015. Contract for the Floating Production Storage and Offloading (“FPSO”) vessel which was commissioned to support TBA field operations has been renewed at lower rates in view of the prevailing low oil price environment. The partners continue to monitor the performance of the TBA field in order to determine further courses of action.

For the onshore fields, the Group had conducted regular well services



to maintain oil production. In 2016, the total expenditure incurred for such well services was approximately US\$427,000. There was also a concerted effort among partners to lower operating expense and defer non-critical spending under the current low price environment.

**Fuyu 1 PSC –  
onshore Jilin Province, China  
(Working Interest: 49% post-CNPC  
deemed back-in, Operator)**

The Group operates the Fuyu 1 PSC through its subsidiary Kingworld Resources Limited (“KRL”). The PSC is located in the southern fringe of the very prolific Songliao Basin in northeast China where the giant Daqing oilfield is located. The Fuyu 1 PSC covers an area of approximately 255 square kilometres.

Fuyu 1 PSC is currently in the development stage following the approval of the Overall Development Plan (“ODP”) for the Yongping field in October 2014. To date, a total of 29 development wells had been drilled

under the approved ODP. The drilling results were encouraging with 18 of the 29 wells encountering thicker pay zones than originally expected.

As global oil prices continued their downward spiral in early 2016 and with Brent oil falling to its decade-low of US\$26 per barrel in January, the Group took the prudent approach to suspend further development drilling in 2016. In November 2016, the Group carried out pilot production tests on two of the newly drilled wells, which yielded encouraging results. In the meantime, facility construction continued incrementally in the field while waiting for oil markets to recover and for development drilling to recommence. The total expenditure incurred for further evaluation and development activities in 2016 was approximately US\$1,469,000. The lower realisable oil prices of Fuyu’s heavy crude oil will continue to pose significant challenges to the economics of Fuyu development, which requires high capital investment and operating cost due to the need for steam injection operations in order to support the production, storage and transportation of the block’s heavy oil reserves.

As of 1 January 2017, the 2P reserves and 2C resources of the Fuyu 1 block attributable to the Group were 13.2 million barrels of oil (“MMBO”) and 13.8 MMBO respectively. The numbers were calculated for the Group’s 49% working interest after considering China National Petroleum Corporation’s (“CNPC”) deemed back-in for a 51% working interest based on the terms of the PSC.

As has been updated previously, the Group had farmed into a large regional 3D seismic survey conducted by one of CNPC’s local subsidiaries to acquire 163 km<sup>2</sup> of new 3D data within the Fuyu 1 block. The superior dataset of the new 3D survey has enabled the Group to further delineate the deep hydrocarbon potential in the PSC where the JF001 well drilled in 2011

encountered 30 meters of net gas pay. The data has been processed and interpreted and additional appraisal locations have been identified. Due to the challenging market environment, KRL has suspended further exploration work on this front.

**SK331 PSC –  
onshore Sarawak, Malaysia  
(Working Interest: 40.8%,  
Operator)**

The Group operates the SK331 PSC via its subsidiary RHP (Mukah) Pte Ltd (“RHPM”). RHPM holds an 80% working interest in the PSC, with Petronas Carigali Sdn Bhd, the exploration and production subsidiary of Petroliaam Nasional Berhad (“PETRONAS”), holding the remaining 20% interest. RHPM is a 51% subsidiary of the Group, with the other 49% equity interest held by Tumbuh Tiasa Enterprises Sdn Bhd. Hence, the Group’s effective working interest in the PSC is 40.8%.

Since acquiring the PSC in 2012, the Group has conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the block which included seismic reprocessing, full tensor gradiometry survey, surface geochemistry survey and the acquisition of new 2D seismic data over the block. Based on the works done, RHPM has fulfilled all the minimum work commitment as required under the exploration period of the PSC except for the drilling of one wildcat well. Due to the difficult environment in 2016, no major exploration and evaluation activity was conducted in SK331 PSC during the year.

Currently, the Group is focused on reviewing and finalising a suitable drillable prospect. In this respect, PETRONAS has granted a further one-year extension of the exploration period for the PSC to 5 December 2017 in order for RHPM to conduct further comprehensive studies into the block.



# CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



“ Notwithstanding the adverse external environment, the Group continued its efforts to nurture and strengthen its capabilities, operations and businesses in 2016, with a resolve to improve business efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance operational capability. This not only helped the Group survive and sustain in the low oil price environment of 2016, it also provides a stronger platform for the Group to operate and grow when the market recovers. ”

**TAN SRI DATUK SIR TIONG HIEW KING**

Executive Chairman

## Dear Shareholders,

2016 was a challenging year for the upstream oil and gas industry and for the Group. However, with a dedicated team and the support of the controlling shareholder, the Group has managed to overcome the many challenges it faced. The Group firmly believes that the fundamentals of the oil markets remain intact and market rebalancing continues to address the current supply glut.

The year started off with much concern and gloom as global oil prices continued their relentless downward slide which began in the second half of 2014, due largely to the prolonged supply glut and global economic concerns. Brent oil price hit its decade low of around US\$26 a barrel in January 2016. Since then, oil markets have recovered steadily and ended the year on a more optimistic note as OPEC<sup>(1)</sup> and several major non-OPEC oil producers banded together to cut oil production by up to a combined 1.8 million barrels per day for 6 months beginning January 2017. This has thus far brought a measured level of stability and support to the oil markets.

The oil price downturn has resulted in a strong pull back by the upstream industry that had been growing and expanding steadily for a number of years. With lower revenues and cash flow streams, upstream companies around the globe were compelled to take strong measures and actions to cope and survive. Investments for new projects were cancelled or deferred, and contracts for goods and services were suspended, terminated, or re-negotiated. The effects rippled down to the capital and loan markets that had been funding such growth. The curtailment of investment by the upstream industry in the last 3 years will in the long term have an evident effect on global oil supplies and the ability of the industry to meet future anticipated demand.

Notwithstanding the adverse external environment, the Group continued its efforts to nurture and strengthen its capabilities, operations and businesses in 2016, with a resolve to improve business efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance operational capability. This

not only helped the Group survive and sustain in the low oil price environment of 2016, it also provides a stronger platform for the Group to operate and grow when the market recovers.

At the start of 2016, the Group officially took over the operatorship of the Basin PSC in Indonesia, the largest producing asset within its portfolio. This enabled the Group to better position itself in managing the asset and to formulate future plans for the block. As operator, the Group successfully streamlined operations and implemented stringent cost control programmes at the block. For 2016, the two Salawati PSCs delivered a combined average production of 4,380 barrels of oil equivalent per day to the Group. The workovers and well intervention programmes carried out at existing wells in the Basin PSC had helped to partially offset the natural production decline. In the Island PSC, the reactivation of the offshore TBA field in late-2015 after it was shut-in in 2010 had delivered a steady production to the Group at an average rate of 614 barrels of oil per day

(1) OPEC – Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries



for the year, and partners continue to evaluate ways to extend the TBA field production life through well workovers and enhanced oil recovery programmes.

With increasing economic development in the West Papua region, the Group has witnessed higher gas demand from local gas users over the past few years and expects such demand to grow in the coming years. The Group will continue to study and evaluate the available gas resources in the Basin and Island PSCs, and will seek avenues to monetise such resources through supplying the local needs while balancing its own internal requirements for power generation and gas lift operations.

Under the challenging market conditions in 2016, the Group had focused on capital preservation and cash conservation, with marginal projects either deferred or cancelled. The Group had therefore temporarily put on hold its development and drilling plans at the Yongping oil field in the Fuyu 1 PSC. Despite the lull, the Group conducted pilot production test on two recently drilled wells during 2016 to collect information that would aid in future development and production planning. The Group continues to monitor the market and will review its drilling plans accordingly once it becomes conducive to do so.

In Malaysia where the Group's exploration acreage Block SK331 is located, the Group received approval from PETRONAS for a second extension of the exploration period to 5 December 2017. The extension allows the Group additional time to conduct an integrated technical study over the block's large acreage as it continues to seek the best prospect to drill its remaining one well commitment.

As part of its long term business sustainability plan, the Group continues to be on the lookout for new venture opportunities to grow and expand its asset portfolio. Deal flows in the region are beginning to show signs of revival with major deals reported recently. The Group takes a prudent approach towards any new acquisition opportunities and conducts rigorous due diligence and analyses to ensure that their risk-reward profile is optimised. The Group aims to achieve a well balanced portfolio of assets which will enhance its resilience and growth potential.

On the financial front, the Group reported a lower net loss of US\$8.9 million for FY2016 as compared to the year before. This was mainly due to the absence of impairment loss on goodwill and oil and gas assets amounting to US\$185 million in FY2015. Even though average realised oil price of US\$42 per barrel in FY2016 was 16% lower than the US\$50 per barrel in FY2015, this was cushioned by higher oil production in FY2016 which resulted in revenue decreasing by only 2% from FY2015's US\$53 million to US\$52 million for FY2016. EBITDAX<sup>(2)</sup> for FY2016 was marginally higher at US\$3.4 million due to lower operating costs. The Group had managed its liquidity cautiously during the year and as a result, operating cash flow improved substantially from a negative US\$18.9 million in FY2015 to a positive US\$14.1 million in FY2016. Such an improvement is a reflection of the Group's capital discipline and prudent financial management, which are crucial in times of uncertainty and price volatility. During the year, the Group had progressively paid down its bank loan on schedule, and the balance loan amount would be fully repaid by the first half of 2017. This will free up cash

flow for the Group to deploy in other areas.

To help meet the Group's working capital requirement during the first half of 2016, the controlling shareholder had extended an aggregate of approximately US\$6.3 million in interest free shareholder loans to the Group. Such assistance demonstrated the controlling shareholder's long term commitment and support for the Group and its businesses. The cumulative interest free loans extended by the controlling shareholder as at 31 December 2016 were approximately US\$14.3 million.

The Group believes that the longer-term outlook of the upstream oil and gas industry is positive as market rebalancing continues its course. Global demand for energy resources remains strong and is expected to continue growing in the next decade with Asia at the forefront leading such growth. The Group will continue to build up and strengthen its core competency in order to position itself for the future.

Finally, on behalf of the Board, I would like to express my appreciation to our management and staff for their dedication and diligence in the past one year. To our shareholders, we would like to thank you for your patience and continued support during this difficult period. We look forward to a recovery in the oil and gas industry and to deliver value to you in the coming years ahead.

**TAN SRI DATUK SIR TIONG HIEW KING**  
Executive Chairman

(2) EBITDAX – Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, exploration expenses, impairment and other non-recurring items

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**TAN SRI DATUK SIR TIONG HIEW KING**  
EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN



**MR CHANG CHENG-HSING FRANCIS**  
GROUP CEO AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



**DATO' SRI DR TIONG IK KING**  
NON-EXECUTIVE AND NON-INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR



**MR TIONG KIONG KING**  
NON-EXECUTIVE AND NON-INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR



**MR ABBASBHOJ HAIDER NAKHODA**  
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR



**MR YEO YUN SENG BERNARD**  
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR



**MR LEE HOCK LYE**  
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR



**MR ACHMAD LUKMAN KARTANEGARA**  
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

## TAN SRI DATUK SIR TIONG HIEW KING

### EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

TAN SRI DATUK SIR TIONG HIEW KING was appointed Executive Director and Executive Chairman of the Company on 13 March 2008. He is a businessman and is the Executive Chairman and Managing Director of the Rimbunan Hijau Group of Companies, a large diversified conglomerate in Malaysia with extensive businesses around the world which he founded and built up over the years.

Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong has vast and extensive experience in a number of industries, including timber, oil palm plantations and mills, oil and gas, media and publishing, mining, fishery, information technology and manufacturing. Currently, he is also the Executive Chairman of Media Chinese International Limited, a media company publicly listed in both Hong Kong and Malaysia, and an Executive Director of Rimbunan Sawit Berhad, a publicly listed palm oil company in Malaysia. He also holds directorships in many other private and public listed companies around the world.

Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong was bestowed the Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.) by Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom in June 2009 in recognition of his contribution to commerce, community and charitable organisations. In 2010, he was awarded the “Malaysia Business Leadership Award 2010 – The Lifetime Achievement Award” by Kuala Lumpur Malay Chamber of Commerce in recognition of his entrepreneurship achievements and contribution to the country.

## MR CHANG CHENG-HSING FRANCIS

### GROUP CEO AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MR CHANG CHENG-HSING FRANCIS was appointed as Group CEO and Executive Director effective 1 January 2014. Previously, Mr Chang held the position of Vice President of Exploration & Production of the Group. Prior to RH Petrogas, he also held management and executive positions with GNT International Group, Texas American Resources and Kerr McGee/Anadarko Petroleum. Mr Chang's 39 years' experience with US based major and independent oil companies spans many producing basins in five continents.

Mr Chang holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from National Taiwan University. He also attended graduate school in Geophysics at Harvard University majoring in Geophysics. He is a member of American Association of Petroleum Geologists (“AAPG”), Southeast Asia Petroleum Exploration Society (“SEAPEX”), and Indonesian Petroleum Association (“IPA”).

## DATO' SRI DR TIONG IK KING

### NON-EXECUTIVE AND NON-INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

DATO' SRI DR TIONG IK KING, who had been a Non-Executive Director since 7 March 1997 and Non-Executive Chairman since 31 March 2005, was re-designated as Executive Director on 13 March 2008. On 2 March 2017, he was re-designated as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director. He graduated with a M.B.B.S Degree from National University of Singapore in 1975 and attained M.R.C.P. from the UK Royal College of Physicians, United Kingdom, in 1977.

Dato' Sri Dr Tiong is an Executive Director of Media Chinese International Limited, a publicly listed media company in both Hong Kong and Malaysia, which publishes 5 Chinese-language newspapers and over 30 magazines in key cities in North America, Southeast Asia, and China. He also sits on the board of Jaya Tiasa Holdings Berhad, a publicly listed timber and oil palm plantation company in Malaysia.

## MR TIONG KIONG KING

### NON-EXECUTIVE AND NON-INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

Mr Tiong Kiong King was appointed as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director of the Company on 15 September 2016. Mr Tiong is a businessman and has over 49 years of managerial experience in the timber industry. His extensive expertise and experience in the timber industry extends over various capacities from the upstream to the downstream segments, and across a number of jurisdictions such as: Africa, Brazil, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Russia and Solomon Islands.

Mr Tiong is currently Chairman of the Board and member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committees of Subur Tiasa Holdings Berhad, and Vice Chairman of the Board as well as Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and member of the Audit and Nomination Committees of Rimbunan Sawit Berhad, two companies listed in Bursa Malaysia. In addition, he is an Executive Director of the Rimbunan Hijau Group of Companies, a conglomerate with diverse interests in mining, oil & gas, aquaculture, hotel & tourism, insurance and etc.

Mr Tiong also holds key posts in several non-government organisations, including being the Life Honorary President of Sibu Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Vice President of World Federation of Fuzhou Association Limited, Life Honorary President of Persekutuan Persatuan-Persatuan Foochow Sarawak, Honorary Chairman of the World Zhang Clan Association Limited and Chairman of Persatuan Klan Zhang Negeri Sarawak.

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## MR ABBASBHOY HAIDER NAKHODA INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

MR ABBASBHOY HAIDER NAKHODA was appointed as an Independent Director on 17 June 1997. He is the Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Nominating and Remuneration Committees.

Mr Nakhoda has more than 35 years of experience as a Certified Public Accountant, having been a partner of Ernst & Young since 1974 and its Managing Partner from 1989 until his retirement in 1996. He holds a degree in Economics from the London School of Economics and is presently a Life member of the Singapore Institute of Directors, a Life member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Singapore and a Life member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

## MR YEO YUN SENG BERNARD INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

MR YEO YUN SENG BERNARD was appointed as an Independent Director on 1 November 2001. He is the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of the Audit and Nominating Committees.

Currently, Mr Yeo is the principal partner of HT & BY Financial Management Consultants. He is an Independent Director of Sin Heng Heavy Machinery Limited, a Singapore listed company and Chairman of its Audit Committee and member of its Remuneration Committee. On 1 August 2013, he was appointed as an Independent Director of MFS Technology Ltd and is the Chairman of its Audit Committee and member of its Remuneration and Nomination Committees.

Mr Yeo is a director of SHRI Academy Pte Ltd and SHRI Corporation Pte Ltd. He is a fellow of SHRI and a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and was until 1 March 2011, a council member of SHRI. An accountant by profession, he was Director of Finance and Strategic Investment at Compaq Computers Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.

## MR LEE HOCK LYE INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

MR LEE HOCK LYE was appointed as an Independent Director on 27 November 2003. He is Chairman of the Nominating Committee and a member of the Audit and Remuneration Committees.

Currently, Mr Lee is Business Advisor at Lombard Odier (Singapore) Ltd. He has extensive experience in banking and finance and had held several senior positions with HSBC Group in Singapore, where he spent more than 30 years prior to his retirement.

Mr Lee holds a Bachelor of Social Sciences (Honours) degree in Economics from the University of Singapore and is an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Bankers, London.

## MR ACHMAD LUKMAN KARTANEGARA INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

MR ACHMAD LUKMAN KARTANEGARA was appointed as an Independent Director on 22 August 2014. He is a member of the Nominating Committee and the Audit Committee.

Mr Kartanegara has more than 40 years of experience in the upstream oil and gas industry. Since 1976, he had held various management and advisory roles at PT Pertamina (Persero) ("**Pertamina**"), including being the Corporate Senior Advisor to the President Director and CEO of Pertamina for the upstream business. He was also Senior Advisor to Pertamina Board of Commissioners ("**BOC**") Office. During his appointment in Pertamina BOC, he served as a member of the Investment and Business Risk Committee and Risk Management Oversight Committee.

Mr Kartanegara graduated in Geology from the Bandung Institute of Technology in Indonesia in 1976.



# KEY MANAGEMENT

## MR CHANG CHENG-HSING FRANCIS

GROUP CEO AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Please refer to Board of Directors section on page 9.

## MR SAMUEL CHEONG

VICE PRESIDENT, COMMERCIAL

MR SAMUEL CHEONG is Vice President for Commercial. Prior to joining the Company, he was Commercial Director of Orchard Energy Pte Ltd, which was owned by Temasek Holdings before it was acquired by the Company. Mr Cheong started his career with Singapore Petroleum Company Limited and has worked in both its upstream and downstream divisions for over 17 years, serving in various capacities ranging from business development and new venture, upstream commercial, risk management and crude operation. He also led the company's asset team in managing its entire portfolio of upstream exploration and production assets spread across Australia, China, Indonesia and Vietnam.

Mr Cheong has over 25 years of experience in the oil and gas industry and holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the National University of Singapore.

## MR EDWIN TAN

VICE PRESIDENT, LEGAL

MR EDWIN TAN is Vice President for Legal. Mr Tan has a number of years of legal knowledge and experience, including in the areas of corporate law, compliance, company secretarial and oil & gas. Before joining the Company, he was legal counsel at Singapore Petroleum Company Limited ("SPC") for over 8 years, where he also managed the group's company secretarial function. Prior to SPC, he was in legal practice in Singapore, at law firms including Shook Lin & Bok and Khattar Wong & Partners where he also headed their corporate secretarial practices.

Mr Tan graduated with a Bachelor of Arts with Honours (Law) degree from the University of Kent at Canterbury, England and was admitted as an Advocate and Solicitor in Singapore.

## MR THEN GUANG YAW

VICE PRESIDENT, FINANCE

MR THEN GUANG YAW is Vice President for Finance. He joined the Company in 2006 as Internal Audit Manager and was appointed as the Group Financial Controller in 2007 before assuming his current position in 2013. Mr Then has extensive experience in the areas of management, finance, accounting and audit. Prior to joining the Group, he spent 6 years in South America as the Financial Controller and later as General Manager with a company of the Rimbunan Hijau Group. Mr Then is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

# CORPORATE INFORMATION

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**TAN SRI DATUK SIR TIONG HIEW KING** (Executive Chairman)  
**CHANG CHENG-HSING FRANCIS** (Group CEO and Executive Director)  
**DATO' SRI DR TIONG IK KING** (Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director)  
**TIONG KIONG KING** (Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director)  
**ABBASBHOY HAIDER NAKHODA** (Independent Director)  
**YEO YUN SENG BERNARD** (Independent Director)  
**LEE HOCK LYE** (Independent Director)  
**ACHMAD LUKMAN KARTANEGARA** (Independent Director)

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

**ABBASBHOY HAIDER NAKHODA** (Chairman)  
**YEO YUN SENG BERNARD**  
**LEE HOCK LYE**  
**ACHMAD LUKMAN KARTANEGARA**  
**DATO' SRI DR TIONG IK KING**

## REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

**YEO YUN SENG BERNARD** (Chairman)  
**ABBASBHOY HAIDER NAKHODA**  
**LEE HOCK LYE**  
**DATO' SRI DR TIONG IK KING**

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE

**LEE HOCK LYE** (Chairman)  
**YEO YUN SENG BERNARD**  
**ABBASBHOY HAIDER NAKHODA**  
**ACHMAD LUKMAN KARTANEGARA**  
**DATO' SRI DR TIONG IK KING**

## SECRETARY

**WEE WOON HONG**

## REGISTERED OFFICE

20 Harbour Drive  
#06-03 PSA Vista  
Singapore 117612  
Tel: (65) 6216 3988  
Fax: (65) 6896 2821

## SHARE REGISTRAR

### BOARDROOM CORPORATE & ADVISORY SERVICES PTE. LTD.

50 Raffles Place  
#32-01 Singapore Land Tower  
Singapore 048623  
Tel: (65) 6536 5355  
Fax: (65) 6536 1360

## AUDITORS

### ERNST & YOUNG LLP

One Raffles Quay  
North Tower, Level 18  
Singapore 048583

Audit Partner-in-charge:

**LOW YEN MEI**

Date of appointment:

Since financial year ended 31 December 2014

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

RH Petrogas Limited (the “**Company**”) is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance. The Company believes that good corporate governance is about principled and prudent corporate values, practices and checks and balances. It involves establishing and maintaining appropriate policies, procedures, practices and customs, upheld by a responsible and principled culture that is led by the Board and embraced by Management and staff. Such a framework and culture will facilitate and result in the enhancement of the interests of all stakeholders. This report describes the Company’s corporate governance processes and activities with specific reference to the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 (the “**Code**”). The Company has complied substantially with the requirements of the Code and will continue to review its practices on an ongoing basis. An explanation has been provided for any deviation from the Code, where applicable. Information provided in other sections of this Annual Report may be relevant to corporate governance. Please read this report together with those other sections of this Annual Report.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### Role of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) is entrusted with the responsibility for the overall management of the business and corporate affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”). The primary role of the Board is to decide on strategic and material affairs of the Group, oversee the Group’s business and governance framework, set corporate values and standards and maximise long term shareholder value. The Board objectively takes decisions in the interests of the Group. The Board sets the overall strategy of the Group and focuses on the Group’s key activities and corporate events including the following:

- Providing entrepreneurial leadership;
- Reviewing the financial performance of the Group;
- Reviewing and approving the broad policies, strategies and financial objectives of the Company;
- Establishing a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risks to be assessed and managed, including safeguarding of shareholders’ interests and the Company’s assets;
- Overseeing the processes for evaluating the adequacy of internal controls, risk management, financial reporting and compliance;
- Reviewing and approving annual budgets, major funding proposals, potential investment and divestment proposals, including material capital investment;
- Assuming responsibility for corporate governance;
- Monitoring the performance of Management;
- Identifying key stakeholder groups and recognise that their perceptions may affect the Company’s reputation; and
- Considering sustainability issues.

Pursuant to the above oversight and strategic focus of the Board, the Board has adopted internal guidelines setting forth matters that require Board approval. Transactions that require Board approval include investment and divestment proposals, major and significant corporate or strategic projects and actions, annual budgets, and fund raising proposals. The Board has established and delegated specific responsibilities to three Board Committees to assist the Board in its functions. These are the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Remuneration Committee. The key functions and responsibilities of these committees are explained below, in this report.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Board Composition

The Board consists of eight Directors, four of whom are Independent Non-Executive Directors. Independent Directors make up at least one-third of the Board. The Board is of the view that:

- the current board size is appropriate, taking into account the nature and scope of the Group's operations;
- the objective judgment of the Independent Non-Executive Directors on corporate affairs and their collective experience and contributions are valuable to the Company; and
- there is a strong and independent element on the Board.

The Board members comprises businessmen and professionals with accounting and financial background, business and management experience, and industry knowledge, all of whom as a group, provide the Board with the necessary experience and expertise to direct and lead the Group. There is also a balance in the composition of the Board with the presence of Independent Non-Executive Directors of the caliber necessary to carry sufficient weight in Board decisions. Although all the Directors have an equal responsibility for the Group's operations, the role of these Independent Non-Executive Directors is particularly important in ensuring that the strategies proposed by Management are constructively challenged, extensively discussed and examined, and take into account the long term interests, not only of the shareholders, but also of employees, stakeholders and the many communities in which the Group conducts business. Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Company constructively challenge and help develop proposals on strategy, review the performance of Management in meeting agreed goals and objectives, and monitor performance. The Independent Non-Executive Directors meet regularly on their own, without Management being present.

The nature of Directors' appointments on the Board and details of their membership on Board Committees in the year 2016 are set out in the table below:

<b>Director</b>	<b>Board</b>	<b>Audit Committee</b>	<b>Nominating Committee</b>	<b>Remuneration Committee</b>
Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King	Executive Chairman	–	–	–
Chang Cheng-Hsing Francis	Group CEO and Executive Director	–	–	–
Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King <sup>(1)</sup>	Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director	Member	Member	Member
Tiong Kiong King <sup>(2)</sup>	Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director	–	–	–
Peter Ng Choong Joo <sup>(3)</sup>	Executive Director	–	–	–
Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda	Independent Director	Chairman	Member	Member
Yeo Yun Seng Bernard	Independent Director	Member	Member	Chairman
Lee Hock Lye	Independent Director	Member	Chairman	Member
Achmad Lukman Kartanegara	Independent Director	Member	Member	–

### Notes:

(1) Re-designated from Executive Director to Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 2 March 2017.

(2) Appointed as Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 15 September 2016.

(3) Resigned as Executive Director on 1 August 2016.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board meets on a quarterly basis. Additional meetings are convened when required and as warranted by circumstances. The Company's Articles of Association provide and allow for meetings to be held by way of telephonic, video conferencing and by other electronic means. Board and Committee decisions may also be obtained by resolutions in writing which are circulated to Directors with the necessary background and papers for consideration and approval. The Non-Executive Directors constructively participate in developing and setting proposals on business strategies for the Company.

The number of Board and Committee meetings held in the financial year ended 31 December 2016 ("FY2016") and the attendance by each member is set out as follows:

Meeting of	Board	Audit Committee	Nominating Committee	Remuneration Committee
<b>Total held for the FY2016</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King	3	–	–	–
Chang Cheng-Hsing Francis	4	–	–	–
Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King <sup>(1)</sup>	4	4	1	2
Tiong Kiong King <sup>(2)</sup>	1	–	–	–
Peter Ng Choong Joo <sup>(3)</sup>	1	–	–	–
Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda	4	4	1	2
Yeo Yun Seng Bernard	4	4	1	2
Lee Hock Lye	4	4	1	2
Achmad Lukman Kartanegara	4	4	1	–

**Notes:**

- (1) Re-designated from Executive Director to Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 2 March 2017.  
 (2) Appointed as Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 15 September 2016.  
 (3) Resigned as Executive Director on 1 August 2016.

In addition, the Directors meet informally, as and when necessary, to discuss specific corporate events and actions.

Newly appointed Directors are briefed by the Management on the business activities of the Group and its strategic directions. There are also orientation programmes tailored to familiarise newly appointed Directors with the role and responsibilities of a Director of a public company in Singapore. First-time Directors will be provided training in areas such as accounting, legal and industry-specific knowledge as may be appropriate.

All Directors are encouraged to keep themselves updated on changes to the financial, legal and regulatory as well as corporate governance requirements, framework and the business environment through reading relevant literature and attending appropriate seminars and courses conducted by bodies such as Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") and Singapore Institute of Directors. Directors are provided with updates on and continuing education in areas such as directors' duties and responsibilities, corporate governance, revisions to the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, changes in financial reporting standards and the Singapore Companies Act as well as industry-related matters and developments and the Company will arrange and fund the training of Directors as necessary.

To facilitate a better understanding of the Group's business, the Directors are also given the opportunity to visit the Group's offices and facilities and meet with the Management.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Access to Information

To enable the Board to make informed decisions and fulfill its duties and responsibilities, Management provides the Board with quarterly/periodic management and financial reports containing adequate, clear and timely information on an on-going basis. In addition, all relevant information, complete with background and explanations, on the Group's annual budgets and forecasts, financial statements, material events and transactions are circulated to Directors as and when required and on a timely basis prior to Board meetings. Directors are entitled to request for such additional information as needed to assist them to make informed decisions.

The Directors have access to the Company's senior management and the advice and services of the Company Secretary. The Directors, whether as a group or individually, may seek and obtain independent professional advice in furtherance of their duties as Directors of the Company, and such expense is borne by the Company.

The Company Secretary (or the representatives) attends all Board meetings and assists to ensure that Board procedures are followed. Together with the Management, the Company Secretary assists the Board in ensuring that the Company complies with the relevant requirements of the Companies Act and the provisions in the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST. The decision to appoint or remove the Company Secretary is a decision made by the Board as a whole.

## Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The Executive Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") are separate persons to ensure appropriate balance of power, authority and clear division of responsibilities for independent decision making. Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King who is the Company's Executive Chairman plays a pivotal role in steering the strategic direction and growth of the business, encourages constructive relations among the Directors and between the Board and Management, and ensures timely flow of information between Management and the Board. The CEO focuses his attention on the day-to-day running of the operations of the Group in accordance with the overall strategies and policies as enumerated and approved by the Board.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee ("**NC**") comprises four Independent Directors and a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director. The members of the NC are:

- Mr Lee Hock Lye (Chairman)
- Mr Yeo Yun Seng Bernard
- Mr Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda
- Mr Achmad Lukman Kartanegara
- Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The NC is regulated by a set of written Terms of Reference and is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on all Board appointments and re-appointments through a formal and transparent process. Its key functions include:

- To review CEO and Board/Director(s) succession plans and renewal;
- To review and determine the independence of each Director;
- To assess suitable candidates for appointment or election to the Board, based on their requisite qualifications, expertise and experience;
- To conduct a formal assessment of the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the Board Committees and the contribution by each Director to the effectiveness of the Board, particularly when a Director serves on multiple boards;
- To review the appointment and re-appointment of Directors; and
- To review training and professional development programmes for the Board.

Under the Company's Articles of Association, each Director is required to retire at least once in every three years by rotation and all newly appointed Directors would have to retire at the next Annual General Meeting following their appointment. The retiring Directors are eligible to offer themselves for re-election.

As part of its annual assessment, the NC has assessed the contribution and performance of Directors and recommended the re-appointment and re-election of the following Directors who will be retiring at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting to be held on 27 April 2017 (the "AGM"):

- Mr Tiong Kiong King;
- Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King;
- Mr Yeo Yun Seng Bernard; and
- Mr Achmad Lukman Kartanegara.

The Board has accepted the recommendations and the retiring Directors will be offering themselves for re-election and re-appointment. The following is a table reflecting the date Directors were initially appointed and last re-elected:

<b>Name<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Date of Initial Appointment</b>	<b>Date of Directors' Last Re-election</b>
Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King <sup>(2)</sup>	13 March 2008	29 April 2016
Mr Chang Cheng-Hsing Francis	1 January 2014	29 April 2016
Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King <sup>(2)</sup>	7 March 1997	24 April 2015
Mr Tiong Kiong King <sup>(2)</sup>	15 September 2016	N.A.
Mr Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda	17 June 1997	29 April 2016
Mr Yeo Yun Seng Bernard	1 November 2001	29 April 2016
Mr Lee Hock Lye	27 November 2003	29 April 2016
Mr Achmad Lukman Kartanegara	22 August 2014	24 April 2015

**Notes:**

(1) Please refer to the Board of Directors section of this Annual Report for information on Directors including details of Directors' current directorships in other listed companies and other principal commitments.

(2) Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King, Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King and Mr Tiong Kiong King are brothers.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

As part of its annual assessment, the NC reviews the composition and balance of the Board and its Board Committees to assess and to satisfy itself that Directors as a group provide an appropriate balance and diversity of skills, experience, core competencies and knowledge required by the Group. For the appointment of new Directors, the NC, in consultation with the Board, will determine the required selection criteria and then identifies candidates with the appropriate expertise and experience. The NC may obtain assistance from external consultants or tap on the resources of associations such as the Singapore Institute of Directors to source for potential candidates. The NC will meet with the short-listed candidates to assess suitability and to ensure that the candidates are aware of the expectations and the level of commitment required before nominating the most suitable candidate to the Board for appointment as Director.

The NC considers that the multiple board representations presently held by some Directors do not impede their respective performance as these Directors have carried out their duties as required. The Board has reviewed and determined not to prescribe a maximum number of listed company board representations which any Director may hold and in lieu wishes to review the matter on a case by case basis taking into account the ability, performance and capacity of each Director in his performance and discharge of his duties and responsibilities.

The independence of each Independent Non-Executive Director is reviewed by the NC on an annual basis, during which each of them will abstain from assessing his own independence. The NC adopts the provisions in the Code and the guidelines provided in the Audit Committee Guidance Committee Guidebook in respect of the concept of "independence" in relation to an independent director. In this regard, Mr Abbasbhoj Haider Nakhoda, Mr Yeo Yun Seng Bernard and Mr Lee Hock Lye have each served on the Board for more than nine years since their first appointment as Directors of the Company. The Board had reviewed the matter and has considered each of them to be independent notwithstanding that they have served on the Board beyond nine years from the date of their respective first appointment after taking into account their active participation and constructive challenge of the Management in terms of its proposal on strategy, performance targets and other business proposals, as well as their critical review of the performance of the Management both during and outside formal Board meetings. Through this, the Board has noticed that each of the Independent Directors has continued to exercise their respective independent judgement in discharging their duties as independent directors in the best interests of the Company. In addition, the long experience and deep knowledge of the current Independent Directors regarding corporate dealings is a great asset to the Company. In this light, the Board is of the view that the current four Independent Directors are strong and independent, who are able to exercise objective judgement on corporate and business affairs of the Company independently, thereby providing an effective check on the Management.

The Board has implemented an annual performance evaluation process to assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, its Board Committees and for assessing the contribution of the Chairman and each individual Director. The purpose of the evaluation is to increase the overall effectiveness of the Board, Board Committees and each individual Director. It is also to help ensure that the Board consists of persons who, together, provide the core competencies and skill sets necessary to meet the Company's objectives. The assessments are made against pre-established criteria, which are derived from the Board's charter and responsibilities. The assessment was reviewed and last updated in respect of the FY2013 evaluation.

To assess Board and Board Committee performance and its overall effectiveness, Directors are requested to complete a Board Evaluation Questionnaire which the Chairman of the NC collates and presents to the NC for review. Areas for improvement of Board effectiveness and performance are deliberated by the NC before presenting to the Board for discussion and decision. To assess the individual Director's performance including the performance of the Chairman, Directors are requested to complete a Self and Peer Assessment Questionnaire covering areas such as interactive skills, knowledge, performance of duties and overall contribution. The Chairman of the NC will collate the results and will present and discuss the final report with the Board, and where necessary the required feedback is provided to the Director with a view to improving the Director's and Board's performance. The results of the evaluations are used constructively by the NC to discuss improvements with the Board.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee (“**RC**”) comprises three Independent Directors and a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director. The members of the RC are:

- Mr Yeo Yun Seng Bernard (Chairman)
- Mr Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda
- Mr Lee Hock Lye
- Dato’ Sri Dr Tiong Ik King

Dato’ Sri Dr Tiong Ik King continues to serve as a RC member, as the Board considers Dato’ Sri Dr Tiong’s contribution and support to the RC invaluable. In addition, although Dato’ Sri Dr Tiong was an Executive Director and has been re-designated to Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director with effect from 2 March 2017, he does not receive any salary from the Company and its subsidiaries.

The RC is regulated by a set of written Terms of Reference. Its key functions include:

- To recommend to the Board a framework of remuneration for Directors, CEO and key executives that is competitive and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate them to run the Company successfully; and
- To review and determine the specific remuneration packages and terms of employment for Executive Directors, CEO and senior executives.

The RC oversees remuneration strategy and framework, including Directors’ fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options and benefits in kind. Each RC member shall abstain from voting on any resolutions and making any recommendations and/or participating in any deliberations of the RC in respect of his own remuneration package.

The RC has authority to seek any external professional advice on matters relating to remuneration of Directors as and when the need arises.

During the year 2016, the RC had met twice to review and recommend to the Board matters related to:

- the Group CEO and Executive Director’s remuneration package and service contract;
- the remuneration packages of key management staff;
- the payment of Directors’ Fees; and
- the grant of awards under the RHP Share Option Scheme 2011.

## Disclosure on Remuneration

The Company has a remuneration policy where the Company will take into consideration pay and employment conditions within the industry and in comparable companies. The remuneration packages also take into account the Group’s relative performance and the performance of individual Directors and key executives.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Independent Directors are paid fixed Directors' fees, which are determined by the Board, appropriate to the level of their contribution, taking into account factors such as the effort and time spent and the responsibilities of the Independent Directors. The fees are subject to approval by the shareholders at each AGM. Independent Directors are eligible to participate in the RHP Share Option Scheme 2011, Independent Directors do not receive any other remuneration from the Company. For the FY2016, the Board in consultation with the RC, has recommended the payment of Directors' fees to Executive Directors, which is considered appropriate to the level of their contribution, taking into account factors such as the effort and time spent and the responsibilities of the Executive Directors. The Board in consultation with the RC has also recommended a restoration of half of the 15% reduction in Directors fees implemented for FY2014 and applied since then. The CEO is remunerated as a member of Management and does not receive Directors' fees.

Remuneration paid to the CEO and key executives for each financial year varies and is largely governed by the performance of the Group and the extent to which performance targets of the Group are achieved. The remuneration package of the CEO and the key executives comprises a basic salary component and a variable component. After the year end, the RC reviews their performance and that of the Company, taking into account factors such as the financial, operational and commercial performance of the business and needs of the Group and that remuneration compensation is commensurate with performance.

The Company has two share plan schemes which were approved by shareholders at a general meeting held on 8 July 2011. They are the RHP Share Option Scheme 2011 and the RHP Performance Share Plan. Both the share plan schemes are administered by the RC. Please refer to pages 32 to 34 and Note 27 on pages 93 to 95 of the Notes to the Financial Statements of this Annual Report for details of the schemes.

## Remuneration of Directors and Key Executives

The Company believes that full disclosure of the remuneration of each individual Director and the CEO (including retirement benefits granted) on a named basis is disadvantageous to the business interests of the Company, in view of the shortage of talented and experienced personnel in the upstream oil and gas industry and is disclosing based on level and mix of the remuneration of the Directors and CEO in bands of S\$250,000. There was no termination, retirement and post-employment benefit granted to Directors, the CEO and the top three key executives (who are not directors) for the FY2016.

A breakdown showing the level and mix of each individual Director's remuneration payable for the FY2016 is as follows:

Remuneration Bands	Salary including CPF %	Bonus/ Profit-sharing %	Allowances & Others %	Directors' Fees <sup>(1)</sup> %	Performance Shares %	Total %
<b>S\$500,000 to S\$750,000</b>						
Chang Cheng-Hsing Francis	77.45	–	22.55	–	–	100
<b>Below S\$250,000</b>						
Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King	–	–	–	100	–	100
Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King <sup>(2)</sup>	–	–	–	100	–	100
Peter Ng Choong Joo <sup>(3)</sup>	–	–	–	100	–	100
Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda	–	–	–	100	–	100
Yeo Yun Seng Bernard	–	–	–	100	–	100
Lee Hock Lye	–	–	–	100	–	100
Achmad Lukman Kartanegara	–	–	–	100	–	100
Mr Tiong Kiong King <sup>(4)</sup>	–	–	–	100	–	100

### Notes:

- (1) Directors' fees totaling S\$403,640 is to be tabled for shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM to be held on 27 April 2017.
- (2) Re-designated from Executive Director to Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 2 March 2017.
- (3) Resigned as Executive Director on 1 August 2016.
- (4) Appointed as Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 15 September 2016.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Company believes that disclosure of the level and mix of the remuneration of individual key executives (who are not directors or the CEO) including the aggregate of the total remuneration paid to the top three key executives of the Company (who are not directors or the CEO) is disadvantageous to the business interests of the Company, in view of the shortage of talented and experienced personnel in the upstream oil and gas industry. The Company believes that it is not in the best interest of the Company to disclose such details in view of the shortage of and competition for talented and experienced personnel in the upstream oil and gas industry and is of the view that the disadvantages of disclosure outweigh the benefits.

The remuneration received by the top three key executives of the Company (who are not directors or the CEO) is presented as follows:

Remuneration Bands	No. of Executives
S\$250,000 to S\$500,000	2
Below S\$250,000	1
<b>Total</b>	3

**Note:**

(1) There were only three key executives (who are not directors or the CEO) in the Company in the FY2016.

There is no employee of the Group who is an immediate family member of any Director or CEO and whose remuneration exceeded S\$50,000 during the financial year.

The RC has reviewed and approved the remuneration packages of the Directors and key executives, having regard to their contributions as well as the financial performance and commercial needs of the Group and has ensured that the Directors and key executives are adequately but not excessively remunerated.

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee (“AC”) comprises five members, a majority of whom are Independent Directors. The members of the AC are:

- Mr Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda (Chairman)
- Mr Yeo Yun Seng Bernard
- Mr Lee Hock Lye
- Mr Achmad Lukman Kartanegara
- Dato’ Sri Dr Tiong Ik King

Dato’ Sri Dr Tiong Ik King continues to serve as an AC member, as the Board considers Dato’ Sri Dr Tiong’s contribution and support to the AC invaluable, having business and finance experience and is familiar with the Group’s business and operations. The AC members have accounting and related financial management expertise. The Board is of the view that the AC has the necessary experience and expertise required to discharge its duties.

The AC has explicit authority delegated to it by the Board to investigate any matter within its terms of reference, with full access to and co-operation by Management and full discretion to invite any Director or executive officer to attend its meetings, and reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The key responsibilities of the AC include the following:

- To review annually the scope and results of the external audit and its cost effectiveness, and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors. Where the auditors also provide non-audit services to the Group, to review the nature and extent of such services in order to balance the maintenance of objectivity and value for money, and to ensure that the independence of the auditors would not be affected;
- To review the significant financial reporting issues and judgements so as to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and any announcements relating to the Company's financial performance;
- To review and report to the Board at least annually on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls;
- To review the external and internal audit plans, including the nature and scope of the audit before the audit commences, the internal auditors' evaluation of the Group's system of internal controls, the external and internal audit reports and management letter issued by the external auditors (if any) and Management's response to the letter;
- To review announcements of the quarterly and full year results prior to their submission to the Board for approval for release to the SGX-ST;
- To review interested person transactions in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Rules of the SGX-ST;
- To review all non-audit services provided by the external auditors to determine if the provision of such services would affect the independence of the external auditors; and
- To review and recommend to the Board the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditors and approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors.

The AC may also examine any other aspects of the Group's affairs, as it deems necessary where such matters relate to exposure or risk of a regulatory or legal nature, and monitor the Group's compliance with its legal, regulatory and contractual obligations.

The AC met four times during the year 2016 to review the Group's financial performance for the year, the audit plan/report, the audit findings, the internal audit activities for the year, and the announcements of the quarterly and full year results before being approved by the Board for release to the SGX-ST. In addition, the AC had met informally with Management and the Auditors on several occasions during the year to discuss the Group's business and financial performance.

The AC had met with the external auditors and internal auditor separately, at least once a year, without the presence of the Company's Management, to review any matter that might be raised.

The AC has reviewed the non-audit services provided by the external auditors, Messrs Ernst & Young LLP, and is of the opinion that the provision of such services does not affect their independence. The Company complies with Rule 712 and 715 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual. The AC has recommended to the Board the re-appointment of Messrs Ernst & Young LLP as external auditors at the forthcoming AGM.

AC members are provided with updates on changes to accounting standards and issues which have a direct impact on financial statements and attend appropriate seminars and courses.

The AC has implemented a whistle blowing policy whereby staff of the Group may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting, fraudulent acts and other matters and which will ensure that arrangements are in place for independent investigations of such matters and for appropriate follow-up action.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

### ACCOUNTABILITY

The Board is responsible for providing a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects, including interim and other price sensitive public reports, and reports to regulators (if required). Management currently provides all members of the Board with appropriately detailed management accounts which present a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects on a quarterly basis.

### INTERNAL CONTROLS AND INTERNAL AUDIT

The Group has a system of internal controls to govern and monitor its operations. The framework is cognisant of the staff, operational size and resources of the Group and the cost benefit relationship of individual controls.

The Board believes in the importance of maintaining a sound system of internal controls to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Group's assets. To achieve this, annual, periodical as well as ad hoc audits and checks are undertaken by the Internal Auditor and/or by Management. In addition, the Board and Management regularly keep the system of internal controls under review with the objective of ensuring that the internal controls are adequate to provide reasonable assurance that:

- the Group's assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition;
- business transactions are properly authorised and executed;
- there is ongoing compliance with the financial reporting regulatory framework and environmental regulation; and
- proper and accurate financial records are maintained.

The Internal Auditor's primary line of reporting is to the AC Chairman although the Internal Auditor reports administratively to the Group CEO. The hiring and removal of the internal audit function requires AC's approval and the AC members also evaluate and review the compensation of the internal audit function. The Internal Auditor has unfettered access to all the Company's documents, records, properties and personnel, including access to the AC. The AC at least annually, reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function.

External auditors have attended the quarterly AC meetings and have also had a number of informal meetings with the AC Chairman throughout the year. They have confirmed that in the course of their annual audit, while their audit scope does not address all the financial, operational and compliance risks that is or could be faced by the Group, nevertheless they are not aware of any reason to indicate that internal controls and risk management systems were not adequate and effective to reveal and/or address and manage financial, operational, compliance and information technology risk which would otherwise warrant highlighting to the Board, AC, and Management.

The AC reviews and approves the internal audit plan on an annual basis. The Internal Auditor conducted an annual review of the effectiveness of the Group's systems of internal controls, including financial, operational and compliance risks. The Internal Auditor's findings were reported to the AC and where necessary enhancements were implemented. These reports were made available to the external auditors and Management. During the year, a subsidiary of the Group had appointed an accounting firm to perform a due diligence audit on the financial statements of the Kepala Burung PSC ("**Basin PSC**"). The findings and recommendations have been considered and presented to, reviewed and approved by the AC and thereafter necessary action was implemented.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board retains the responsibility for oversight of the Group's risk management responsibilities, internal controls and governance processes delegated to Management and determines the nature and extent of the significant risks which the Board is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives. The Board is satisfied that Management has developed and implemented an appropriate and sound system of risk management and internal controls and governance processes that are designed to govern, monitor and/or reveal financial, compliance and information technology risks as well as safeguard shareholders' investments and the Group's assets. Based on the internal and external audit results and discussions with Management, the Board with the concurrence of the AC is of the opinion that the Group's internal controls addressing financial, operational, compliance and information technology control risks and risk management systems of the Group are adequate and effective as at 31 December 2016 to meet the Group's needs and control objectives and provide reasonable assurance for safeguarding the Group's assets in the current business environment. The Board also notes that no system of internal controls can provide absolute assurance against poor judgement in decision making, human error, losses, fraud or other irregularities.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

The Executive Directors and Management regularly review the Group's business and operational activities to identify areas of significant business risks as well as appropriate measures to control and mitigate these risks. Management reviews significant control policies and procedures and highlights the significant matters to the Board and the AC. During the year, Management reviewed and reported on the top risks faced by the Group to the Board. Key risks were discussed and prioritised.

The Board has received assurance from the CEO and the Vice President, Finance:

- that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and
- on the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems.

The Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are disclosed under Note 31 on pages 98 to 103 of the Notes to the Financial Statements of this Annual Report.

## COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Board is mindful of the obligation to provide timely and fair disclosure of material information. The Board is accountable to the shareholders while Management is accountable to the Board.

Material information is disclosed and communicated to shareholders in a comprehensive, accurate and timely manner through:

- a. announcements of quarterly and full year financial results and on major developments which are published via the SGXNet and the Company's website [www.rhpetrogas.com](http://www.rhpetrogas.com);
- b. annual reports or circulars of the Company that are prepared and sent to all shareholders;
- c. notices of AGMs and Extraordinary General Meetings ("**EGM**") published in the newspapers; and
- d. press releases on major developments of the Group.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Shareholders are encouraged to attend the Company's AGMs and EGMs to ensure a high level of accountability. The AGMs and EGMs are the principal forum for dialogue with shareholders. The Company recognises the value of feedback from shareholders. During the AGMs and EGMs, shareholders are given ample time and opportunities to air their views and concerns.

If any shareholder is unable to attend, he/she is allowed to appoint up to two proxies to attend and vote on his/her behalf at the AGMs or EGMs through proxy forms sent in advance. In view of the Companies (Amendment) Act 2014, intermediaries such as banks and capital markets services licence holders which provide custodial services and are shareholders of the Company may appoint more than two proxies to attend and vote at the Company's AGMs and EGMs. Please refer to the Notes to the Company's AGM Proxy Form at the end of this Annual Report for explanatory guidance.

Separate resolutions are proposed at general meetings for each distinct issue.

The Chairmen of the committees and the external auditors (barring exigencies) are to be present at every AGM and EGM to address any relevant questions that may be raised by the shareholders.

The Company holds analyst briefings and participates in roadshows and conferences organised by major brokerage houses. Such forums serve as a platform to solicit feedback and gain perspectives and views from the investment community and shareholders. From time to time, the CEO will also conduct media interviews with major publications and provide relevant insights on the Company's prospects to shareholders and investors.

The Company does not have a fixed dividend policy at present. Key considerations that affect dividend decisions and the level of payouts are: (i) Group's profit growth, (ii) level of cash available, (iii) projected levels of capital expenditure and investment plans and (iv) any other factors as the Board may deem appropriate.

## **DEALINGS IN THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES**

The Company has adopted policies in line with the requirements of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST on dealings in the Company's securities.

The Company prohibits its officers from dealing in the Company's shares on short-term considerations or when they are in possession of unpublished price-sensitive information. They are not allowed to deal in the Company's shares during the period commencing two weeks and one month prior to the announcement of the Group's quarterly and full year results respectively and ending on the date of the announcement of the relevant results.

In addition, Directors and key executives are expected to observe insider trading laws at all times even when dealing in securities within the permitted trading period.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS ("IPT")

The Company has adopted an internal policy governing procedures for the identification, approval and monitoring of transactions with interested persons. All IPTs are subject to review by the AC.

The IPTs entered are set out as follows:

Name of Interested Person	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during the financial year under review (excluding transactions less than S\$100,000 and transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920)		Aggregate value of all interested person transactions conducted during the financial year under review under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 (excluding transactions less than S\$100,000)	
	FY2016 US\$'000	FY2015 US\$'000	FY2016 US\$'000	FY2015 US\$'000
Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King, Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King and Tiong Kiong King				
Loans from RH Petrogas Investments Pte. Ltd. to RHP (Mukah) Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>	374	2,118	Not applicable	Not applicable

### Notes:

- (1) Loans provided by RH Petrogas Investments Pte. Ltd. ("RHPI"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, to RHP (Mukah) Pte. Ltd. ("RHP (Mukah)") following the completion of the sale (the "Sale") by RHPI of 3,184,881 ordinary shares representing 49% of the entire issued share capital of RHP (Mukah), to Tumbuh Tiasa Enterprises Sdn. Bhd. ("TTE") on 24 September 2014 (which was announced by the Company on 24 September 2014 under SGXNET Announcement No. SG140924OTHRNKS), pursuant to the shareholders' agreement between RHPI, TTE and RHP (Mukah), under which RHPI and TTE are to provide the funding required by RHP (Mukah) for the exploration and evaluation activities under the Production Sharing Contract in respect of Block SK331 to RHP (Mukah) in proportion to their equity interest in RHP (Mukah). Before the Sale, RHP (Mukah) was a wholly-owned subsidiary of RHPI and such funding required by RHP (Mukah) was provided entirely by RHPI and the Company. Mr Tiong Kiong King was appointed as a Director of the Company on 15 September 2016. Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King and Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King, who are both Directors and Controlling Shareholders of the Company, together with Mr Tiong Kiong King and their family members, indirectly own the majority of the issued share capital of TTE.
- (2) As announced on 7 October 2016 (SGXNET No SG161007OTHR39JX), SGX-ST has granted its approval in a letter dated 4 October 2016, allowing the Company to determine the materiality of interested person transactions for the purposes of Rules 905 and 906 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual based on the Company's market capitalisation as at the previous financial year end, for so long as the Group's latest audited consolidated net tangible assets ("NTA") or the Group's latest audited consolidated net asset value ("NAV") remains negative.

## MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for the transactions/agreements disclosed under IPTs above, there was no other material contract entered between the Company or any of its subsidiaries with any Director or controlling shareholder in the FY2016.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## SUSTAINABILITY AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Group believes that conducting its operations in a socially and environmentally responsible manner is integral to operating a successful and sustainable business and that its people are one of the fundamental building blocks of the business.

The Group understands its responsibility towards sustainability and that as an upstream oil and gas company, its exploration, development and production activities could have an impact on the environment and local communities in places where it operates and it strives to adopt a balanced approach in delivering its performance in a sustainable manner while meeting the expectations of its stakeholders. The Group uses an integrated framework to carry out its sustainability responsibilities, and takes into consideration key factors such as corporate governance, commercial objectives, operating framework, the environment in which it operates in, and its resource limitations when formulating its plans.

### People

The Group believes in conducting its business with respect and care for people, in the development and well-being of its people, in creating and fostering a positive work environment and atmosphere where its people feel valued and confident that the Group is concerned and is looking after their needs. It believes in a fair, diverse and inclusive workplace. It aims to recruit the right people to operate a successful and sustainable business and to enhance and foster a positive work culture. The Group adopts the principle of hiring locally in places where it operates where possible, with a view of playing its part in contributing to the employment, and helping the local economy and community.

The Group has in place various people development schemes to nurture and motivate its people to grow and reach their full potential. The performance appraisal system generally provides a forum where strengths and accomplishments can be recognised while areas for improvement can be engaged and guidance provided to facilitate development and advancement. The Group believes in providing training and development opportunities where possible, for its people to enhance their skills and professional expertise. The Group believes that investing in its people's overall development will benefit its business, partners and communities it operates in.

### Health, Safety and Environment

As an oil and gas company, the Group recognises the importance and places high emphasis in the areas of health, safety and environment ("HSE"). It is committed to and requires full commitment to HSE from all its officers, employees and contractors. Its goals are: no accident, no injury to employees and contractors, and to conduct its business and operations in a sustainable manner with the aim of minimising and limiting impacts to the environment. It requires compliance with all relevant HSE laws and regulations and stresses on the importance and need of maintaining a safe working environment for its people and contractors. Adopting a high standard of HSE practices is part of the Group's work culture and industry best practices are adopted as applicable. Such requirements are extended to include and require its contractors to carry out their operations in compliance with safe work practices. It is the Group's objective to constantly strive to improve its HSE standard in the blocks where it operates. Programmes are organised regularly at operated blocks to encourage safe and healthy work practices, while checks and audits are carried out at regular intervals as part of the ongoing monitoring process. The Group continues to work towards its goal of being an operator with a conscious commitment towards HSE.

In the year under review, the Group achieved a clean safety record for Lost Time Injury Frequency ("LTIF") within its portfolio of operated and non-operated assets. There was also no incident of oil spill reported in its operations during the same period. In Indonesia, the Group took over as operator of the Basin PSC and rolled out a new HSE Management System Framework during the year. The Group recognised the importance of establishing and reinforcing a strong health and safety culture throughout the organisation of its new Indonesian operating unit at the onset. Plans are in place to obtain the accreditation for OHSAS 18001, an international occupational health and safety management standard, in 2017.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Group is equally mindful of its responsibility to contribute towards the protection of the environment and has developed an environmental management system at its operated facilities in Indonesia in accordance with ISO 4001, an international standard for environmental management system. Plans are in place to obtain the accreditation in 2017. As part of the ongoing efforts to contribute to environmental protection, the Group had planted thousands of trees in the vicinity of its Indonesia operating areas during the year. This was to help in the prevention of land erosion and to restore the land to its original conditions. The Group had also participated in wildlife conservation efforts in West Papua, Indonesia, which hosts a rich diversity of wild life.

## Community Engagement

On the community front, the Group aims to make a long-term positive impact on the local communities in places where it has an active operation by contributing to the overall improvement in their living standards. As part of the stakeholder engagement process, it engages with these local communities on a regular basis to obtain their views and feedbacks. At the same time, it seeks to develop and strengthen ties with them through such interactions. Feedback obtained from such engagements are taken into consideration when formulating corporate social responsibility (“**CSR**”) plans for the Group’s social initiatives with the aim of implementing more meaningful and effective social initiatives and programmes. In addition, the Group is committed to support these local communities in areas such as education, healthcare and community development projects, with the goal of promoting the welfare of these communities in the long term.

In 2016, a number of social projects were undertaken to enhance the well-being and development of the communities in the regions where the Group has an active operation. Below are some examples:

- **Healthcare**

The Group supported the provision of medical consultations and treatments for the underprivileged for free. On a regular basis, the Group carries out mass medical treatment and food donation programmes in its areas of operation in West Papua, Indonesia. In 2016, up to 400 people with health conditions participated in the health programme and they were provided with free medical screening and treatments. Such efforts were meant to encourage and promote healthy living and provide the necessary support to alleviate the health conditions of the affected individuals. 250 children from 1 to 10 years old were given healthy food to supplement their diet, thereby enabling a more balanced and quality diet.

- **Community Development**

During the year, the Group carried out a number of community development projects aimed at creating a better living condition for the locals. Among others, the following were some of the projects undertaken:

- building of houses to provide shelter and accommodation for families;
- installation of water treatment facilities at local village to provide villagers with access to clean water supply;
- building of community building to cater to the needs of the locals; and
- sourcing of local produce to support local producers.

The Group intends to continue its efforts to develop and plan for activities that will enhance the living conditions of the locals.

## Other Aspects of Sustainability

The Board has adopted a range of policies, procedures, management systems, guidelines as well as compliance initiatives to assist and provide an applicable operating framework and to support the Company in operating a successful and sustainable business. Examples include the Company’s Corporate Policy, Finance Policy, HSE Policy, as well as Whistle-Blowing Policy. These provide coverage over areas of its business activities and operations including the code of conduct, conflict of interest issues, anti-bribery, procurement and HSE.



# FINANCIAL REPORT

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# DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of RH Petrogas Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”) and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

## Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

## Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King

Chang Cheng-Hsing Francis

Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King<sup>(1)</sup>

Tiong Kiong King (Appointed on 15 September 2016)

Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda

Yeo Yun Seng Bernard

Lee Hock Lye

Achmad Lukman Kartanegara

### Note:

(1) Re-designated from Executive Director to Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 2 March 2017.

## Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Except as disclosed in this statement, neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

# DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

## Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The following directors, who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, an interest in shares and share options of the Company as stated below:

Name of Director	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
	At the beginning of financial year or date of appointment	At the end of the financial year	At the beginning of financial year or date of appointment	At the end of the financial year
<b>Ordinary shares of the Company</b>				
Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King	580,000	580,000	472,845,443	472,845,443
Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King <sup>(1)</sup>	–	–	212,073,086	212,073,086
Tiong Kiong King <sup>(2)</sup>	–	–	–	–
<b>Share options of the Company</b>				
Chang Cheng-Hsing Francis	1,930,000	1,860,000	–	–
Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda	130,000	120,000	–	–
Yeo Yun Seng Bernard	130,000	120,000	–	–
Lee Hock Lye	130,000	120,000	–	–
Achmad Lukman Kartanegara	50,000	50,000	–	–

### Notes:

(1) Re-designated from Executive Director to Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 2 March 2017.

(2) Appointed as Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director on 15 September 2016.

By virtue of Section 7 of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50, Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King and Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King are deemed to have interest in the Company and its subsidiaries. Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King's aggregate deemed interest of 472,845,443 shares comprised of (i) 212,073,086 shares held by Surreyville Pte Ltd ("**Surreyville**"), which arises from his shareholding in Woodsville International Limited, the holding company of Surreyville; (ii) 132,825,203 shares held by Sharptone Investments Limited ("**Sharptone**"), which arises from his shareholding in Sharptone; (iii) 110,347,154 shares held/owned by RH Capital Limited ("**RH Capital**"), which arises from his shareholding in RH Capital; and (iv) 17,600,000 shares held by Subur Tiasa Holdings Berhad ("**Subur Tiasa**"), which arises from his substantial shareholdings in Tiong Toh Siong Holdings Sdn. Bhd., Tiong Toh Siong Enterprises Sdn. Bhd., Tiong Toh Siong and Sons Sdn. Bhd. and Teck Sing Lik Enterprise Sdn. Bhd., which are shareholders/substantial shareholders of Subur Tiasa. Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King is also deemed to have interest in the 212,073,086 ordinary shares of the Company held by Surreyville, arising from his shareholding in Woodsville International Limited.

There was no change in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 January 2017.

Except as disclosed in this statement, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year, or date of appointment if later, or at the end of the financial year.

# DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

## Options and performance share plan

The RHP Share Option Scheme 2011 (the “**Scheme**”) and RHP Performance Share Plan (the “**Share Plan**”) were approved by shareholders at the Company’s Extraordinary General Meeting held on 8 July 2011.

The Scheme and the Share Plan are administered by the Remuneration Committee (“**RC**”), which comprises the following directors, with such discretion, powers and duties as are conferred on it by the Board of Directors:

Yeo Yun Seng Bernard (Chairman)  
 Abbasbhoy Haider Nakhoda  
 Lee Hock Lye  
 Dato’ Sri Dr Tiong Ik King

The Scheme and the Share Plan shall continue to be in force at the discretion of the RC, subject to a maximum period of 10 years commencing from its adoption by the shareholders and may continue beyond the stipulated period with the approval of the shareholders by an ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting and of any relevant authorities which may then be required.

## Options

Under the Scheme, options to subscribe for ordinary shares in the capital of the Company are granted to selected employees and directors of the Company, its subsidiaries and associated companies.

There were no options granted for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 pursuant to the Scheme.

Details of all the options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company pursuant to the Scheme as at 31 December 2016 are as follows:

Date of grant of options	Expiry date	Exercise period	Exercise price (\$)	Balance as at 01.01.16	Number of options			Balance as at 31.12.16
					Granted during the financial year	Exercised during the financial year	Cancelled/lapsed during the financial year	
22.07.2011	22.07.2016	23.07.2013 to 21.07.2016	0.590	310,000	–	–	(310,000)	–
02.03.2012	02.03.2017	03.03.2014 to 01.03.2017	0.370	284,000	–	–	–	284,000
05.03.2013	05.03.2018	06.03.2015 to 04.03.2018	0.420	2,048,500	–	–	(13,500)	2,035,000
07.03.2014	07.03.2019	08.03.2016 to 06.03.2019	0.420	635,900	–	–	(9,200)	626,700
06.03.2015	06.03.2020	07.03.2017 to 05.03.2020	0.275	2,930,000	–	–	(150,000)	2,780,000
				<u>6,208,400</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(482,700)</u>	<u>5,725,700</u>

# DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

## Options (continued)

Details of the options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company granted to directors of the Company pursuant to the Scheme are as follows:

Name of director	Options granted during financial year	Aggregate options granted since commencement of the Scheme to beginning of financial year	Aggregate options exercised since commencement of the Scheme to end of financial year	Aggregate options cancelled/lapsed since commencement of the Scheme to end of financial year	Aggregate options outstanding as at end of financial year
Chang Cheng-Hsing					
Francis	–	1,930,000	–	(70,000)	1,860,000
Peter Ng Choong Joo <sup>(1)</sup>	–	113,500	–	(113,500)	–
Abbasbhoy Haider					
Nakhoda	–	130,000	–	(10,000)	120,000
Yeo Yun Seng Bernard	–	130,000	–	(10,000)	120,000
Lee Hock Lye	–	130,000	–	(10,000)	120,000
Achmad Lukman					
Kartanegara	–	50,000	–	–	50,000
Total	–	2,483,500	–	(213,500)	2,270,000

**Note:**

(1) Resigned as Executive Director on 1 August 2016.

Since the commencement of the Scheme till the end of the financial year:

- (a) No options have been granted to the controlling shareholders of the Company and their associates;
- (b) No participant other than one director mentioned above and one director who retired on 31 December 2013 has received 5% or more of the total options available under the Scheme;
- (c) No options have been granted to directors and employees of the holding company and its subsidiaries;
- (d) No options that entitle the holder to participate, by virtue of the options, in any share issue of any other corporation have been granted;
- (e) There were no share options granted during the financial year ended 31 December 2016. There were 2,950,000, 711,800, 3,638,500, 2,345,000 and 2,437,500 options granted respectively during the financial years of 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 at a discount of 19.5%, 19.7%, 20%, 19.6% and 18.8% respectively from the average of the closing prices of the Company's shares on the last three consecutive trading days before the date of grant. The 2,437,500 options granted in 2011 lapsed on 22 July 2016; and
- (f) No options have been granted to any participants at a discount of 10% or less.



# DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

## Performance share plan

Under the Share Plan, fully-paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company, their equivalent cash value or combinations thereof will be granted, free from payment, to selected employees of the Company and/or its subsidiaries including directors of the Company, and other selected participants according to the extent to which they complete time-based service conditions or achieve their performance targets over set performance periods.

There were no shares awarded for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 pursuant to the Performance Share Plan.

Since the commencement of the Share Plan till the end of the financial year:

- (a) No share awards were granted to the controlling shareholders of the Company and their associates;
- (b) No participant other than one director who retired on 31 December 2013 has received 5% or more of the total shares or awards available under the Share Plan;
- (c) No directors and employee of the holding company and its subsidiaries had received 5% or more of the total number of shares or awards available under the Share Plan; and
- (d) No shares have been awarded to directors and employees of the holding company and its subsidiaries.

## Audit committee

The Audit Committee ("AC") carried out its functions in accordance with Section 201B(5) of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, including the following:

- Reviewed the audit plans and reports of the internal and external auditors of the Group and the Company, and reviewed the internal auditor's evaluation of the adequacy of the Group and the Company's system of internal accounting controls and the assistance given by the Group and the Company's management to the external and internal auditors;
- Reviewed the quarterly and annual financial statements and the auditor's report on the annual financial statements of the Group and the Company before their submission to the Board of Directors;
- Reviewed effectiveness of the Group and the Company's material internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance controls and risk management via reviews and results of the audits carried out by the internal auditor and external professional consultants and discussion with senior management;
- Met with the external auditor, other committees, and management in separate executive sessions to discuss any matters that these groups believe should be discussed privately with the AC;
- Reviewed legal and regulatory matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements, related compliance policies and programmes and any reports received from regulators;
- Reviewed the cost effectiveness and the independence and objectivity of the external auditor;
- Reviewed the nature and extent of non-audit services provided by the external auditor;

# DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

## **Audit committee (continued)**

- Recommended to the Board of Directors the external auditor to be nominated, approved the compensation of the external auditor, and reviewed the scope and results of the audit;
- Reported actions and minutes of the AC to the Board of Directors with such recommendations as the AC considered appropriate; and
- Reviewed interested person transactions in accordance with the requirements of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited's Listing Manual.

The AC, having reviewed all non-audit services provided by the external auditors to the Group, is satisfied that the nature and extent of such services would not affect the independence of the external auditor. The AC has also conducted a review of interested person transactions.

The AC convened four meetings during the year with full attendance from all members. The AC has also met with external and internal auditors, without the presence of the Company's management, at least once a year.

Further details regarding the AC are disclosed in the Report on Corporate Governance.

## **Auditor**

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept reappointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

Chang Cheng-Hsing Francis  
Director

Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King  
Director

Singapore  
28 March 2017

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of RH Petrogas Limited

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of RH Petrogas Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”), which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2016, the statements of changes in equity of the Group and the Company and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated cash flow statement of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group, the balance sheet and the statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the “**Act**”) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (“**FRSs**”) so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (“**SSAs**”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (“**ACRA**”) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (“**ACRA Code**”) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements. The Group incurred a net loss of US\$8,939,000 during the year ended 31 December 2016 and as at that date, the Group’s current and total liabilities exceeded its current and total assets by US\$25,340,000 and US\$36,094,000 respectively. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group’s ability to continue as going concern. The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern depends on its ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet the Group’s short-term obligations as and when they fall due, and a substantial shareholder undertaking to provide adequate funds to the Group till 30 June 2018 to meet the Group’s forecasted future cash obligations as and when they fall due.

If the Group is unable to continue operational existence for the foreseeable future, the Group may be unable to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the balance sheet. In addition, the Group and the Company may have to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities. No such adjustments have been made to these financial statements. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of RH Petrogas Limited

## 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. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to the matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

### ***Impairment assessment of oil and gas properties, development expenditures and exploration and evaluation assets***

At 31 December 2016, the carrying amounts of oil and gas properties and exploration and evaluation assets were US\$18,373,000 and US\$2,536,000 respectively which represent approximately 45% of total assets of the Group's balance sheet. The decline in crude oil prices has given rise to heightened risk of impairment of these assets. The assessment of the carrying amount of these assets requires management to exercise judgment in identifying existence of any indicators of impairment. When such indicators are identified, management exercises further judgment in making an estimate of the recoverable amount of these assets against which to compare their carrying values. The estimation of the recoverable amount of these assets are based on management's views of variables such as long-term oil prices (considering current oil prices and outlook in oil prices), discount rates, inflation rates, operating costs, future capital requirements, decommissioning costs and estimation of its oil and gas reserves.

Our audit procedures included amongst others, confirming the appropriateness of management's defined cash generating units ("CGUs"). We examined the Group's process for identifying impairment indicators, evaluated management's assessment of impairment indicators and whether a formal estimate of recoverable amount was required for each of these CGUs.

Our audit work in assessing the reasonableness of management's estimations of the recoverable amount of those CGUs subject to impairment test included the following procedures:

- benchmarking and analysis of oil price assumptions against forward curves and other market data;
- agreement of hydrocarbon production profiles to approved budgets and proved and probable reserves to third party reserve reports;
- checked the mathematical accuracy of management's value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections from the production forecasts covering periods until the end of the production sharing contracts;
- assessed the objectivity and competence of external experts who are responsible for reserves estimation;
- compared estimated future costs to budgets approved by the Board of Directors; and
- recalculation and benchmarking of discount rates and inflation rates applied against third party data.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of RH Petrogas Limited

## Other information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's 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.

## 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 the provisions of the Act and FRSs, 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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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 control.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of RH Petrogas Limited

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control 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 Group's internal control.
- 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 control 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 auditor's 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of RH Petrogas Limited

## **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Low Yen Mei.

Ernst & Young LLP  
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants  
Singapore  
28 March 2017

# CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
<b>Revenue</b>		51,966	52,976
Cost of sales		<u>(50,959)</u>	<u>(59,003)</u>
<b>Gross profit/(loss)</b>		1,007	(6,027)
Other income		507	1,330
Administrative expenses		(4,125)	(5,563)
Other expenses		(5,755)	(189,800)
Finance costs		<u>(1,958)</u>	<u>(2,664)</u>
<b>Loss before tax</b>	5	(10,324)	(202,724)
Income tax credit	6	<u>1,385</u>	<u>20,692</u>
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		<u><u>(8,939)</u></u>	<u><u>(182,032)</u></u>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		(8,554)	(170,750)
Non-controlling interest		<u>(385)</u>	<u>(11,282)</u>
		<u><u>(8,939)</u></u>	<u><u>(182,032)</u></u>
<b>Loss per share (cents per share)</b>			
Basic	7	<u>(1.16)</u>	<u>(23.25)</u>
Diluted	7	<u>(1.16)</u>	<u>(23.25)</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>US\$'000</b>	<b>US\$'000</b>
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>	(8,939)	(182,032)
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
<b><u>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</u></b>		
Foreign currency translation	2,372	158
Other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of tax	2,372	158
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<u>(6,567)</u>	<u>(181,874)</u>
<b>Attributable to:</b>		
Owners of the Company	(6,182)	(170,592)
Non-controlling interest	(385)	(11,282)
	<u>(6,567)</u>	<u>(181,874)</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEETS**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	Group		Company	
		2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Oil and gas properties	8	18,373	29,372	–	–
Development expenditures	9	–	–	–	–
Other plant and equipment	10	476	587	48	78
Exploration and evaluation assets	11	2,536	2,536	–	–
Goodwill	12	–	–	–	–
Amount due from subsidiaries	17	–	–	18,648	29,221
Investment in subsidiaries	13	–	–	–	–
		<u>21,385</u>	<u>32,495</u>	<u>18,696</u>	<u>29,299</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories	15	687	2,299	–	–
Other current assets	16	104	253	28	46
Trade and other receivables	17	16,025	19,384	805	413
Derivatives	18	–	3	–	–
Cash and bank balances	19	8,267	6,280	755	383
		<u>25,083</u>	<u>28,219</u>	<u>1,588</u>	<u>842</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Income tax payable		1,431	155	–	–
Trade and other payables	20	42,824	42,645	573	616
Derivatives	18	2	32	–	–
Loans and borrowings	21	6,166	19,846	–	–
		<u>50,423</u>	<u>62,678</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>616</u>
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		(25,340)	(34,459)	1,015	226
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Provisions	22	2,916	3,616	–	–
Loan from non-controlling interest	20	9,765	9,406	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	23	2,575	6,527	–	–
Loans and borrowings	21	16,883	8,224	14,253	8,224
Other liabilities	24	–	–	–	–
		<u>32,139</u>	<u>27,773</u>	<u>14,253</u>	<u>8,224</u>
<b>Net (liabilities)/assets</b>		<u>(36,094)</u>	<u>(29,737)</u>	<u>5,458</u>	<u>21,301</u>
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the Company</b>					
Share capital	25	258,160	258,160	258,160	258,160
Reserves	26	(284,497)	(278,525)	(252,702)	(236,859)
		(26,337)	(20,365)	5,458	21,301
Non-controlling interest		(9,757)	(9,372)	–	–
<b>Total (deficit)/equity</b>		<u>(36,094)</u>	<u>(29,737)</u>	<u>5,458</u>	<u>21,301</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Group	Attributable to owners of the Company								
	Share capital	Capital reduction reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Accumulated losses	Equity reserve	Employee share option reserve	Total reserves	Non-controlling interest	Total equity/ (deficit)
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
<b>At 1 January 2015</b>	258,160	2,886	(640)	(111,862)	795	631	(108,190)	1,910	151,880
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(170,750)	-	-	(170,750)	(11,282)	(182,032)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	158	-	-	-	158	-	158
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	158	(170,750)	-	-	(170,592)	(11,282)	(181,874)
<u>Contributions by and distributions to owners</u>									
Share-based payments (Note 27)									
- Grant of equity-settled share options	-	-	-	-	-	257	257	-	257
<b>At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016</b>	258,160	2,886	(482)	(282,612)	795	888	(278,525)	(9,372)	(29,737)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(8,554)	-	-	(8,554)	(385)	(8,939)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	2,372	-	-	-	2,372	-	2,372
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	2,372	(8,554)	-	-	(6,182)	(385)	(6,567)
<u>Contributions by and distributions to owners</u>									
Share-based payments (Note 27)									
- Grant of equity-settled share options	-	-	-	-	-	210	210	-	210
- Expiry of employee share options	-	-	-	88	-	(88)	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	258,160	2,886	1,890	(291,078)	795	1,010	(284,497)	(9,757)	(36,094)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Company	Share capital US\$'000	Capital reduction reserve US\$'000	Accumulated losses US\$'000	Employee share option reserve US\$'000	Total reserves US\$'000	Total equity US\$'000
<b>At 1 January 2015</b>	258,160	2,886	(165,669)	631	(162,152)	96,008
Loss for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	–	–	(74,964)	–	(74,964)	(74,964)
<u>Contributions by and distributions to owners</u>						
Share-based payments (Note 27)						
– Grant of equity-settled share options	–	–	–	257	257	257
<b>At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016</b>	258,160	2,886	(240,633)	888	(236,859)	21,301
Loss for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year	–	–	(16,053)	–	(16,053)	(16,053)
<u>Contributions by and distributions to owners</u>						
Share-based payments (Note 27)						
– Grant of equity-settled share options	–	–	–	210	210	210
– Expiry of employee share options	–	–	88	(88)	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	258,160	2,886	(256,598)	1,010	(252,702)	5,458

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



# CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Loss before tax		(10,324)	(202,724)
Adjustments for:			
– Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	17	402	1,359
– Allowance for/(Write back of) inventory obsolescence	15	1,514	(2,773)
– Amortisation of upfront fee paid for loans granted		224	289
– Changes in fair value of contingent liabilities	24	–	(1,301)
– Depletion and amortisation of oil and gas properties	8	10,318	14,842
– Depreciation of other plant and equipment	10	95	368
– Gain on disposal of other plant and equipment	5	–	(1)
– Impairment loss on development expenditures	9	1,469	3,543
– Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets	11	–	66,657
– Impairment loss on oil and gas properties	8	–	27,126
– Impairment loss on goodwill	12	–	90,355
– Impairment loss on other plant and equipment	10	–	452
– Interest expense on bank loans	5	771	1,455
– Interest income on bank deposits	5	(10)	(27)
– Net fair value (gain)/loss on derivatives	5	(92)	254
– Other plant and equipment written off	5	12	–
– Share-based payments	27	210	257
– Unrealised foreign exchange gain		(291)	–
– Unsuccessful development expenditures	9	–	36
– Unwinding of discount on decommissioning provision	22	1,187	1,209
– Write back of exploration and evaluation expenditures	11	(80)	(114)
<b>Operating cash flows before changes in working capital</b>		5,405	1,262
<u>Changes in working capital</u>			
Decrease in inventories		95	1,232
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables		2,627	(12,965)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		7,999	(3,955)
<b>Cash flows from/(used in) operations</b>		16,126	(14,426)
Income tax paid		(1,291)	(3,003)
Interest paid		(771)	(1,455)
Interest received		10	27
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities</b>		14,074	(18,857)
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Additions to development expenditures	9	(1,469)	(1,692)
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets	11	–	(1,405)
Additions to oil and gas properties	8	(2,700)	(6,327)
Cash call contributions for asset retirement obligations		(934)	(878)
Proceeds from disposal of other plant and equipment		1	1
Purchase of other plant and equipment	10	(61)	(94)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		(5,163)	(10,395)
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Loan from non-controlling interest		359	4,088
Loan from related parties		6,321	8,224
Proceeds from crude oil commodity options		65	287
Purchase of crude oil commodity options		–	(32)
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(13,680)	(13,680)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		(6,935)	(1,113)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		1,976	(30,365)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		11	(72)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		3,513	33,950
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year</b>	19	5,500	3,513

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

RH Petrogas Limited (the “**Company**”) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (“**SGX-ST**”). The ultimate controlling party is Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King by virtue that he is deemed to have an interest in the Company’s shares held by Surreyville Pte Ltd, RH Capital Limited, Sharptone Investments Limited and Subur Tiasa Holdings Berhad.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 20 Harbour Drive, #06-03 PSA Vista, Singapore 117612.

The principal activities of the Company were those of a trading company, investment holding, and exploration and production of oil and gas. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements.

## 2. FUNDAMENTAL ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016, whilst the Group has generated positive operating cash flow of US\$14,074,000 (2015: negative operating cash flow of US\$18,857,000), the Group incurred a net loss of US\$8,939,000 (2015: US\$182,032,000).

As at 31 December 2016, whilst the Group has cash and bank balances of US\$8,267,000 (2015: US\$6,280,000), the Group’s current and total liabilities exceeded its current and total assets by US\$25,340,000 (2015: US\$34,459,000) and US\$36,094,000 (2015: US\$29,737,000), respectively. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as going concern.

Notwithstanding the above, the consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis as the Group believes that its business operations would be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its short-term obligations as and when they fall due. In addition, the Group has estimated the amount of funds required for its forecasted future cash obligations, and has obtained the undertaking from a substantial shareholder to make those funds available till 30 June 2018.

If the Group is unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, the Group may be unable to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the balance sheets. In addition, the Group and Company may have to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities. No such adjustments have been made to these financial statements.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 3.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“**FRS**”).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (“**USD**” or “**US\$**”) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (“**\$’000**”) except when otherwise indicated.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company.

### 3.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 7 <i>Disclosure Initiative</i>	1 January 2017
Amendments to FRS 12 <i>Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised losses</i>	1 January 2017
Annual Improvements to FRS (December 2016)	1 January 2017
FRS 115 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 115: <i>Clarifications to FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	1 January 2018
FRS 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 102: <i>Clarifications and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions</i>	1 January 2018
Annual Improvements to FRS (December 2016) – <i>Amendments to FRS 28: Measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value</i>	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 40 <i>Transfers of Investment Property</i>	1 January 2018
Amendments to FRS 104: <i>Applying FRS 109 Financial Instruments with FRS 104 Insurance Contracts</i>	1 January 2018
FRS 116 <i>Leases</i>	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 110 & FRS 28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	To be determined

Except for FRS 109 and FRS 116, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of FRS 109 and FRS 116 are described in the following page.

#### FRS 109 Financial Instruments

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

FRS 109 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

#### FRS 109 Financial Instruments (continued)

FRS 109 requires the Group to record expected credit losses on all of its trade and other receivables, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The Group expects to apply the simplified approach and record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables. Upon application of the expected credit loss model, the Group does not expect a significant impact on its equity, but it will need to perform a more detailed analysis which considers all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking elements to determine the extent of impact.

#### FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 require lessees to recognise most leases on balance sheet to reflect the rights to use the leased assets and the associated obligations for lease payment as well as the corresponding interest expense and depreciation charges. The standard include two recognition exemption for lessees – lessees of ‘low value’ assets and short-term leases. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the new standard and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date. The Group expects the adoption of the new standard will result in increase in total assets and total liabilities, earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (“**EBITDA**”) and gearing ratio.

### 3.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations

#### (a) Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (continued)

#### (a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

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

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

#### (b) Business combinations and goodwill

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

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in profit or loss.

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation, is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition date fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by another FRS.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (continued)

#### (b) Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

The cash-generating units to which goodwill have been allocated is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the cash-generating unit may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit of to which the goodwill relates.

### 3.5 Transactions with non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company.

Changes in the Company's ownerships interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interest are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributable to owners of the Company.

### 3.6 Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in USD, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

#### (a) Transactions and balances

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

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (b) Consolidated financial statements

For consolidation purpose, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into USD at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

In the case of a partial disposal without loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interest and are not recognised in profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.7 Oil and gas properties, and other plant and equipment

All items of oil and gas properties and other plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, oil and gas properties and other plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the decommissioning obligation and for qualifying assets (where relevant), borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The capitalised value of a finance lease is also included within plant and equipment.

When a development project moves into the production stage, the capitalisation of certain construction/development costs ceases and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalisation relating to oil and gas property asset additions, improvements or new developments.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

#### Depreciation/amortisation

Oil and gas properties are depreciated/amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the total proved developed and undeveloped reserves of the field concerned. The unit-of-production rate calculation for the depreciation/amortisation of field development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date, together with sanctioned future development expenditure.

Other plant and equipment are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which are as follows:

Leasehold improvement	–	3 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	–	3 to 5 years
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	–	3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	–	3 to 5 years

Assets under construction included in oil and gas properties are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

The carrying values of oil and gas properties, and other plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of oil and gas properties and other plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.8 Oil and gas exploration, evaluation and development expenditure

Oil and gas exploration, evaluation and development expenditure is accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting.

#### Pre-licence costs

Pre-licence costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

#### Licence and property acquisition costs

Exploration licence and leasehold property acquisition costs are capitalised within intangible assets. Licence costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration are capitalised and amortised over the term of the permit. Licence and property acquisition costs are reviewed at each reporting date to confirm that there is no indication that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. This review includes confirming that exploration drilling is still under way or firmly planned, or that it has been determined, or work is under way to determine, that the discovery is economically viable based on a range of technical and commercial considerations and sufficient progress is being made on establishing development plans and timing.

If no future activity is planned or the licence has been relinquished or has expired, the carrying value of the licence and property acquisition costs is written off through profit or loss. Upon recognition of proved reserves and internal approval for development, the relevant expenditure is transferred to oil and gas properties.

#### Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation activity involves the search for hydrocarbon resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, cost directly associated with an exploration well are capitalised as exploration and evaluation intangible assets until the drilling of the well is completed and the results have been evaluated. These costs include directly attributable employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs and payments made to contractors.

If no potentially commercial hydrocarbons are discovered, the exploration asset is written off as dry hole. If extractable hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity (e.g., the drilling of additional wells), are likely to be capable of being commercially developed, the costs continue to be carried as an intangible asset while sufficient/continued progress is made in assessing the commerciality of the hydrocarbons. Costs directly associated with the appraisal activity undertaken to determine the size, characteristics and commercial potential of a reservoir following the initial discovery of hydrocarbons, including the costs of appraisal wells where hydrocarbons were not found, are initially capitalised as an intangible asset.

All such capitalised costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review as well as review for indicators of impairment at least once a year. This is to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When this is no longer the case, the costs are written off to profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.8 Oil and gas exploration, evaluation and development expenditure (continued)

#### *Exploration and evaluation costs (continued)*

When proved reserves of oil and gas are identified and development is sanctioned by management, the relevant capitalised expenditure is first assessed for impairment and (if required) any impairment loss is recognised, then the remaining balance is transferred to oil and gas properties. Other than licence costs, no amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

#### *Development costs*

Expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of development wells, including unsuccessful development on the delineation wells, is capitalised within oil and gas properties.

### 3.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. Following initial acquisition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and is treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if the events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gain or losses arising from de-recognising of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

### 3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

### 3.11 Subsidiaries

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

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

### 3.12 Joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint arrangement is classified either as joint operation or joint venture, based on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

To the extent the joint arrangement provides the Group with rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement, the arrangement is a joint operation. To the extent the joint arrangement provides the Group with rights to the net assets of the arrangement, the arrangement is a joint venture.

#### **Joint operations**

The Group recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation,

- (a) its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- (b) its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- (c) its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- (d) its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- (e) its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the accounting policies applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.13 Financial instruments

#### (a) Financial assets

##### Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

##### Subsequent measurement

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

#### (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading.

The Group has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include exchange differences, interest and dividend income.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

#### (ii) Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.13 Financial instruments (continued)

#### (a) Financial assets (continued)

##### Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (b) Financial liabilities

##### Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

##### Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classifications as follows:

#### (i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.13 Financial instruments (continued)

#### (b) Financial liabilities (continued)

##### Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

### 3.14 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

#### Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### 3.16 Inventories

Inventories comprise raw materials and well supplies and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted for on a first-in first-out basis.

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

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

### 3.17 Provisions

#### General

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### Decommissioning liability

The Group recognises a decommissioning liability when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the field location. When the liability is initially recognised, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related oil and gas assets to the extent that it was incurred by the development/construction of the field. Any decommissioning obligations that arise through the production of crude oil and/or gas are expensed as incurred.

Changes in the estimated timing of decommissioning or changes to the decommissioning cost estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision, and a corresponding adjustment to oil and gas assets.

Any reduction in the decommissioning liability and, therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates, may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to profit or loss.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.17 Provisions (continued)

#### *Decommissioning liability (continued)*

If the change in estimate results in an increase in the decommissioning liability and, therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the Group considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole, and if so, tests for impairment in accordance with FRS 36. If, for mature fields, the estimate for the revised value of oil and gas assets net of decommissioning provisions exceeds the recoverable value, that portion of the increase is charged directly to expense.

Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rate that reflects current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in profit or loss as a finance cost.

The Group recognises neither the deferred tax asset in respect of the temporary difference on the decommissioning liability, nor the corresponding deferred tax liability in respect of the temporary difference on a decommissioning asset.

### 3.18 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
  - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
  - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Group, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

### 3.19 Financial guarantee

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantees are recognised as income in profit or loss over the period of the guarantee. If it is probable that the liability will be higher than the amount initially recognised less amortisation, the liability is recorded at the higher amount with the difference charged to profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.20 Employee benefits

#### Defined contribution plans

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations.

In particular, the Singapore companies in the Group make contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme.

Production Sharing Contract (“PSC”) in Indonesia is required, under the guidance of Satuan Kerja Khusus Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Minyak dan Gas Bumi (“SKK MIGAS”), which replaced Badan Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Minyak dan Gas Bumi (“BPMIGAS”) pursuant to a presidential decree No. 9/2013 issued on 10 January 2013, referred to as “Tabel Besar” or the “Big Table”, to provide for future pension liability, which is payable upon employee retirement, or severance payment, which is payable upon termination, whichever is applicable. A Big Table scheme is a form of defined benefit plan whereby an employee is given a certain number of months’ pay based on years of service. Operators of Basin PSC and Island PSC have opted to manage their pension plans by funding the pension obligation with bank time deposits and Pension Fund Financial Institution.

Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

#### Employee share option plans and performance share plan

Certain employees of the Company, including directors, receive remuneration in the form of share options and/or shares of the Company as consideration for services rendered. The cost of these equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees for awards granted is measured by reference to the fair value of the options at the date on which the options are granted which takes into account market conditions and non-vesting conditions. This cost is recognised in profit or loss, with a corresponding increase in the employee share option reserve, over the vesting period. The cumulative expense recognised at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group’s best estimate of the number of options that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

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

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.21 Leases

#### As lessee

Finance leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs are also added to the amount capitalised. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

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

### 3.22 Revenue

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

#### (i) Sales of natural gas:

Revenue from the sale of natural gas is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, which is considered to occur when title passes to the customer. This generally occurs when the product is physically transferred into a vessel, pipe or by other delivery mechanism.

#### (ii) Production of oil:

Revenue from the production of oil, in which the Group has an interest with other participants, is recognised based on the Group's working interest and the terms of the relevant production sharing contracts. Under this method, revenue reflects the participant's share of production regardless of which participant has actually made the sale and invoiced the production. This is achieved by adjusting revenue in dealing with imbalances between actual sales and entitlements. The excess of product sold during the period over the participant's ownership share of production from the property is recognised by the overlift party as liability (deferred revenue) and not as revenue. Conversely, the underlift party would recognise an underlift asset (receivable) and report corresponding revenue.

#### (iii) Management fee:

Management fee is recognised when services are rendered by the Group to other participants as operator of production sharing contracts.

#### (iv) Interest income:

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.23 Taxes

#### (a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### (b) Deferred tax

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

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

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.23 Taxes (continued)

#### (b) Deferred tax (continued)

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.

#### (c) Royalties, resource rent tax and revenue-based taxes

In addition to corporate income taxes, the Group's financial statements also include and recognise as taxes on income, other types of taxes on net income which are calculated based on oil and gas production.

Royalties, resource rent taxes and revenue-based taxes are accounted for under FRS 12 when they have the characteristics of an income tax. This is considered to be the case when they are imposed under government authority and the amount payable is based on taxable income – rather than based on physical quantities produced or as a percentage of revenue – after adjustment for temporary differences. For such arrangements, current and deferred income tax is provided on the same basis as described above for other forms of taxation. Obligations arising from royalty arrangements and other types of taxes that do not satisfy these criteria are recognised as current provisions and included in cost of sales.

#### (d) Production-sharing arrangements

According to the production-sharing contract, the share of the profit oil to which the government is entitled in any calendar year in accordance with the production sharing contract, is deemed to include a portion representing the corporate income tax imposed upon and due by the Group. This amount will be paid directly by the government on behalf of the Group to the appropriate tax authorities. This portion of income tax and revenue are presented net in profit or loss.

#### (e) Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.24 Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organised into operating segments based on their products and services which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge. The segment managers report directly to the management of the Company who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 33, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

### 3.25 Share capital and share issuance expenses

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

### 3.26 Borrowing costs

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

### 3.27 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and the Company if that person:
  - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
  - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
  - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Group and the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.27 Related parties (continued)

- (b) An entity is related to the Group and the Company if any of the following conditions applies: (continued)
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
  - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

### 4.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

#### (a) Determination of functional currency

The Group measures foreign currency transactions in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries. In determining the functional currencies of the entities in the Group, judgment is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currencies of the entities in the Group are determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the entities operate and the entities' process of determining sales prices.

#### (b) Hydrocarbon reserve and resource estimates

Oil and gas production properties are depreciated on units of production basis at a rate calculated by reference to total proved developed and undeveloped reserves determined in accordance with Society of Petroleum Engineers rules and incorporating the estimated future cost of developing those reserves. The Group estimates its commercial reserves based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the hydrocarbon body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates. Commercial reserves are determined using estimates of oil and gas in place, recovery factors and future oil prices. Future development costs are estimated using assumptions as to number of wells required to produce the commercial reserves, the cost of such wells and associated production facilities, and other capital costs. The carrying amount of oil and gas development and production assets at 31 December 2016 is shown in Note 8.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

### 4.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) Hydrocarbon reserve and resource estimates (continued)

As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is obtained during the operation of a field, estimates of recoverable reserves may change. Such changes may impact the Group's reported financial position and results, which include:

- The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, oil and gas properties, other plant and equipment, and goodwill may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows
- Depreciation and amortisation charges in profit or loss may change where such charges are determined using the units of production method, or where the useful life of the related assets change
- Provisions for decommissioning may change – where changes to the reserve estimates affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities

#### (c) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment to determine whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely, either from future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of reserves and resources is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on the resources are classified. These estimates directly impact when the Group defers exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular, whether an economical viable extraction operation can be established. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the relevant capitalised amount is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

#### (d) Units of production depreciation of oil and gas assets

Oil and gas properties are depreciated using the units of production method over total proved developed and undeveloped hydrocarbon reserves. This results in a depreciation/amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining production from the field.

The life of each item, which is assessed at least annually, has regard to both its physical life limitations and to present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the field at which the asset is located. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. The calculation of the units of production rate of depreciation could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on total proved developed and undeveloped reserves, or future capital expenditure estimates change. Changes to proved reserves could arise due to changes in factors or assumptions used in estimating reserves, including:

- The effect on proved reserves of differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions; or
- Unforeseen operational issues.

Changes are accounted for prospectively.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

### 4.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies (continued)

#### (e) Recoverability of oil and gas assets

The Group assesses each asset or cash generating unit (“CGU”) (excluding goodwill, which is assessed annually regardless of indicators) at each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term oil prices (taking into account current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), discount rates, operating costs, future capital requirements, decommissioning costs, exploration potential, reserves, possible extension and operating performance (which includes production and sales volumes). These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. Therefore, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances may result in deviation from these projections, which may in turn impact on the recoverable amount of the assets and/or cash generating units.

The cash flows for the Basin Block and Island Block CGUs were projected up to the expiry dates of their PSCs in 2020 under the value in use calculations. No projection is made for the PSC extension oil and gas resources due to uncertainties in the applicable terms and their impact on economics as the Indonesian government has recently announced the implementation of “Gross Split” contract for all new and extension PSCs.

The Group continues to review the extension potential of Basin PSC and Island PSC beyond their current expiry of October 2020 and April 2020 respectively.

#### (f) Joint arrangements

Judgment is required to determine when the Group has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. The Group has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the operating and capital decisions of the arrangement, including the approval of the annual capital and operating expenditure work program and budget for the joint arrangement, and the approval of chosen service providers for any major capital expenditure as required by the joint operating agreements applicable to the entity’s joint arrangements. The considerations made in determining joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries, as set out in Note 3.12.

### 4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

### 4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

#### (a) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The key assumptions applied in the determination of the value in use are disclosed and further explained in Note 8 to the financial statements.

#### (b) Impairment of loans and receivables

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

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amount of the Group's loans and receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 17.

#### (c) Employee share options

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and directors by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 27.

#### (d) Fair value measurement of contingent consideration on business combination

Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date as part of the consideration transferred for business combination. Where the contingent consideration meets the definition of a derivative and thus financial liability, it is subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting date. The determination of the fair value is based on discounted cash flows. As part of the purchase price allocation for its acquisition of RHP Salawati Island BV, the Group identified an element of contingent consideration. The carrying amount of the contingent consideration on business combination at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 24.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

### 4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

#### (e) Decommissioning costs

Decommissioning costs will be incurred by the Group at the end of the operating life of some of the Group's facilities and properties. The Group assesses its decommissioning provision at each reporting date. The ultimate decommissioning costs are uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience at other production sites. The expected timing, extent and amount of expenditure can also change, for example, in response to changes in reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. Therefore, significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for decommissioning. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future decommissioning costs required.

#### (f) Income taxes

The Group has exposure to income taxes in several jurisdictions. Significant judgment is involved in determining the Group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the Group's income tax payable and deferred tax liabilities as at 31 December 2016 was US\$1,431,000 (2015: US\$155,000) and US\$2,575,000 (2015: US\$6,527,000), respectively.

For items (b) to (f), these estimates, assumptions and judgments are however not expected to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements within the next financial year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 5. LOSS BEFORE TAX

This is stated after (crediting)/charging:

	Note	Group	
		2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Net revenue from crude oil and gas sales		(51,966)	(52,976)
<b>Cost of sales:</b>			
Depletion and amortisation of oil and gas properties	8	10,318	14,842
Production costs		39,707	43,283
Termination indemnity	22	934	878
<b>Other income:</b>			
Changes in fair value of contingent liabilities	24	–	(1,301)
Interest income from bank deposits		(10)	(27)
Management fees		(394)	–
Net fair value gain on derivatives		(92)	–
<b>Administrative expenses:</b>			
Audit fees:			
– Auditors of the Company		177	148
– Other auditors		77	56
Non-audit fees:			
– Auditors of the Company		26	68
– Other auditors		24	40
Total audit and non-audit fees		304	312
Depreciation of other plant and equipment	10	95	368
Employee benefits	27	2,518	2,742
Operating lease expense	29	292	263
Overseas traveling expenses		48	180
Professional fees		726	1,410
<b>Other expenses:</b>			
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	17	402	1,359
Directors' fees		292	273
Foreign exchange loss, net		1,876	1,942
Impairment loss on development expenditures	9	1,469	3,543
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets	11	–	66,657
Impairment loss on oil and gas properties	8	–	27,126
Impairment loss on goodwill	12	–	90,355
Impairment loss on other plant and equipment	10	–	452
Gain on disposal of other plant and equipment	10	–	(1)
Net fair value loss on derivatives		–	254
Other plant and equipment written off	10	12	–
Unsuccessful development expenditures	9	–	36
Allowance for/(Write back of) inventory obsolescence	15	1,514	(2,773)
Write back of exploration and evaluation expenditures	11	(80)	(114)
<b>Finance costs:</b>			
Interest expense on bank loans		771	1,455
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning provisions	22	1,187	1,209

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 6. INCOME TAX

### (a) Major components of income tax

The major components of income tax for the financial years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US\$'000	US\$'000
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
– Current income taxation	2,451	1,824
– Under/(over) provision in respect of previous years	116	(60)
	2,567	1,764
<b>Deferred income tax:</b>		
– Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(4,267)	(23,688)
– Under provision in respect of previous years	315	1,232
	(3,952)	(22,456)
Income tax credit recognised in profit or loss	(1,385)	(20,692)

### (b) Relationship between tax credit and accounting loss

A reconciliation between tax credit and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Loss before tax	(10,324)	(202,724)
Tax at 17%	(1,755)	(34,463)
Adjustments:		
Effect of difference between tax rates applicable to profits in the countries where the Group operates and the statutory tax rate	(4,563)	(7,371)
Non-deductible expenses	6,833	22,566
Income not subject to taxation	(2,306)	(2,570)
Benefits from previously unrecognised tax losses	(28)	(15)
Under provision in respect of previous years	431	1,172
Others	3	(11)
Income tax credit recognised in profit or loss	(1,385)	(20,692)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 7. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share are calculated by dividing loss, net of tax, attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted losses per share are calculated by dividing losses, net of tax, attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

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

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Loss, net of tax, attributable to owners of the Company used in the computation of basic and diluted loss per share	(8,554)	(170,750)

	Group	
	2016 No. of Shares	2015 No. of Shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic loss per share computation	734,277,400	734,277,400
Effects of dilution:		
– Share options*	–	–
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted loss per share computation	734,277,400	734,277,400

\* During the financial year, the share options granted to employees under the existing employee share option plans are anti-dilutive as their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease loss per share.

On 6 March 2017, the Company granted 1,450,000 share options to selected employees and directors under the RHP Share Option Scheme 2011. These share options are exercisable between the periods from 7 March 2019 to 5 March 2022 at the exercise price of S\$0.084 if vesting conditions are met. There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares since the reporting date and before the completion of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 8. OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
<b>Cost:</b>		
At 1 January	136,344	131,287
Transfer from/(to) exploration and evaluation assets (Note 11)	81	(557)
Additions	266	6,327
Change in decommissioning provision (Note 22)	(1,028)	(713)
At 31 December	135,663	136,344
<b>Accumulated depletion and impairment:</b>		
At 1 January	106,972	65,004
Charge for the financial year (Note 5)	10,318	14,842
Impairment loss (Note 5)	–	27,126
At 31 December	117,290	106,972
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>		
At 31 December	18,373	29,372

The net book value at 31 December 2016 includes development assets under construction of US\$3,380,000 (2015: US\$3,992,000), which are not being depreciated.

Cash outflow for the development of oil and gas properties was US\$2,700,000 (2015: US\$6,327,000). There is US\$2,434,000 (2015: Nil) cash outflow for accruals made in prior years for unbilled costs for the wells in Basin PSC.

### Impairment of assets

During the financial year, certain subsidiaries of the Group carried out a review of recoverable amount of its oil and gas properties due to decrease in crude oil price. There was no impairment loss during the financial year ended 31 December 2016. During the financial year ended 31 December 2015, impairment loss of US\$27,126,000, representing the write down of these oil and gas properties to the recoverable amount was recognised in "Other expenses" (Note 5) line item of profit or loss for the financial year. The recoverable amount of the oil and gas properties was based on its value in use and the pre-tax discount rate used was 10.5% (2015: 10%).

The recoverable amount of the assets is determined based on value in use calculations using cash flow projections from the production forecasts approved by management, covering periods until the end of the production sharing contract. The calculations of the value in use of the assets are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

#### (i) *Production volume*

The production volumes are estimated based on the 2017 resource evaluation report appraised by independent qualified valuer and the development and production plans of the Operator for the contract area. The resources are categorised as proved and probable reserves, and contingent resources. When necessary, risk factors are applied to the extraction of contingent resources which are forecasted to be extracted during the current term of the PSC.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 8. OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES (continued)

### Impairment of assets (continued)

#### (ii) *Crude oil price and production cost*

The future oil prices for 2017 to 2020 are forecasted based on data obtained from external pricing data providers as well as management's view for crude oil, and extrapolated beyond that for forecasted inflation. The production cost is estimated based on the actual production cost incurred in 2016 where applicable, the forecast from the Operator and the independent qualified valuer, and adjusted for forecasted inflation.

#### (iii) *Discount rate*

Discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risks specific to the assets, regarding the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets which have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the assets and derived from weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service. Segment-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data. The future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate.

## 9. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
<b>Cost:</b>		
At 1 January	–	472
Additions	1,469	1,692
Transfer from exploration and evaluation assets (Note 11)	–	1,441
Impairment loss on development expenditures (Note 5)	(1,469)	(3,543)
Unsuccessful development expenditures (Note 5)	–	(36)
Exchange alignment	–	(26)
At 31 December	–	–

Cash outflow for the development expenditures was US\$1,469,000 (2015: US\$1,692,000).

### Impairment of assets

During the financial year, certain subsidiaries of the Group carried out a review of recoverable amount of its development expenditures due to decrease in crude oil price. An impairment loss of US\$1,469,000 (2015: US\$3,543,000), representing the write down of these development expenditures to the recoverable amount was recognised in "Other expenses" (Note 5) line item of profit or loss for the financial year. The recoverable amount of the development expenditures was based on its value in use and the pre-tax discount rate used was 11% (2015: 10.5%).

Apart from the pre-tax discount rate, the other key assumptions applied in the determination of the value in use are disclosed and further explained in Note 8.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 10. OTHER PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvement US\$'000	Plant, machinery and equipment US\$'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment US\$'000	Motor vehicles US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<b>Group</b>					
<b>Cost:</b>					
At 1 January 2015	111	2,396	570	673	3,750
Additions	–	2	92	–	94
Disposal	–	–	(1)	–	(1)
Exchange realignment	–	(132)	(2)	(37)	(171)
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	111	2,266	659	636	3,672
Additions	–	59	2	–	61
Written Off (Note 5)	(110)	–	(3)	–	(113)
Disposal	–	–	(3)	–	(3)
Exchange realignment	(1)	(149)	(1)	(41)	(192)
At 31 December 2016	–	2,176	654	595	3,425
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:</b>					
At 1 January 2015	28	1,385	393	581	2,387
Charge for the financial year (Note 5)	37	239	85	7	368
Disposal	–	–	(1)	–	(1)
Impairment loss (Note 5)	–	452	–	–	452
Exchange realignment	–	(86)	(3)	(32)	(121)
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	65	1,990	474	556	3,085
Charge for the financial year (Note 5)	33	–	62	–	95
Written off (Note 5)	(98)	–	(3)	–	(101)
Disposal	–	–	(2)	–	(2)
Exchange realignment	–	(93)	1	(36)	(128)
At 31 December 2016	–	1,897	532	520	2,949
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>					
At 31 December 2015	46	276	185	80	587
At 31 December 2016	–	279	122	75	476

Cash outflow for the purchase of other plant and equipment was US\$61,000 (2015: US\$94,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 10. OTHER PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	<b>Furniture, fittings and office equipment US\$'000</b>
<b>Company</b>	
<b>Cost:</b>	
At 1 January 2015	214
Additions	73
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	287
Additions	1
Written off	(3)
At 31 December 2016	285
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:</b>	
At 1 January 2015	160
Charge for the financial year	49
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	209
Charge for the financial year	31
Written off	(3)
At 31 December 2016	237
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>	
At 31 December 2015	78
At 31 December 2016	48

## 11. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2016 US\$'000</b>	<b>2015 US\$'000</b>
At 1 January	2,536	70,194
Additions	–	1,405
(Transfer to)/reversal of oil and gas properties (Note 8)	(81)	557
Transfer to development expenditures (Note 9)	–	(1,441)
Write back of exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 5)	80	114
Change in decommissioning provision (Note 22)	–	62
Exchange realignment	1	(1,698)
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	–	(66,657)
At 31 December	2,536	2,536

There were no cash outflows for additions of exploration and evaluation assets during the financial year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: US\$1,405,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 11. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

### Impairment of assets

During the financial year, certain subsidiaries of the Group carried out a review of recoverable amount of its exploration and evaluation assets due to decrease in crude oil price. There was no impairment loss during the financial year ended 31 December 2016. During the financial year ended 31 December 2015, impairment loss of US\$66,657,000, representing the write down of these exploration and evaluation assets to the recoverable amount was recognised in "Other expenses" (Note 5) line item of profit or loss for the financial year. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation assets were based on its value in use and the pre-tax discount rate used was ranging from 10.5% to 11% (2015: 10% to 10.5%).

## 12. GOODWILL

	<b>Goodwill US\$'000</b>
<b>Cost:</b>	
At 1 January 2015, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016	139,872
<b>Accumulated impairment loss:</b>	
At 1 January 2015	49,517
Impairment loss for the financial year (Note 5)	90,355
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	139,872
Impairment loss for the financial year (Note 5)	-
At 31 December 2016	139,872
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>	
At 31 December 2015	-
At 31 December 2016	-

### Impairment of goodwill

During the financial year ended 31 December 2015, management performed a review on the proved plus probable ("2P") reserves and contingent resources of Fuyu 1 Block following the decrease in crude oil price. The recoverable amount was estimated at Nil, which was less than the carrying amount of the CGU by approximately US\$90,355,000. An impairment loss of the same amount was recognised to write-down the carrying amount of goodwill attributable to the CGU, in profit or loss under the line item "Other expenses" (Note 5).

## 13. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2016 US\$'000</b>	<b>2015 US\$'000</b>
Unquoted shares, at cost	303	303
Impairment losses	(303)	(303)
	-	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 13. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Details of subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of company (Country of incorporation)	Principal activities (Place of business)	Cost of investment		Proportion of ownership interest	
		2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 %	2015 %
<i>Held by the Company</i>					
RH Petrogas Investments Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup> (Singapore)	Investment holding (Singapore)	273	273	100	100
Tri-M Technologies Inc. <sup>(4)</sup> (United States of America)	Dormant (United States of America)	30	30	100	100
		303	303		

Name of company (Country of incorporation)	Principal activities (Place of business)	Proportion of ownership interest	
		2016 %	2015 %
<i>Held by subsidiaries</i>			
Mastique Investments Limited <sup>(4)</sup> (British Virgin Islands)	Investment holding (British Virgin Islands)	100	100
Kingworld Resources Limited <sup>(3)</sup> (British Virgin Islands)	Oil and gas exploration and production (China)	100	100
Great Prime Investments Limited <sup>(4)</sup> (British Virgin Islands)	Investment holding (British Virgin Islands)	100	100
RH Petrogas Singapore Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup> (Singapore)	Investment holding (Singapore)	100	100
RH Petrogas Holdings Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup> (Singapore)	Investment holding (Singapore)	100	100
RH Petrogas Global Ventures Limited <sup>(3)</sup> (British Virgin Islands)	Investment holding (British Virgin Islands)	100	100
RH Petrogas Indonesia Holding Limited <sup>(4)</sup> (British Virgin Islands)	Investment holding (British Virgin Islands)	100	100
Orchard Energy (West Belida) Limited <sup>(4)</sup> (British Virgin Islands)	Oil and gas exploration and production (Indonesia)	100	100
RHP (Mukah) Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup> (Singapore)	Oil and gas exploration and production (Malaysia)	51	51
RHP Salawati Holdings BV <sup>(3)</sup> (The Netherlands)	Investment holding (The Netherlands)	100	100
Petrogas Basin Holding BV <sup>(3)</sup> (The Netherlands)	Investment holding (The Netherlands)	100	100
Petrogas Island Holding BV <sup>(3)</sup> (The Netherlands)	Investment holding (The Netherlands)	100	100
RHP Salawati Basin BV <sup>(2)</sup> (The Netherlands)	Oil and gas exploration and production (Indonesia)	100	100
RHP Salawati Island BV <sup>(3)</sup> (The Netherlands)	Oil and gas exploration and production (Indonesia)	100	100
Petrogas (Basin) Ltd <sup>(3)</sup> (British Virgin Islands)	Oil and gas exploration and production (Indonesia)	100	100
Petrogas (Island) Ltd <sup>(3)</sup> (British Virgin Islands)	Oil and gas exploration and production (Indonesia)	100	100

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 13. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

- (1) Audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore.
- (2) Audited by member firms of Ernst & Young Global in the respective countries.
- (3) Not required to be audited by law in its country of incorporation. These entities are audited by member firms of Ernst & Young Global for group reporting purposes.
- (4) Not required to be audited by law in its country of incorporation. These entities are not material to the Group and are not required to be disclosed under SGX Listing Rule 717.

## 14. INTERESTS IN JOINT OPERATIONS

Contract area (Date of expiry)	Held by (Place of operation)	Description	Company's effective working interest	
			2016 %	2015 %
Fuyu 1 Block (9 January 2038) <sup>(1)</sup>	Kingworld Resources Limited (Jilin Province, People's Republic of China)	Oil and gas exploration and production	49 <sup>(4)</sup>	49 <sup>(4)</sup>
West Belida Block (4 May 2015) <sup>(2)</sup>	Orchard Energy (West Belida) Limited (Jambi, Indonesia)	Oil and gas exploration	94	94
Basin Block (15 October 2020)	RHP Salawati Basin BV and Petrogas (Basin) Ltd (West Papua, Indonesia)	Oil and gas exploration and production	60	60
Island Block (22 April 2020)	RHP Salawati Island BV and Petrogas (Island) Ltd (West Papua, Indonesia)	Oil and gas exploration and production	33	33
SK331 Block (5 December 2017) <sup>(3)</sup>	RHP (Mukah) Pte. Ltd. (Sarawak, Malaysia)	Oil and gas exploration	40.8 <sup>(5)</sup>	40.8 <sup>(5)</sup>

- (1) PSC expires after 20 years of production, or 9 January 2038, whichever is earlier.
- (2) The PSC had expired on 4 May 2015 and is in the process of being relinquished.
- (3) The initial three-year exploration period of the PSC expired on 5 December 2015 and this was followed by the one-year First Exploration Period Extension which expired on 5 December 2016. The PSC is currently in the Second Exploration Period Extension which will expire on 5 December 2017. If commercial quantity of oil/gas is discovered during the exploration period, the PSC enters into development and production stage for a period of up to 20 years' of production or the PSC expiry of 5 December 2039, whichever is earlier.
- (4) Under the Fuyu 1 PSC, even though KRL contractually owns 100% working interest in the Fuyu 1 Block, CNPC is deemed to have backed in for a 51% working interest once commercial production commences based on the sharing of operating costs and profit oil by the partners under the terms of the PSC, leaving KRL with a 49% working interest. The PSC enters into the development & production phase following the receipt of the final approval of the Overall Development Plan for the phased development and production of the Yongping field from the National Development and Reform Commission of PRC on 16 October 2014. The Group has reflected the 49% as its effective working interest in Fuyu 1 Block since 2009.
- (5) RHP (Mukah) Pte. Ltd. holds an 80% working interest in SK331 Block. The Company holds a 51% equity interest in RHP (Mukah) Pte. Ltd. through its wholly owned subsidiary RH Petrogas Investments Pte. Ltd., with the remaining 49% equity interest held by Tumbuh Tiasa Enterprises Sdn. Bhd.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 14. INTERESTS IN JOINT OPERATIONS (continued)

### Fuyu 1 Block

On 12 November 2007, Kingworld Resources Limited (“**KRL**”), a wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into a petroleum production sharing contract (“**PSC**”) with China National Petroleum Corporation (“**CNPC**”) relating to the joint development and production of hydrocarbon resources in Fuyu 1 Block which was duly approved by the Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China (“**PRC**”) on 10 January 2008. The salient terms of the PSC are set out below.

The Group has no ownership interest in the PSC assets or in the related oil and gas reserves, but the right to operate the assets and receive production and/or revenue from the sale of oil and gas in accordance with the PSC.

#### Duration of the PSC

The PSC is being implemented in 3 phases, namely an evaluation period, a development period and a production period.

*Evaluation Period:* The evaluation period is for 3 years commencing after the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC has approved the PSC (“Contract Implementation Commencement Date”) and will end when the Group receives the approval of the relevant PRC authorities for the Overall Development Plan (“**ODP**”). The evaluation period under the PSC commenced on 1 February 2008 and was extended twice by CNPC and the relevant authorities pending the final approval of the ODP from the relevant authorities. The Group is to bear all costs required for the evaluation operations during the evaluation period.

On 16 October 2014, the National Development and Reform Commission (“**NDRC**”) approved the ODP for the first phase development of the Yongping Field in the Fuyu 1 Block. With the NDRC approval, the Fuyu 1 Block has progressed from the evaluation period to the development period.

*Development Period:* The development period shall commence after obtaining the government approval of the ODP for the said oilfield, and will end on the date of the completion of the development operations. The Group shall bear all the development costs during the development period. Following the receipt of the final ODP approval from NDRC on 16 October 2014, KRL has commenced development at the Yongping field, and has drilled and completed 29 wells in 2015. In 2016, KRL conducted pilot production tests on two of the new wells. The approved ODP entails the drilling of up to 1,008 wells over 5 years.

*Production Period:* The production period of the oilfield(s) shall be 20 consecutive production years from the commencement of commercial production of the relevant oilfield. Production from the Yongping field is expected to come on stream progressively as the planned development wells are being drilled and completed over the development period.

The total duration of the PSC shall not exceed 30 years from the approval of the Ministry of Commerce for the PSC, or latest by 9 January 2038.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 14. INTERESTS IN JOINT OPERATIONS (continued)

### Fuyu 1 Block (continued)

#### Financing and cost recovery

Funds required for operations including the evaluation costs and development costs shall be raised by the Group. The operation costs incurred during production shall be paid by CNPC and the Group in accordance with the parties' sharing ratio of the shared oil. However, CNPC's portion of operating costs shall be advanced by the Group and recovered by the Group from crude oil production.

#### Application of proceeds from crude oil production

Under the terms of the PSC, the Contractor, which is the Group, pays 100% of evaluation costs, development costs and the operating costs, which it recovers according to a mechanism of "cost recovery oil" and "investment recovery oil" as described in the contract. Remaining oil after cost recovery is "shared oil", which is apportioned between CNPC 51% and KRL 49%. The joint venture partners will deduct all applicable taxes and royalty that might apply in PRC from the production in kind or in cash as they are applicable. The Group's "shared oil" is subject to payment of all other corporate income tax that may be applicable in the PRC.

#### Pricing of the crude oil

The crude oil will be sold at the agreed point of delivery either in United States Dollars (US\$) or in Renminbi (RMB), at the election of the Contractor. The selling price of the crude oil produced shall be made with reference to the monthly price of similar quality crude oil prevailing in PRC.

#### Operator

The Group shall act as the operator for the production operations within the PSC area during the production period. After the Group has recovered all of the development costs incurred, CNPC shall, at any time, have the right to take over as operator by giving written notice to the Group.

#### Reserve

Based on an assessment performed by an international energy technical advisor specialising in petroleum reservoir evaluation and economic analysis in 2017, the gross proved plus probable ("2P") reserves as of 1 January 2017 for the Fuyu 1 Block is around 26.9 million barrels of oil. This works out to around 13.2 million barrels of oil net to the Group based on its 49% working interest in the Fuyu 1 PSC after taking into consideration CNPC's deemed to back-in for a 51% working interest after the commencement of commercial production based on the sharing of operating costs and profit oil by the partners under the terms of the PSC.

### West Belida Block

Orchard Energy (West Belida) Limited ("OE West Belida"), together with its joint venture partner, P.T. BEL West Belida, were awarded a production sharing contract ("PSC") in relation to the exploration and production of petroleum in West Belida Block, Jambi, South Sumatra, Indonesia in May 2009. OE West Belida was the operator of the block with a 94% working interest. The PSC had expired on 4 May 2015 and is in the process of being relinquished. All the firm work commitments under the exploration phase of the PSC have been fulfilled.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 14. INTERESTS IN JOINT OPERATIONS (continued)

### Basin PSC and Island PSC

The Basin PSC dated October 15, 1970 was renewed on October 7, 1996 (effective October 15, 2000) among Perusahaan Pertambangan Minyak Dan Gas Bumi Negara (“**Pertamina**”), Santa Fe Energy Resources (Bermuda) Ltd., Coparex International, Cieco Vogelkop Inc. and Mitsui Oil Exploration Co. Ltd., and amended by the Amendment to the Basin Block Production Sharing Contract between Pertamina, Petrochina International (Bermuda) Ltd, PearlOil (Basin) Ltd (now renamed as Petrogas (Basin) Ltd), Lundin International S.A. (for which the working interest was transferred to Lundin Salawati Basin B.V. and which is now renamed as RHP Salawati Basin B.V.) and BPMIGAS.

The Island PSC dated April 23, 1990 between Pertamina and Trend Kepala Burung Limited, was amended by an agreement dated 14 September 2009 between Pertamina, BPMIGAS, PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Salawati, Petrochina International Kepala Burung Ltd, PearlOil (Island) Ltd (now renamed as Petrogas (Island) Ltd) and Lundin Indonesia BV (now renamed as RHP Salawati Island B.V.).

The Basin PSC and Island PSC are two contiguous PSCs located in the “Birds Head” area of West Papua, Indonesia. The Basin PSC covers an onshore area of 872 km<sup>2</sup>, while the Island PSC covers an area of 1,097 km<sup>2</sup> including both onshore and offshore areas.

#### Production and reserve

The assets are primarily oil-weighted with production from the two PSCs averaging around 4,380 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boepd) net to the Group’s working interests in 2016 (2015: 4,230 boepd).

Based on an assessment performed by an international energy technical advisor specialising in petroleum reservoir evaluation and economic analysis in 2017, the gross proved plus probable (“**2P**”) reserves as of 1 January 2017 for the Basin PSC and Island PSC combined is around 6.9 million barrels of oil, 12.2 billion cubic feet of gas and 11,200 metric tons of liquefied petroleum gas. These work out to around 5.1 million barrels of oil equivalent net to the Group based on its working interests in the respective PSCs. The above 2P reserve numbers include the Indonesian Government’s share of production under the terms of the PSCs.

#### Duration of the PSCs

The Basin PSC, dated 15 October 1970, was renewed in 1996 with the current licence expiring on 15 October 2020. The Island PSC is effective from 23 April 1990 for a 30-year term, expiring on 22 April 2020.

### SK331 Onshore Sarawak Block

On 6 December 2012, the Group through its then wholly owned subsidiary, RHP (Mukah) Pte. Ltd. (“**RHP (Mukah)**”), entered into a Petroleum Production Sharing Contract (“**PSC**”) with Petroliaam Nasional Berhad (“**PETRONAS**”) for Block SK331 onshore Sarawak (the “**Block**”) covering an area of approximately 11,600 km<sup>2</sup>. The Group operates the Block with an 80% participating interest, with the remaining 20% owned by its partner, Petronas Carigali Sdn. Bhd., the exploration and production subsidiary of PETRONAS. In 2014, the Company divested 49% of its shareholding interest in RHP (Mukah) to Tumbuh Tiasa Enterprises Sdn. Bhd. The divestment was completed on 24 September 2014 with the Company’s effective working interest in the PSC being reduced from 80% to 40.8%.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 14. INTERESTS IN JOINT OPERATIONS (continued)

### SK331 Onshore Sarawak Block (continued)

#### Contractual commitment

Under the PSC, the Group is committed to a three-year exploration work program which includes seismic reprocessing, new seismic acquisition, exploration drilling and specialised geological and geophysical studies.

The Group has completed all the work commitments under the PSC except for the drilling of one exploration well. The initial 3-year exploration period of the PSC ended on 5 December 2015 and PETRONAS has since approved two further one-year extensions of the exploration period, with the current extension expiring on 5 December 2017.

#### Duration of the PSC

The PSC shall be for a term of 27 years commencing from 6 December 2012. At the end of the exploration period, if no commercial discovery was made, the PSC would be relinquished. If commercial discoveries of oil/gas were found in any sub-areas within the PSC Contract Area, such area will be converted into development areas, while other areas with no commercial discovery will cease to be part of the Contract Area. Production of crude oil and associated natural gas can be carried out for a period of 20 years commencing from the date of first commercial production or till the expiry of the term of the PSC, whichever is earlier. For projects involving the development of non-associated natural gas, production can be carried out for a period of 20 years commencing from the date of first commercial production or till the expiry of the term of the PSC plus an additional 5 years, whichever is earlier.

## 15. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
<b>Balance sheet:</b>		
Raw materials	265	44
Well supplies	422	2,255
Total inventories at lower of cost and net realisable value	687	2,299
<b>Income statement:</b>		
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	3,057	6,970
Allowance for/(Write back of) inventory obsolescence (Note 5)	1,514	(2,773)
	1,514	(2,773)

## 16. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	Group		Company	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Prepaid operating expenses	34	53	28	46
Upfront fees paid for banking facilities granted	70	200	–	–
	104	253	28	46

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 17. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Trade receivables	11,520	4,920	–	–
Share of joint venture receivables	3,037	2,991	–	–
Refundable deposits	450	467	397	397
Under-lifted hydrocarbons	–	9,441	–	–
Sundry receivables	1,018	1,565	408	16
Total trade and other receivables	16,025	19,384	805	413
Add:				
Amounts due from subsidiaries	–	–	18,648	29,221
Cash and bank balances (Note 19)	8,267	6,280	755	383
Total loans and receivables	24,292	25,664	20,208	30,017

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Included in share of joint venture receivables are value added tax receivables of US\$3,545,000 (2015: US\$4,048,000).

Under-lifted hydrocarbons refer to the shortfall in the amount of production that the Group has taken during the period over the Group's ownership share of the production from Basin and Island PSCs.

### Amounts due from subsidiaries

These amounts are non-trade related, unsecured, non-interest bearing and are to be settled in cash. These amounts are stated after allowances of US\$196,855,000 (2015: US\$181,966,000).

### Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group has trade receivables amounting to US\$164,000 (2015: US\$145,000) that are past due at end of the reporting period but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their ageing at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Trade receivables past due but not impaired:		
31 to 60 days	2	44
61 to 90 days	–	44
91 to 120 days	3	15
More than 120 days	159	42
	164	145

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 17. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

### Receivables that are impaired

The Group's trade receivables, including share of joint venture receivables, that are impaired at the end of the reporting period and the movement of the allowance accounts used to record the impairment are as follows:

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Trade receivables-nominal amounts	4,018	3,616
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4,018)	(3,616)
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
Movements in allowance accounts:		
At 1 January	(3,616)	(2,257)
Charge during the financial year (Note 5)	(402)	(1,359)
At 31 December	<u>(4,018)</u>	<u>(3,616)</u>

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting period relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

## 18. DERIVATIVES

	Contract/ Notional Amount	Group	
		Assets US\$'000	Liabilities US\$'000
<b>2016:</b>			
Interest rate swaps	US\$6,166,408	–	(2)
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		<u>–</u>	<u>(2)</u>
<b>2015:</b>			
Crude oil commodity options	30,000 barrels	3	–
Interest rate swaps	US\$20,986,408	–	(32)
Total financial assets/(liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss		<u>3</u>	<u>(32)</u>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 18. DERIVATIVES (continued)

The Group carries its derivatives at fair value, with changes in fair values being recognised in profit or loss. The Group relied on the valuation done by financial institution to assess the fair value as at 31 December 2016. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of derivative and sensitivity analysis are provided in Note 30.

### Crude oil commodity options

As required under certain banking facilities granted (Note 21), the Group entered into crude oil commodity options. The put options renewed on 12 August 2015, for which an option premium of US\$32,000 was paid, is to hedge over a portion of the Group's net entitlements for a period of 6 months and subject to annual hedging at each anniversary of the hedging agreement. There were no renewals thereafter following the expiry of the put options agreements on 31 January 2016.

The Group did not adopt hedge accounting for such hedge relationship. These resulting Nil (2015: US\$3,000) fair value of these contracts has been recognised in the balance sheet as derivative assets and the gain from fair value of these put options of US\$62,000 (2015: US\$331,000 loss) has been recognised in profit or loss during the year as part of the net fair value gain on derivatives.

### Interest rate swaps

The interest rate swaps receive floating interest equal to one month LIBOR + 3% per annum (2015: LIBOR + 3% per annum), pay a fixed rate ranging from 3.8% to 3.9% (2015: 3.8% to 3.9%) per annum and mature in 2017. The change in the fair value of these interest rate swaps of US\$30,000 gain (2015: US\$77,000 gain) has been recognised in profit or loss during the year as part of the net fair value gain on derivatives.

## 19. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Group		Company	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Cash at banks and on hand	8,267	6,280	755	383

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Cash at banks and on hand denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
United States Dollar (US\$ or USD)	19	2	-	-
Singapore Dollar (S\$ or SGD)	96	81	87	72
Euro (€ or EUR)	6	4	-	-

Similar to 2015, there is a fixed charge over all amounts standing to the credit of a collection account, a debt service reserve account and operating accounts held with a bank (collectively, the "project accounts"), totalling US\$2,767,000 (2015: US\$2,767,000) as at 31 December 2016. The fixed charge was provided to a bank to fulfil collateral requirements of banking facilities granted by the bank (Note 21).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 19. CASH AND BANK BALANCES (continued)

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at the end of the reporting period:

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Cash and bank balances	8,267	6,280
Less:		
Charge over project accounts	(2,767)	(2,767)
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>5,500</u>	<u>3,513</u>

## 20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Trade payables	3,758	3,278	–	–
Amounts due to related parties	–	2,805	–	–
Accrued operating expenses	18,081	17,392	571	614
Accruals for over-claimed cost recovery	7,764	8,788	–	–
Proportionate share of joint venture's other payables	6,473	6,473	–	–
Accrued plug and abandonment costs	1,051	1,051	–	–
Over-lifted hydrocarbons	294	2,645	–	–
Payable relating to exploration and evaluation expenditures	5,110	211	–	–
Sundry payables	293	2	2	2
Total trade and other payables	<u>42,824</u>	<u>42,645</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>616</u>
Add:				
Loans and borrowings (Note 21)	23,049	28,070	14,253	8,224
Loan from non-controlling interest	9,765	9,406	–	–
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	<u>75,638</u>	<u>80,121</u>	<u>14,826</u>	<u>8,840</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms.

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash. Related parties are companies in which a director has a substantial interest.

Accruals for over-claimed cost recovery arose from net working capital adjustments on the acquisition of RHP Salawati Basin BV, Petrogas (Basin) Ltd, RHP Salawati Island BV and Petrogas (Island) Ltd in 2010. These amounts relate to the vendors' share of accumulated cost recovery from an oil field, which the joint venture partners of the Basin PSC will be required to refund to the Indonesia Government. In addition, the amounts include potential over-claim cost recovery in 2006 and 2007, which joint venture partners of the Basin and Island PSC will be required to refund SKK MIGAS.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

Over-lifted hydrocarbons refer to the excess in the amount of production that the Group has taken during the period over the Group's ownership share of the production from Basin and Island PSCs.

The loan from non-controlling interest represents the funds contributed by Tumbuh Tiasa Enterprises Sdn. Bhd. for cash calls for SK331 block.

Trade and other payables denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	573	616	573	616
Malaysian Ringgit (MYR)	5,138	290	–	–

## 21. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Maturity	Group		Company	
		2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
<b>Current</b>					
USD Term Loan 1	2017	2,066	7,346	–	–
USD Term Loan 2	2017	4,100	12,500	–	–
		6,166	19,846	–	–
<b>Non-current</b>					
Loans from related parties		16,883	8,224	14,253	8,224
		16,883	8,224	14,253	8,224
Total loans and borrowings		23,049	28,070	14,253	8,224

### USD Term Loan 1 and Term Loan 2

The facilities are granted by a bank in Malaysia to RHP Salawati Holdings BV, a wholly owned subsidiary. Term Loan 1 is to refinance the subsidiary's revolving loan and term loan facility with another bank (see below). Term Loan 2 is to part finance working capital, operating expenditure, capital expenditure requirements in relation to the exploration and development activities of the Group. The rate of interest on each loan for each interest period is the aggregate of the Bank's cost of funds +3% per annum. Term Loan 1 shall be repayable over 58 monthly equal instalments of US\$440,000 and a final instalment in May 2017. Term Loan 2 is repayable in 43 equal instalments of US\$700,000 and a final instalment in June 2017.

The loans are secured by way of a fixed charge over certain of the subsidiaries' operating accounts held with the bank and all amounts standing to the credit of these accounts (Note 19), a share charge over the Group's shares in Petrogas (Basin) Ltd, Petrogas (Island) Ltd, RHP Salawati Basin BV, RHP Salawati Island BV and RHP Salawati Holdings BV, debentures creating fixed and floating charge over all present and future assets of Petrogas (Basin) Ltd and Petrogas (Island) Ltd, omnibus pledge creating security over receivables, moveables and bank accounts of RHP Salawati Basin BV and RHP Salawati Island BV, corporate guarantee provided by the Company and personal guarantee provided by a director, Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 21. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (continued)

### USD Term Loan 1 and Term Loan 2 (continued)

The facility requires mandatory commodity hedge over a portion of the Group's net entitlements for a period of 12 months and subject to annual hedging at each anniversary of the hedging agreement. There were no renewals following the expiry of the put options agreements on 31 January 2016.

In 2015, RHP Salawati Holdings BV had not met certain banking covenants based on its finalised year-end financial position and the loans had been reclassified from non-current liabilities to current liabilities of the Group.

### Loans from related parties

During the financial year, the Group has received interest free loans of US\$6,321,000 (2015: US\$8,224,000) from its related parties which two directors have a substantial interest.

## 22. PROVISIONS

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>US\$'000</b>	<b>US\$'000</b>
Termination liabilities	842	13,373
Decommissioning provision	9,807	9,648
	<u>10,649</u>	<u>23,021</u>
Less: Cash calls contributed for		
– Termination liabilities	(767)	(13,373)
– Decommissioning provision	(6,966)	(6,032)
	<u>(7,733)</u>	<u>(19,405)</u>
	<u>2,916</u>	<u>3,616</u>

### Termination liabilities

The Basin PSC and Island PSC have defined termination and repatriation indemnities plans covering all national employees who meet eligibility requirements in accordance with Indonesian laws. Cash calls were made by the PSCs to satisfy this obligation and are specifically set aside in United States Dollar time deposit accounts to cover this liability. The fund set aside cannot be used for other purposes.

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>US\$'000</b>	<b>US\$'000</b>
At 1 January	13,373	10,696
(Utilisation)/provision	(13,465)	1,799
Charge for the financial year (Note 5)	934	878
At 31 December	<u>842</u>	<u>13,373</u>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 22. PROVISIONS (continued)

### Decommissioning provision

The Group makes full provision for the future cost of decommissioning oil production facilities and pipelines on a discounted basis on the installation of those facilities.

The decommissioning provision represents the present value of decommissioning costs relating to oil and gas properties and exploration and evaluation assets, which are expected to be incurred up to 2020 for Basin PSC and Island PSC and up to 2038 for Fuyu 1 Block. These provisions have been created based on the Operator and Group's internal estimates.

Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. However, actual decommissioning costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required which will reflect market conditions at the relevant time.

Furthermore, the timing of decommissioning is likely to depend on when the fields cease to produce at economically viable rates. This, in turn, will depend upon future oil and gas prices, which are inherently uncertain. The discount rates used in the calculation of the provision as at 31 December 2016 range from 5% to 14% (2015: 5% to 14%).

For Basin and Island PSCs, funds are specifically set aside in United States Dollar time deposit accounts for the future costs related to assets retirement obligations. The fund set aside cannot be used for other purposes. If any area or field was taken over prior to its abandonment, the existing PSC contractors shall be released from its obligations to remove the equipment and installations and perform the necessary site restoration activities of the fields in the area. In such event, all the accumulated funds reserved for the removal and restoration operations shall be transferred to the new PSC contractors.

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>US\$'000</b>	<b>US\$'000</b>
At 1 January	9,648	9,090
Changes in decommissioning provision	(1,028)	(651)
Unwinding of discount (Note 5)	1,187	1,209
At 31 December	<u>9,807</u>	<u>9,648</u>

The changes in decommissioning provisions are related to:

– Oil and gas properties (Note 8)	(1,028)	(713)
– Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 11)	–	62
	<u>(1,028)</u>	<u>(651)</u>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 23. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax at 31 December relates to the following:

	Consolidated balance sheet		Consolidated income statement	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
<i>Deferred tax liabilities:</i>				
Differences in depreciation for tax purposes	16,264	25,525	(9,261)	(3,862)
Fair value adjustments on acquisition of subsidiaries	4,986	5,775	(789)	755
Impairment of oil and gas properties	(17,759)	(23,857)	6,098	(19,349)
	<u>3,491</u>	<u>7,443</u>		
<i>Deferred tax assets:</i>				
Provisions	(916)	(916)	-	-
	<u>2,575</u>	<u>6,527</u>		
Deferred tax credit			<u>(3,952)</u>	<u>(22,456)</u>

### Unrecognised tax losses

At the end of the reporting period, the Group and the Company have tax losses of approximately US\$33,857,000 (2015: US\$37,090,000) and US\$ 33,857,000 (2015: US\$37,090,000), respectively, that are available for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability. The use of these tax losses is subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation of the respective countries in which the companies operate.

## 24. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Group		Company	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Contingent consideration for business combination:				
At 1 January	-	1,301	-	-
Changes in fair value of contingent liabilities (Note 5)	-	(1,301)	-	-
At 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

As part of the purchase agreement with the previous owner of RHP Salawati Island BV ("RHPSIBV"), a contingent consideration has been agreed on. Additional cash payments shall be due to the previous owner of RHPSIBV upon the appraisal and final approval of the plan of the development for a new oil field located within the offshore area of the Island PSC. The payment amount is determined based on the field's proved and probable reserves. The fair value of the contingent consideration was assessed at US\$1,301,000 at the date of acquisition. This fair value was calculated with reference to RHPSIBV's net share of the estimated proved and probable reserves under the said plan of development.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the fair value of the contingent liabilities is Nil, as the Group does not expect to develop the field due to decrease in crude oil price.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 25. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company			
	2016		2015	
	No. of shares '000	US\$'000	No. of shares '000	US\$'000
<b>Issued and fully paid:</b>				
At beginning and end of the reporting year	734,277	258,160	734,277	258,160

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

The Company has a share option plan under which options to subscribe for the Company's ordinary shares have been granted to employees and directors of the Group.

## 26. RESERVES

### (a) Capital reduction reserve

The capital reduction reserve relates to excess on reduction in capital, arising from the reduction in par value of shares from S\$0.30 to S\$0.08 each, over the amount of accumulated losses as at 30 September 2005.

### (b) Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve represents exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency.

### (c) Employee share option reserve

Employee share option reserve represents the equity-settled share options granted to selected directors and employees (Note 27). The reserve is made up the cumulative value of services received from directors and employees recorded over the vesting period commencing from the grant date of equity-settled share options, and is reduced by the expiry or exercise of the share options.

## 27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
<b>Employee benefits expense (including directors):</b>		
Salaries and bonus	1,895	2,003
Central Provident Fund contributions	141	107
Share-based payments:		
– Employee share-option plan	210	257
Other short-term benefits	272	375
	<u>2,518</u>	<u>2,742</u>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

### Employee share option plan

Under the RHP Share Option Scheme 2011, share options are granted to selected employees and directors of the Company, its subsidiaries and associated companies. The exercise price of the options is set at a discount of no more than 20% to the average of the last dealt prices for a share, as determined by reference to the daily official list published by the SGX-ST for a period of 3 consecutive market days immediately prior to the relevant date of grant of the option. Eligible participants must remain in service for a period of two years from the date of the grant. The contractual life of the options is five years. There are no cash settlement except for general offer in the event of a take-over being made for the Company's shares. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement of these awards.

There has been no cancellation or modification of the share option plan during both year 2015 and 2016.

### Movement of share options during the financial year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the financial year:

	2016		2015	
	Number	WAEP S\$	Number	WAEP S\$
Outstanding at 1 January	6,208,400	0.358	3,284,300	0.430
– Granted	–	–	2,950,000	0.275
– Forfeited	(172,700)	0.294	(25,900)	0.308
– Expired	(310,000)	0.590	–	–
Outstanding at 31 December	<u>5,725,700</u>	<u>0.347</u>	<u>6,208,400</u>	<u>0.358</u>
Exercisable at 31 December	<u>2,945,700</u>	<u>0.415</u>	<u>2,642,500</u>	<u>0.435</u>

The weighted average fair value of the option granted during the financial year was Nil (2015: S\$0.19).

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the financial year was S\$0.275 to \$0.420 (2015: S\$0.275 to \$0.590). The weighted average remaining contractual life for these options is 2.21 years (2015: 3.10 years).

### Fair value of share options granted

The fair value of the share options granted under the RHP Share Option Scheme 2011 is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The following table lists the inputs to the option pricing model for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Dividend yield (%)	–	0.00
Expected volatility (%)	–	57.99
Risk-free interest rate (% p.a.)	–	1.13
Expected life of option (years)	–	5.00
Share price (S\$)	–	0.35
Exercise price (S\$)	–	0.275

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

### Fair value of share options granted (continued)

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

## 28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### Compensation of key management personnel

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,182	1,426
Central Provident Fund contributions	27	32
Other short-term benefits	180	180
Share-based payments	189	218
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	1,578	1,856
Comprise amounts paid to:		
– Directors of the Company	918	1,052
– Other key management personnel	660	804
	1,578	1,856

### Directors' interests in employee share option plan

At the end of the reporting period, the number of outstanding share options granted to the Company's directors under the RHP Share Option Scheme 2011 was 2,270,000 (2015: 2,483,500 options).

## 29. COMMITMENTS

### (a) Capital commitments

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Contractual commitments in respect of evaluation and exploration expenditures	–	10,000

### (b) Operating lease commitments

The Group and the Company entered in commercial leases on certain properties. These leases have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between 1 to 3 years.

Minimum lease payments recognised as an expense in profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to US\$292,000 (2015: US\$263,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 29. COMMITMENTS (continued)

### (b) Operating lease commitments (continued)

Future minimum rental payable under non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Not later than one year	504	308	96	94
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,220	15	–	–
	<u>1,724</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>94</u>

## 30. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### (a) Fair value hierarchy

The Group categorises fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 30. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

### (b) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

	Group US\$'000			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
<b>2016</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Derivatives (Note 18)				
– Interest rate swaps	–	2	–	2
At 31 December 2016	–	2	–	2
<b>2015</b>				
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Derivatives (Note 18)				
– Crude oil commodity options	–	3	–	3
At 31 December 2015	–	3	–	3

	Group US\$'000			Total
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
<b>2015</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Derivatives (Note 18)				
– Interest rate swaps	–	32	–	32
At 31 December 2015	–	32	–	32

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 30. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

### (c) Level 2 fair value measurements

The following is a description of the valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurement for assets and liabilities that are categorised within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy:

#### *Derivatives*

Crude oil commodity options and interest rate swap contracts are valued using a valuation technique with market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, spot and forward commodity prices, interest rate curves, forward rate curves and yield curve of the duration of the instruments for non-optional derivatives, and option-pricing for optional derivatives.

## 31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group and the Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and commodity price risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks. The Audit Committee provides independent oversight to the effectiveness of the risk management process. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year the Group's policy that no derivatives shall be undertaken, except for the use as hedging instruments where appropriate and cost-efficient.

The following sections provide details regarding the Group's and Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and bank balances and derivatives), the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

#### Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by a nominal amount of US\$6,166,000 (2015: US\$19,846,000) relating to guarantees provided by the Company and certain of its subsidiaries to a bank on a subsidiary's bank loan (Note 21).



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### (a) Credit risk (continued)

#### Credit risk concentration profile

The Group determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring its trade receivables by contract area on an on-going basis. At the end of the reporting period, the Group's trade receivables are wholly from Basin and Island PSCs as the other contract areas are still in exploration and development stage.

100% (2015: 100%) of the Group's trade receivables were due from 2 (2015: 2) major customers who are in the oil and gas industry located in Singapore and Indonesia (2015: Singapore and Indonesia). Similar to 2016, the Group's revenue is wholly contributed by these 2 customers.

#### Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and bank balances and derivatives are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions.

#### Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 17.

### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

The Group's current funding is mainly from interest free loans from related parties and bank borrowings.

#### Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

	Group			Total US\$'000
	1 year or less US\$'000	1 to 5 years US\$'000	More than 5 years US\$'000	
<b>2016</b>				
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Trade and other receivables	16,025	–	–	16,025
Cash and bank balances	8,267	–	–	8,267
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>24,292</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>24,292</u>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### (b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

	Group			Total US\$'000
	1 year or less US\$'000	1 to 5 years US\$'000	More than 5 years US\$'000	
<b>2016</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade and other payables	42,824	–	–	42,824
Loans and borrowings	6,256	16,883	–	23,139
Loan from non-controlling interest	–	9,765	–	9,765
Derivatives	2	–	–	2
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	49,082	26,648	–	75,730
Net undiscounted financial liabilities	(24,790)	(26,648)	–	(51,438)
<b>2015</b>				
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Trade and other receivables	19,384	–	–	19,384
Derivatives	3	–	–	3
Cash and bank balances	6,280	–	–	6,280
Total undiscounted financial assets	25,667	–	–	25,667
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade and other payables	42,645	–	–	42,645
Loans and borrowings	20,621	8,224	–	28,845
Loan from non-controlling interest	–	9,406	–	9,406
Derivatives	32	–	–	32
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	63,298	17,630	–	80,928
Net undiscounted financial liabilities	(37,631)	(17,630)	–	(55,261)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### (b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

	Company			Total US\$'000
	1 year or less US\$'000	1 to 5 years US\$'000	More than 5 years US\$'000	
<b>2016</b>				
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Trade and other receivables	805	–	–	805
Amounts due from subsidiaries	–	–	18,648	18,648
Cash and bank balances	755	–	–	755
Total undiscounted financial assets	1,560	–	18,648	20,208
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade and other payables	573	–	–	573
Loans and borrowings	–	14,253	–	14,253
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	573	14,253	–	14,826
Net undiscounted financial assets/ (liabilities)	987	(14,253)	18,648	5,382
<b>2015</b>				
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Trade and other receivables	413	–	–	413
Amounts due from subsidiaries	–	–	29,221	29,221
Cash and bank balances	383	–	–	383
Total undiscounted financial assets	796	–	29,221	30,017
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade and other payables	616	–	–	616
Loans and borrowings	–	8,224	–	8,224
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	616	8,224	–	8,840
Net undiscounted financial assets/ (liabilities)	180	(8,224)	29,221	21,177

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### (b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group and Company's contingent liabilities and commitments. The maximum amount of the financial guarantee contracts are allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

	1 year or less US\$'000	Group 1 to 5 years US\$'000	Total US\$'000	1 year or less US\$'000	Company 1 to 5 years US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<b>2016</b>						
Financial guarantee (Note 21)	–	–	–	6,166	–	6,166
<b>2015</b>						
Financial guarantee (Note 21)	–	–	–	19,846	–	19,846
Contractual commitments (Note 29(a))	10,000	–	10,000	–	–	–
	10,000	–	10,000	19,846	–	19,846

### (c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their floating rate loans and borrowings, which are contractually re-priced at intervals of less than 3 months (2015: less than 3 months) from the end of the reporting period.

The Group's policy is to manage interest cost in a cost-efficient manner by entering into interest rate swaps. At the end of the reporting period, after taking into account the effect of an interest rate swap, approximately 53% (2015: 50%) of the Group's borrowings are at fixed rates of interest.

#### Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

At the end of the reporting period, if USD interest rates had been 75 (2015: 75) basis points lower/higher with all other variables held constant, the Group's loss before tax would have been Nil (2015: US\$8,600) higher/lower, arising mainly as a result of lower/higher interest expense on floating rate loans and borrowings and lower/higher positive fair value of an interest rate swap. The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility as in prior years.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### (d) Foreign currency risk

The Group has minimal transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities, primarily USD, Malaysian Ringgit (“MYR”) and Renminbi (“RMB”) (2015: USD, MYR and RMB). The foreign currencies in which these transactions are denominated are mainly in SGD (2015: SGD). The Group’s trade receivables are denominated in USD. The Group’s and the Company’s exposure to foreign currency denominated trade payables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 20.

The Group and the Company also hold cash denominated in foreign currencies for working capital purposes. Details of such foreign currency balances are set out in Note 19.

The Group does not enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge against its foreign exchange risk resulting from sale and purchase transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The Group is also exposed to currency translation risk arising from its net investments in foreign operations, principally in PRC (2015: PRC).

#### Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group’s loss before tax to a reasonably possible change in the SGD exchange rates against USD, with all other variables held constant.

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>US\$'000</b>	<b>US\$'000</b>
	<b>Loss</b>	<b>Loss</b>
	<b>before tax</b>	<b>before tax</b>
USD/SGD – strengthened 3% (2015: 3%)	-12	-14
– weakened 3% (2015: 3%)	+12	+14

### (e) Commodity price risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in prevailing market commodity prices on the mix of oil and gas products it produces. The Group’s policy is to manage these risks through the use of contract-based prices with customers and derivative commodity contracts, i.e. crude oil commodity put options. At the end of the reporting period, the Group’s exposure to commodity price risk is Nil (2015: US\$3,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 32. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital includes debt and equity items as disclosed in the table below.

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or to obtain loans from related parties. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, other liabilities, less cash and bank balances. Capital includes equity attributable to the owners of the Company.

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>US\$'000</b>	<b>US\$'000</b>
Loans and borrowings (Note 21)	23,049	28,070
Trade and other payables (Note 20)	42,824	42,645
Less: Cash and bank balances (Note 19)	(8,267)	(6,280)
Net debt	<u>57,606</u>	<u>64,435</u>
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company, representing total capital	<u>(26,337)</u>	<u>(20,365)</u>
Capital and net debt	<u>N.M.</u>	<u>N.M.</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>N.M.</u>	<u>N.M.</u>

N.M.: not meaningful

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 33. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has only one reportable segment which is exploration and production of oil and gas (oil and gas business).

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment.

(US\$'000)	Oil and gas		Adjustments and eliminations		Notes	Per consolidated financial statements	
	2016	2015	2016	2015		2016	2015
<b>Revenue</b>	51,966	52,976	-	-		51,966	52,976
<b>Results:</b>							
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(402)	(1,359)	-	-		(402)	(1,359)
(Allowance for)/Write back of inventory obsolescence	(1,514)	2,773	-	-		(1,514)	2,773
Depreciation and amortisation	(10,413)	(15,210)	-	-		(10,413)	(15,210)
Finance costs	(1,958)	(2,664)	-	-		(1,958)	(2,664)
Impairment loss on development expenditures	(1,469)	(3,543)	-	-		(1,469)	(3,543)
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets	-	(66,657)	-	-		-	(66,657)
Impairment loss on goodwill	-	(90,355)	-	-		-	(90,355)
Impairment loss on oil and gas properties	-	(27,126)	-	-		-	(27,126)
Impairment loss on other plant and equipment	-	(452)	-	-		-	(452)
Interest income	10	27	-	-		10	27
Net fair value gain/(loss) on derivatives	92	(254)	-	-		92	(254)
Segment loss	(10,324)	(202,724)	-	-		(10,324)	(202,724)
Shared based payments	(210)	(257)	-	-		(210)	(257)
Write back of exploration and evaluation expenditures	80	114	-	-		80	114
<b>Assets</b>							
Total capital expenditure	4,230	9,518	-	-	A	4,230	9,518
Segment assets	46,468	60,714	-	-		46,468	60,714
<b>Segment liabilities</b>	78,556	83,769	4,006	6,682	B	82,562	90,451

Note: Nature of adjustments and eliminations to arrive at amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 33. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(A) Total capital expenditure is consisted of the following additions:

	Group	
	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Additions in:		
– Oil and gas properties	2,700	6,327
– Exploration and evaluation assets	–	1,405
– Development expenditures	1,469	1,692
– Other plant and equipment	61	94
	4,230	9,518

(B) The following items are added to the segment liabilities to arrive at total liabilities reported in the consolidated balance sheet:

	2016 US\$'000	2015 US\$'000
Income tax payable	1,431	155
Deferred tax liabilities	2,575	6,527
	4,006	6,682

### Geographical information

The following table provides an analysis of the Group's sales by geographical market in which the customers are located, irrespective of the origin of the goods. Total assets and capital expenditure are shown by the geographical areas in which these assets are located.

	Revenue		Total assets		Total capital expenditure		Depletion and depreciation	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>(US\$'000)</b>								
<b>By geographical market</b>								
Indonesia	51,966	52,976	43,730	58,665	2,700	5,255	10,321	14,855
People's Republic of								
China	–	–	963	822	1,528	2,583	–	247
Singapore	–	–	1,636	919	2	73	33	48
Malaysia	–	–	139	308	–	1,607	59	60
	51,966	52,976	46,468	60,714	4,230	9,518	10,413	15,210



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

## 33. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

### Information about major customers

The Group derives revenue from two (2015: one) major customers as follows:

	<b>2016</b> <b>US\$'000</b>	<b>2015</b> <b>US\$'000</b>
Customer A	28,269	46,775
Customer B	22,420	1,737*

\* These figures are presented for comparative purposes only.

## 34. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 March 2017.

# SUMMARY OF RESERVES AND RESOURCES

Name of Asset/Country: China

Asset Name	Issuer's Interest	Development Status	Licence Expiry Date	License Area	Type of mineral, oil or gas deposit	Remarks
Fuyu 1 PSC <sup>(1)</sup>	49%	Development	9 January 2038	255 km <sup>2</sup>	Oil	None

Category	Gross Attributable to License (MMbbl/Bcf) <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	Net Attributable to Issuer <sup>(3)</sup>		Remarks
		(MMbbl/Bcf) <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	Change from previous update (%) <sup>(4)</sup>	
<b>Reserves</b>				
Oil Reserves				
1P	20.6	10.1	-1%	
2P	26.9	13.2	-2%	
3P	32.1	15.7	-1%	
Natural Gas Reserves				
1P	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2P	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3P	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Natural Gas Liquids Reserves				
1P	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2P	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3P	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>Contingent Resources<sup>(6)</sup></b>				
Oil				
1C	24.6	12.1	0%	
2C	28.1	13.8	0%	
3C	31.9	15.6	0%	
Natural Gas				
1C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Natural Gas Liquids				
1C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>Prospective Resource</b>				
Oil				
Low Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Best Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
High Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Natural Gas				
Low Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Best Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
High Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	

# SUMMARY OF RESERVES AND RESOURCES

## Notes:

N/A – Not applicable

- (1) PSC refers to Production Sharing Contract. Under the PSC, contractors are entitled to receive in kind an amount of oil volume for the recovery of their costs and their share of profits in accordance to the terms of the PSC.
- (2) The volumes reported under these columns are as of 1 January 2017.
- (3) The volumes reported under these columns are based on the Group's net working interest, which include the Chinese Government's share under the PSC.
- (4) Previous evaluation was conducted by RPS Energy Consultants Limited with an effective date of 1 January 2016 and the volumes were disclosed in the Company's 2015 Annual Report.
- (5) The volumes presented in this report have been estimated using the March 2007 SPE/WPC/AAPG/SPEE Petroleum Resources Management System ("SPE PRMS") as the standard for classification and reporting.
- (6) Contingent resources reported in the summary are quantities of oil and gas which are estimated to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies below:
  - the extension of the production sharing contracts;
  - the sanction of field development plans by the relevant government authorities; and/or
  - the establishment of a commercially viable gas market.

There is a risk that all or part of the contingent resources may not be converted into reserves if the above contingencies do not take place.

1P	:	Proved
2P	:	Proved + Probable
3P	:	Proved + Probable + Possible
1C	:	Low Estimate Contingent Resource
2C	:	Best Estimate Contingent Resource
3C	:	High Estimate Contingent Resource

MMbbl : Million barrels

Bcf : Billion cubic feet

## Qualified Person Statement:

The information disclosed above has been fully and accurately extracted from the Independent Resources Evaluation Report prepared by RPS Energy Consultants Limited (the Independent Qualified Person's Report).

<b>Name of Qualified Person</b>	:	<b>Gordon Taylor</b>
<b>Date</b>	:	<b>23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017</b>
<b>Professional Society Affiliation/Membership</b>	:	<b>Fellow, Geological Society, Chartered Geologist (C. Geol) Member, Institute Mining &amp; Metallurgy, Chartered Engineer (C.Eng)</b>

Shareholders can inspect a copy of the Qualified Person Report ("QPR") at the Company's office premises during office hours, after giving advance notice of the shareholder's intent to do so, until 31 December 2017. Shareholders will not be allowed to make any copies of the QPR and the QPR will remain on the Company's office premises, as the Company needs to protect the Company's and its shareholders' interest. The Company will keep a record of the shareholders who have made a request to view the QPR.

# SUMMARY OF RESERVES AND RESOURCES

Name of Asset/Country: Indonesia

Asset Name	Issuer's Interest	Development Status	Licence Expiry Date	License Area	Type of mineral, oil or gas deposit	Remarks
Basin PSC <sup>(1)</sup>	60.0000%	Production	15 October 2020	872 km <sup>2</sup>	Oil and Gas	None
Island PSC <sup>(1)</sup>	33.2142%	Production	22 April 2020	1,097 km <sup>2</sup>	Oil and Gas	None

Category	Gross Attributable to License (MMbbl/Bcf) <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	Net Attributable to Issuer <sup>(3)</sup>		Remarks
		(MMbbl/Bcf) <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	Change from previous update (%) <sup>(4)</sup>	
<b>Reserves</b>				
Oil Reserves				
1P	6.3	3.6	-25%	
2P	6.9	3.9	-24%	
3P	9.3	4.8	-18%	
Natural Gas Reserves				
1P	12.2	7.3	4%	
2P	12.2	7.3	3%	
3P	12.5	7.4	-11%	
Natural Gas Liquids Reserves				
1P	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2P	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3P	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>Contingent Resources<sup>(6)</sup></b>				
Oil				
1C	23.4	10.7	7%	
2C	34.5	15.1	11%	
3C	45.8	19.4	9%	
Natural Gas				
1C	219.4	79.4	1%	
2C	341.9	126.2	7%	
3C	509.5	184.5	4%	
Natural Gas Liquids				
1C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3C	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>Prospective Resource</b>				
Oil				
Low Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Best Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
High Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Natural Gas				
Low Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Best Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	
High Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	

# SUMMARY OF RESERVES AND RESOURCES

## Notes:

N/A – Not applicable

- (1) PSC refers to Production Sharing Contract. Under the PSC, contractors are entitled to receive in kind an amount of the oil and gas volumes for the recovery of their costs and their share of profits in accordance to the terms of the PSC.
- (2) The volumes reported under these columns are as of 1 January 2017.
- (3) The volumes reported under these columns are based on the Group's net working interest, which include the Indonesian Government's share under the PSCs.
- (4) Previous evaluation was conducted by RPS Energy Consultants Limited with an effective date of 1 January 2016 and the volumes were disclosed in the Company's 2015 Annual Report.
- (5) The volumes presented in this report have been estimated using the March 2007 SPE/WPC/AAPG/SPEE Petroleum Resources Management System ("SPE PRMS") as the standard for classification and reporting.
- (6) Contingent resources reported in the summary are quantities of oil and gas which are estimated to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies below:
  - the extension of the production sharing contracts;
  - the sanction of field development plans by the relevant government authorities; and/or
  - the establishment of a commercially viable gas market.

There is a risk that all or part of the contingent resources may not be converted into reserves if the above contingencies do not take place.

1P	: Proved
2P	: Proved + Probable
3P	: Proved + Probable + Possible
1C	: Low Estimate Contingent Resource
2C	: Best Estimate Contingent Resource
3C	: High Estimate Contingent Resource

MMbbl : Million barrels

Bcf : Billion cubic feet

## Qualified Person Statement:

The information disclosed above has been fully and accurately extracted from the Independent Resources Evaluation Reports prepared by RPS Energy Consultants Limited (the Independent Qualified Person's Report).

<b>Name of Qualified Person</b>	:	<b>Gordon Taylor</b>
<b>Date</b>	:	<b>23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017</b>
<b>Professional Society Affiliation/Membership</b>	:	<b>Fellow, Geological Society, Chartered Geologist (C. Geol) Member, Institute Mining &amp; Metallurgy, Chartered Engineer (C.Eng)</b>

Shareholders can inspect a copy of the Qualified Person Report ("QPR") at the Company's office premises during office hours, after giving advance notice of the shareholder's intent to do so, until 31 December 2017. Shareholders will not be allowed to make any copies of the QPR and the QPR will remain on the Company's office premises, as the Company needs to protect the Company's and its shareholders' interest. The Company will keep a record of the shareholders who have made a request to view the QPR.

# STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

AS AT 15 MARCH 2017

Issued and fully paid share capital	:	321,987,379.61
Total number of shares in issue	:	734,277,400
Class of shares	:	Ordinary shares
Voting rights	:	One vote per share

There are no treasury shares held in the issued share capital of the Company.

## SHAREHOLDINGS HELD IN HANDS OF PUBLIC

Based on the information provided and to the best knowledge of the Directors, approximately 35.52% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company were held in the hands of the public as at 15 March 2017 and therefore Rule 723 of the Listing Manual is complied with.

## DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS	NO. OF		NO. OF SHARES	
	SHAREHOLDERS	%		%
1 – 99	1	0.03	27	0.00
100 – 1,000	635	18.99	621,520	0.09
1,001 – 10,000	1,051	31.43	7,005,023	0.95
10,001 – 1,000,000	1,628	48.68	113,814,179	15.50
1,000,001 AND ABOVE	29	0.87	612,836,651	83.46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>734,277,400</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

NO.	NAME	NO. OF SHARES	%
1.	SURREYVILLE PTE LTD	212,073,086	28.88
2.	SHARPTONE INVESTMENTS LIMITED	132,825,203	18.09
3.	RHB BANK NOMINEES PTE LTD	70,000,000	9.53
4.	RHB SECURITIES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	49,991,395	6.81
5.	RH CAPITAL LIMITED	40,347,154	5.50
6.	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	15,382,600	2.10
7.	UOB KAY HIAN PTE LTD	12,718,760	1.73
8.	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE) LTD	10,910,400	1.49
9.	OCBC SECURITIES PTE LTD	8,307,500	1.13
10.	HSBC (SINGAPORE) NOMINEES PTE LTD	6,264,000	0.85
11.	DBS NOMINEES (PTE) LTD	6,091,023	0.83
12.	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE LTD	5,917,900	0.81
13.	TING SIE TECK	5,150,000	0.70
14.	TAN YEW CHYE	4,750,000	0.65
15.	WONG YIING NGIHK	4,293,000	0.58
16.	CIMB SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	3,657,073	0.50
17.	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	3,448,600	0.47
18.	HL BANK NOMINEES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	2,500,000	0.34
19.	TAN YEW SENG	2,500,000	0.34
20.	DBS VICKERS SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	2,309,400	0.31
		<b>599,437,094</b>	<b>81.64</b>

# STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

AS AT 15 MARCH 2017

## SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Name	Direct Interest		Deemed Interest	
	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%
Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King <sup>(1)</sup>	580,000	0.08	472,845,443	64.40
Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	212,073,086	28.88
The Estate of Tiong Kiu King, Deceased <sup>(3)</sup>	0	0	132,825,203	18.09
Sharptone Investments Limited <sup>(1),(3)</sup>	132,825,203	18.09	0	0
Surreyville Pte Ltd <sup>(1),(2)</sup>	212,073,086	28.88	0	0
Woodsville International Limited <sup>(1),(2)</sup>	0	0	212,073,086	28.88
RH Capital Limited <sup>(1),(4)</sup>	40,347,154	5.50	70,000,000	9.53

### Notes:

1. Tan Sri Datuk Sir Tiong Hiew King's aggregate deemed interest of 472,845,443 shares comprised of (i) 212,073,086 shares held by Surreyville Pte Ltd ("**Surreyville**"), which arises from his shareholding in Woodsville International Limited, the holding company of Surreyville; (ii) 132,825,203 shares held by Sharptone Investments Limited ("**Sharptone**"), which arises from his shareholding in Sharptone; (iii) 110,347,154 shares held/owned by RH Capital Limited which arises from his shareholding in RH Capital Limited; and (iv) 17,600,000 shares held by Subur Tiasa Holdings Berhad ("**Subur Tiasa**"), which arises from his substantial shareholdings in Tiong Toh Siong Holdings Sdn. Bhd., Tiong Toh Siong Enterprises Sdn. Bhd., Tiong Toh Siong & Sons Sdn. Bhd. and Teck Sing Lik Enterprise Sdn. Bhd., which are shareholders/substantial shareholders of Subur Tiasa.
2. Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King's deemed interest arises from his shareholding in Woodsville International Limited, the holding company of Surreyville.
3. The Estate of Tiong Kiu King Deceased's deemed interest arises from its shareholding in Sharptone.
4. RH Capital Limited is deemed to be interested in 70,000,000 shares registered in the name of and held by RHB Bank Nominees Pte Ltd pursuant to the terms of a banking facility which RH Capital Limited has obtained from RHB Bank (L) Ltd.

# NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

## RH PETROGAS LIMITED

(Company Registration Number 198701138Z)  
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Annual General Meeting of **RH PETROGAS LIMITED** (the “**Company**”) will be held at 20 Harbour Drive, PSA Vista #06-03, Singapore 117612 on Thursday, 27 April 2017 at 10.00 a.m., for the following purposes:

### AS ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors’ Statement and the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 together with the Auditors’ Report thereon. **(Resolution 1)**
2. To approve the payment of Directors’ fees of S\$403,640 for the financial year ended 31 December 2016. (2015: S\$375,200) **(Resolution 2)**
3. To re-elect Mr Tiong Kiong King as a Director of the Company, retiring under Regulation 90 of the Company’s Constitution and who being eligible, offers himself for re-election. (see explanatory note 1) **(Resolution 3)**
4. To re-elect Dato’ Sri Dr Tiong Ik King as a Director of the Company, retiring by rotation under Regulation 106 of the Company’s Constitution and who being eligible, offers himself for re-election. (see explanatory notes 1 and 2) **(Resolution 4)**
5. To re-elect Mr Yeo Yun Seng Bernard as a Director of the Company, retiring by rotation under Regulation 106 of the Company’s Constitution and who being eligible, offers himself for re-election. (see explanatory notes 1 and 3) **(Resolution 5)**
6. To re-elect Mr Achmad Lukman Kartanegara as a Director of the Company, retiring by rotation under Regulation 106 of the Company’s Constitution and who being eligible, offers himself for re-election. (see explanatory notes 1 and 4) **(Resolution 6)**
7. To re-appoint Messrs Ernst & Young LLP as Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **(Resolution 7)**

### AS SPECIAL BUSINESS:

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution, with or without any modifications:

8. **Authority to Allot and Issue Shares**  
 “That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act and Rule 806 of the listing manual (“**Listing Manual**”) of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (“**SGX-ST**”), the Directors of the Company be authorised and empowered to: **(Resolution 8)**
  - (a) issue shares in the Company (“**Shares**”) whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or



# NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- (b) make or grant offers, agreements or options that might or would require Shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) options, warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into Shares (collectively, **"Instruments"**),

at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors of the Company may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue Shares in pursuance of any Instrument made or granted by the Directors of the Company while this Resolution was in force, provided that:

- (i) the aggregate number of Shares (including Shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution and including Shares which may be issued pursuant to any adjustments effected under any relevant Instrument) to be issued pursuant to this Resolution shall not exceed fifty per cent (50%) of the total number of issued Shares in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) below), of which the aggregate number of Shares and Instruments to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to existing shareholders of the Company shall not exceed twenty per cent (20%) of the total number of issued Shares in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) below);
- (ii) (subject to such manner of calculation as may be prescribed by the SGX-ST) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of Shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (i) above, the total number of issued Shares shall be calculated and based on the total number of issued Shares in the capital of the Company at the time of the passing of this Resolution, after adjusting for:
- (I) new Shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities;
  - (II) new Shares arising from the exercise of share options or the vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time of the passing of this Resolution; and
  - (III) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of Shares;
- (iii) in exercising the authority granted by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of Companies Act, the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Constitution for the time being of the Company; and
- (iv) (unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting), such authority granted under this Resolution shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier."

(see explanatory note 5)

# NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

9. To transact any other business that may be properly transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

**Wee Woon Hong**

Company Secretary  
Singapore

12 April 2017

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

1. Information regarding Directors and the details of the current directorships in other listed companies and other principal commitments of Directors can be found in the Board of Directors and the Corporate Governance Report sections of this Annual Report.
2. Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, continue to serve as a member of the Company's Audit, Nominating and Remuneration Committees. Dr Tiong is considered by the Board to be non-independent for the purposes of Rule 704(8) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.
3. Mr Yeo Yun Seng Bernard will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, continue to serve as the Chairman of the Company's Remuneration Committee and as a member of the Company's Audit and Nominating Committees. Mr Yeo is considered by the Board to be independent for the purposes of Rule 704(8) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.
4. Mr Achmad Lukman Kartanegara will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, continue to serve as a member of the Company's Audit and Nominating Committees. Mr Lukman is considered by the Board to be independent for the purposes of Rule 704(8) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.
5. The Ordinary Resolution 8, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company from the date of this Annual General Meeting until the date of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held or such authority is varied or revoked by the Company in a general meeting, whichever is the earlier, to issue Shares, make or grant Instruments convertible into Shares and to issue Shares pursuant to such Instruments, up to a number not exceeding, in total, 50% of the total number of issued Shares in the capital of the Company, of which up to 20% may be issued other than on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders of the Company.

**Notes:**

- (i) A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the above Annual General Meeting may appoint not more than two (2) proxies to attend and vote instead of him.
- (ii) Where a member appoints two (2) proxies, he/she shall specify the proportion of his/her shareholding to be represented by each proxy in the instrument appointing the proxies. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
- (iii) Intermediaries such as banks and capital markets services licence holders which provide custodial services and are members of the Company may appoint more than two (2) proxies provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to different shares held by the member. Where such member appoints more than two (2) proxies, the number and class of shares to be represented by each proxy must be stated.
- (iv) If the member is a corporation, the instrument appointing the proxy must be under seal or the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.
- (v) The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at 20 Harbour Drive, PSA Vista #06-03, Singapore 117612, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the above Annual General Meeting.
- (vi) A Depositor's name must appear on the Depository Register maintained by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited as at 72 hours before the time fixed for holding the above Meeting in order for the Depositor to be entitled to attend and vote at the above Annual General Meeting.

# NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

## Personal Data Privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's and its proxy(ies)'s or representative's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purpose of the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of proxies and representatives appointed for the Annual General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the Annual General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "**Purposes**"), (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents), the member has obtained the prior express consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty. Your and your proxy and/or representative's personal data may be disclosed or transferred by the Company to its subsidiaries, its share registrar and/or other agents or bodies for any of the Purposes, and retained for such period as may be necessary for the Company's verification and record purposes. "personal data" in this Notice of the Annual General Meeting has the same meaning as "personal data" in the Personal Data Protection Act 2012 ("**PDPA**"), which includes your and your proxy's and/or representative's name, address and NRIC/Passport number.

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# RH PETROGAS LIMITED

(Company Registration Number 198701138Z)  
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

## PROXY FORM ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

### Important:

1. A relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the AGM (please see Note 3 for the definition of "relevant intermediary").
2. This Proxy Form is not valid for use by CPF investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.

I/We\* \_\_\_\_\_ (Name)

NRIC/Passport number/Company Registration No.\* \_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_ (Address)

being a shareholder/shareholders\* of RH PETROGAS LIMITED (the "**Company**") hereby appoint:

Name	NRIC/Passport Number	Proportion of Shareholdings	
		Number of Shares	%
Address			

and/or\*

Name	NRIC/Passport Number	Proportion of Shareholdings	
		Number of Shares	%
Address			

or failing \*him/her, the Chairman of the Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") of the Company as \*my/our \*proxy/proxies to attend and to vote for \*me/us on \*my/our behalf at the AGM of the Company to be held at 20 Harbour Drive, PSA Vista #06-03, Singapore 117612 on Thursday, 27 April 2017 at 10.00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

I/We direct my/our proxy/proxies to vote for or against the Resolutions to be proposed at the AGM as indicated hereunder. If no specific direction as to voting is given, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at his/their discretion, as he/they will on any other matter arising at the AGM.

**Please tick here if more than two proxies will be appointed (Please refer to note 3). This is only applicable for intermediaries such as banks and capital markets services licence holders which provide custodial services.**

All resolutions put to the vote at the AGM shall be decided by way of poll.

No.	Resolutions relating to:	Number of Votes For**	Number of Votes Against**
	<b>Ordinary Business</b>		
1.	Directors' Statement and Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016		
2.	Approval of Directors' fees amounting to S\$403,640		
3.	Re-election of Mr Tiong Kiong King as a Director		
4.	Re-election of Dato' Sri Dr Tiong Ik King as a Director		
5.	Re-election of Mr Yeo Yun Seng Bernard as a Director		
6.	Re-election of Mr Achmad Lukman Kartanegara as a Director		
7.	Re-appointment of Messrs Ernst & Young LLP as Auditors		
	<b>Special Business</b>		
8.	Authority to allot and issue new shares in the Company and make/grant/offer Instruments		

\* Delete accordingly

\*\* If you wish to exercise all your votes "For" or "Against", please indicate with a tick (✓) within the box provided. Alternatively, please indicate the number of votes as appropriate.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017

Total number of Shares in:	No. of Shares
(a) CDP Register	
(b) Register of Members	

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Shareholder(s)

or Common Seal of Corporate Shareholder

**IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ NOTES OVERLEAF**

**Notes:**

1. Please insert the total number of shares held by you. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 81SF of Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore or any statutory modification thereof, as the case may be), you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the Register of Members. If no number is inserted, the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to relate to all the shares held by you.
2. A member of the Company who is not a relevant intermediary (as defined below) is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote at an AGM of the Company. Where such member appoints more than one proxy, he/she shall specify the proportion of his/her shareholdings to be represented by each proxy. If no percentage is specified, the first named proxy shall be deemed to represent 100 per cent. of the shareholding and the second named proxy shall be deemed to be an alternate to the first named.
3. A member of the Company who is a relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint more than two proxies to attend and vote at an AGM of the Company, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such member. Where such member appoints more than two proxies, the number of shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed shall be specified in the Proxy Form. In such event, the relevant intermediary shall submit a list of its proxies together with the information required in this proxy form to the Company.

Pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore, "**relevant intermediary**" means:

- (i) a banking corporation licensed under the Banking Act, Chapter 19 of Singapore, or a wholly owned subsidiary of such a banking corporation, whose business includes the provision of nominee services and who holds shares in that capacity;
  - (ii) a person holding a capital markets services licence to provide custodial services for securities under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore, and who holds shares in that capacity; or
  - (iii) the Central Provident Fund Board ("**CPF Board**") established by the Central Provident Fund Act, Chapter 36 of Singapore, in respect of shares purchased under the subsidiary legislation made under that Act providing for the making of investments from the contributions and interest standing to the credit of members of the Central Provident Fund, if the CPF Board holds those shares in the capacity of an intermediary pursuant to or in accordance with that subsidiary legislation.
4. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the Company's registered office at 20 Harbour Drive, PSA Vista #06-03, Singapore 117612, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the AGM. Members intending to deposit their instrument appointing a proxy on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays or after office hours, will have to deposit the same in the Company's letterbox located in the basement car park of PSA Vista next to the passenger (main) lift lobby.
  5. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
  6. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its Common Seal or under the hand of its attorney or a duly authorised officer.
  7. Where an instrument appointing a proxy is signed on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must (failing previous registration with the Company) be lodged with the instrument of proxy, failing which the instrument may be treated as invalid.
  8. A corporation which is a member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the AGM, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50.
  9. The submission of an instrument or form appointing a proxy by a member does not preclude him/her from attending and voting in person at the AGM if he/she so wishes.
  10. The Company shall be entitled to reject the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies if it is incomplete, improperly completed, illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies. In addition, in the case of a member whose shares are entered against his/her name in the Depository Register, the Company may reject any instrument of proxy lodged if such member, being the appointor, is not shown to have shares entered against his/her name in the Depository Register 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

**Personal Data Privacy:**

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the member is deemed to have accepted and agreed to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 12 April 2017.



