GENTING SINGAPORE LIMITED
(Company Registration Number: 201818581G)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

GENTING SINGAPORE LIMITED
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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Contents

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

The Directors present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Genting Singapore Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

In the opinion of the Directors,

(a) the financial statements set out on pages 7 to 67 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 2023, the financial performance and cash flows of the Group, and the changes in equity of the Group and of the Company, for the financial year ended on that date; and

(b) 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 as follows:

Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	(Executive Chairman)
Mr Tan Hee Teck	(Chief Executive Officer)
Ms Chan Swee Liang Carolina	
Mr Tan Wah Yeow	
Mr Jonathan Asherson	
Mr Hauw Sze Shiung Winston	

Arrangements to enable Directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, except for performance shares granted under the Genting Singapore Performance Share Scheme.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings, none of the Directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations, except as follows:

	Holdings registered in the name of Director		Holdings in which the Director is deemed to have an interest	
	At 31.12.2023	At 1.1.2023	**At 31.12.2023**	At 1.1.2023
Genting Singapore Limited				
(Ordinary shares)				
Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	**15,695,063**	15,695,063	**6,353,828,069**	6,353,828,069
Tan Hee Teck	**17,250,000**	17,250,000	**9,600**	9,600
Chan Swee Liang Carolina	**250,000**	250,000	**-**	-
Tan Wah Yeow	**375,000**	375,000	**-**	-
Jonathan Asherson	**375,000**	375,000	**-**	-
Hauw Sze Shiung Winston	**368,000***	368,000*	**43,200**	43,200
(Share awards under the Performance Share Scheme)				
Tan Hee Teck	**-**	1,500,000	**-**	-
Chan Swee Liang Carolina	**125,000#**	-	**-**	-
Tan Wah Yeow	**125,000#**	-	**-**	-
Jonathan Asherson	**125,000#**	-	**-**	-
Hauw Sze Shiung Winston	**125,000#**	-	**-**	-
Genting Berhad				
(Ordinary shares)				
Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	**-**	-	**1,694,779,090**	1,694,779,090
Genting Malaysia Berhad				
(Ordinary shares)				
Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	**-**	-	**2,801,365,524**	2,835,923,499
Tan Hee Teck	**-**	-	**80,000**	80,000
(Long Term Incentive Plan)				
Restricted Share Plan				
Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	**-**	-	**-**	626,000
Performance Share Plan				
Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	**-**	-	**-**	191,835
Genting Plantations Berhad				
(Ordinary shares)				
Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	**442,800**	442,800	**496,972,800**	496,972,800

* 233,000 ordinary shares are jointly held by Mr Hauw Sze Shiung Winston and his spouse.
# The vesting of the share awards is subject to satisfaction of service condition of one year from date of grant and will be subject to the Independent Non-Executive Directors being in service at the point of vesting.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures (Continued)

By virtue of Section 7 of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay is deemed to have interests in shares of the subsidiaries held by the Company.

There were no changes in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of financial year and 21 January 2024.

Genting Singapore Performance Share Scheme ("PSS")

On 8 August 2007, the shareholders of the Company approved the PSS for eligible Group executives, Group executive directors and non-executive directors, for an initial period of up to 7 August 2017 (the "Initial Period"). Under the PSS, the Company will deliver shares granted under a performance share award by issuing new shares and/or transferring treasury shares to the participants. The performance share awards represent the right of a participant to receive fully-paid shares free of charge, upon the participant satisfying the criteria set out in the PSS and upon satisfying such criteria as may be imposed. During the Initial Period, the total number of shares which may be awarded pursuant to performance share awards granted under the PSS on any date shall not exceed 208,853,893 shares and when added to the number of shares issued and/or issuable under such other share-based incentives schemes of the Company, shall not exceed 5% of the total number of shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares) from time to time.

On 21 April 2016, the shareholders of the Company approved amendments to the rules of the PSS and the extension of the duration of the PSS for a further period of 10 years, from 8 August 2017 to 7 August 2027 (both dates inclusive) (the "Extended Period"). During the Extended Period, the total number of shares which may be awarded pursuant to performance share awards granted under the PSS on any date shall not exceed 420,433,143 shares and when added to the number of shares issued and/or issuable under the PSS prior to the Extended Period and such other share-based incentives schemes of the Company, shall not exceed 5% of the total number of shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares) from time to time.

The Company operates short-term and long-term performance share awards. The use of both types of performance share awards ensures that there is equal emphasis on short and longer term performance horizons.

Performance share awards are accorded to employees who contribute towards achieving the strategic goals and profitability of the Group. The performance share awards are provisional in nature, and will vest subject to meeting various vesting conditions approved by the Remuneration Committee. Such vesting conditions include individual performance conditions and service conditions, such as continued employment with the Group and satisfactory performance throughout the relevant period. Under specific circumstances, the terms of the performance share awards allow for the forfeiture of unvested performance share awards or clawback of vested performance share awards.

Genting Singapore Performance Share Scheme ("PSS") (Continued)

The vesting of performance shares granted under the PSS is subject to the achieving of pre-agreed service and/or performance conditions over the performance period. The PSS is administered by the Remuneration Committee.

During the financial year, the number of performance shares granted, vested and lapsed under the PSS are as follows:

	Number of Performance Shares				
Date of Grant	**At 1.1.2023**	**Granted**	**Vested**	**Lapsed**	**At 31.12.2023**
12.02.2020	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	-
02.03.2020	2,412,500	-	-	2,412,500	-
02.05.2023	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Total	**3,912,500**	**500,000**	**-**	**3,912,500**	**500,000**

The summary of the total number of performance shares granted, vested, lapsed and outstanding as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Performance shares granted during financial year ended 31.12.2023	**Aggregate performance shares granted since the commencement of the PSS to 31.12.2023***	**Aggregate performance shares vested since the commencement of the PSS to 31.12.2023***	**Aggregate performance shares lapsed since the commencement of the PSS to 31.12.2023***	**Aggregate performance shares outstanding as at 31.12.2023**
Directors					
Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	-	10,500,000	(9,510,000)	(990,000)	-
Tan Hee Teck	-	65,630,000	(34,719,100)	(30,910,900)	-
Chan Swee Liang Carolina	125,000	1,000,000	(250,000)	(625,000)	125,000
Tan Wah Yeow	125,000	1,125,000	(375,000)	(625,000)	125,000
Jonathan Asherson	125,000	1,125,000	(375,000)	(625,000)	125,000
Hauw Sze Shiung Winston	125,000	250,000	(125,000)	-	125,000
Other participants	-	152,037,500	(99,336,790)	(52,700,710)	-
	500,000	**231,667,500**	**(144,690,890)**	**(86,476,610)**	**500,000**

* Aggregate of the performance shares granted/vested/lapsed (as the case may be) in respect of the Initial Period and Extended Period up to 31 December 2023.

Share options

During the financial year, there were:

(a) no options granted to take up unissued shares of the Company; and

(b) no shares issued by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

Audit and Risk Committee

At the date of this statement, the Audit and Risk Committee comprises the following members, all of whom are non-executive and independent Directors:

Mr Tan Wah Yeow (Chairman)
Ms Chan Swee Liang Carolina
Mr Hauw Sze Shiung Winston

The Audit and Risk Committee carried out its functions in accordance with Section 201B(5) of the Act, the Listing Rules of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") and the Code of Corporate Governance 2018.

In performing its functions, the Audit and Risk Committee met with the Company's external and internal auditors to discuss the scope of their work, their audit plans, the results of their examination and their evaluation of the Company's internal accounting control system.

The Audit and Risk Committee also reviewed, *inter alia*, the following:

- assistance provided by the Company's officers to the external auditor;

- half year and full year consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company prior to their submission to the Directors of the Company for adoption; and

- interested person transactions (as defined in Chapter 9 of the Listing Rules of the SGX-ST).

The Audit and Risk Committee has full access to the Management and is given the resources required for it to discharge its functions. It has full authority and the discretion to invite any Director or executive officer to attend its meetings. The Audit and Risk Committee also recommends the appointment of the external auditor and reviews the level of audit and non-audit fees.

The Audit and Risk Committee is satisfied with the independence and objectivity of the external auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, and has recommended to the Board of Directors that, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, be nominated for re-appointment as auditor at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Independent auditor

The independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Directors,

TAN SRI LIM KOK THAY	**MR TAN HEE TECK**
Executive Chairman	Chief Executive Officer

Singapore
22 February 2024

GENTING SINGAPORE LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Group 2023 $'000	Group 2022 $'000
Revenue	4	**2,417,628**	1,725,331
Cost of sales^		**(1,534,863)**	(1,123,485)
Gross profit		**882,765**	601,846
Other operating income		**1,812**	875
Interest income		**138,504**	50,981
Administrative expenses		**(198,174)**	(137,378)
Selling and distribution expenses		**(35,746)**	(25,071)
Other operating expenses		**(15,206)**	(34,895)
Operating profit		**773,955**	456,358
Finance costs	5	**(927)**	(2,442)
Share of results of joint venture		**3,826**	2,810
Profit before taxation	6	**776,854**	456,726
Taxation	7	**(165,272)**	(116,626)
Net profit for the financial year		**611,582**	340,100
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		**611,582**	340,100
Other comprehensive income/(loss), may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency exchange differences		**4,349**	4,863
Reclassification of foreign currency exchange differences		**(9,207)**	104
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year, net of tax		**(4,858)**	4,967
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**606,724**	345,067
Total comprehensive income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		**606,724**	345,067

	Note	Group 2023	Group 2022
Earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company			
Basic earnings per share (cents)	8	**5.07**	2.82
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	8	**5.07**	2.82

^ Included in cost of sales for the year ended 31 December 2023 is net impairment on trade receivables (Note 6) amounting to $124,087,000 (2022: $29,686,000).

GENTING SINGAPORE LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2023

		Group		Company	
		2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Note	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	9	**4,959,890**	4,927,929	**56**	386
Intangible assets	10	**131,813**	155,092	**-**	-
Interests in joint venture	11	**71,973**	68,147	**-**	-
Interests in subsidiaries	12	**-**	-	**3,996,006**	3,992,010
Deferred tax assets	13	**67**	11	**-**	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14	**17,963**	31,395	**-**	-
Trade and other receivables	16	**8,061**	7,072	**125,852**	126,323
		5,189,767	5,189,646	**4,121,914**	4,118,719
Current assets					
Inventories	17	**47,566**	43,193	**-**	-
Trade and other receivables	16	**240,299**	97,384	**352,118**	338,320
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14	**5,185**	5,444	**-**	-
Other asset	15	**59,194**	-	**59,194**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	18	**3,604,754**	3,464,598	**1,475,178**	1,421,817
		3,956,998	3,610,619	**1,886,490**	1,760,137
Less: Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	19	**564,867**	446,491	**106,361**	104,886
Lease liabilities	20	**1,622**	3,264	**55**	325
Income tax liabilities		**192,639**	140,986	**11,892**	5,107
		759,128	590,741	**118,308**	110,318
Net current assets		**3,197,870**	3,019,878	**1,768,182**	1,649,819
Total assets less current liabilities		**8,387,637**	8,209,524	**5,890,096**	5,768,538
Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders					
Share capital	22	**5,527,705**	5,527,705	**5,527,705**	5,527,705
Treasury shares	22	**(17,670)**	(17,670)	**(17,670)**	(17,670)
Other reserves	23	**19,241**	14,974	**10,213**	7,362
Retained earnings		**2,662,870**	2,473,809	**369,786**	251,029
Total equity		**8,192,146**	7,998,818	**5,890,034**	5,768,426
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	13	**182,611**	199,005	**-**	-
Lease liabilities	20	**1,296**	2,274	**-**	55
Provision for retirement gratuities	24	**151**	188	**62**	57
Other payables	19	**11,433**	9,239	**-**	-
		195,491	210,706	**62**	112
Total equity and non-current liabilities		**8,387,637**	8,209,524	**5,890,096**	5,768,538

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

GENTING SINGAPORE LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Group	Attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company					
	Share capital $'000	Treasury shares $'000	Performance share reserve $'000	Exchange translation reserve $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 January 2023	**5,527,705**	**(17,670)**	**1,088**	**13,886**	**2,473,809**	**7,998,818**
Total comprehensive income/(loss)						
- Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**611,582**	**611,582**
- Other comprehensive loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,858)**	**-**	**(4,858)**
Transactions with owners:						
Performance share schemes:						
- Value of employee services	**-**	**-**	**9,125**	**-**	**-**	**9,125**
Dividends paid	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(422,521)**	**(422,521)**
Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**9,125**	**-**	**(422,521)**	**(413,396)**
As at 31 December 2023	**5,527,705**	**(17,670)**	**10,213**	**9,028**	**2,662,870**	**8,192,146**

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

GENTING SINGAPORE LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company							
Group	**Share capital $'000**	**Treasury shares $'000**	**Performance share reserve $'000**	**Exchange translation reserve $'000**	**Retained earnings $'000**	**Subtotal $'000**	**Non-controlling interests $'000**	**Total $'000**
As at 1 January 2022	5,527,705	(23,485)	7,176	8,919	2,374,820	7,895,135	2	7,895,137
Total comprehensive income								
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	340,100	340,100	-	340,100
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	4,967	-	4,967	-	4,967
Transactions with owners:								
Performance share schemes:								
- Value of employee services	-	-	56	-	-	56	-	56
- Treasury shares reissued	-	5,815	(6,144)	-	329	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(241,440)	(241,440)	-	(241,440)
Liquidation of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Total transactions with owners	-	5,815	(6,088)	-	(241,111)	(241,384)	(2)	(241,386)
As at 31 December 2022	5,527,705	(17,670)	1,088	13,886	2,473,809	7,998,818	-	7,998,818

GENTING SINGAPORE LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Company	Attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company					
	Share capital $'000	Treasury shares $'000	Performance share reserve $'000	Exchange translation reserve $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 January 2023	**5,527,705**	**(17,670)**	**1,088**	**6,274**	**251,029**	**5,768,426**
Total comprehensive income/(loss)						
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	541,278	541,278
- Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(6,274)	-	(6,274)
Transactions with owners:						
Performance share schemes:						
- Value of employee services	-	-	9,125	-	-	9,125
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(422,521)	(422,521)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	9,125	-	(422,521)	(413,396)
As at 31 December 2023	**5,527,705**	**(17,670)**	**10,213**	**-**	**369,786**	**5,890,034**

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

GENTING SINGAPORE LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company					
Company	**Share capital $'000**	**Treasury shares $'000**	**Performance share reserve $'000**	**Exchange translation reserve $'000**	**Retained earnings $'000**	**Total $'000**
As at 1 January 2022	5,527,705	(23,485)	7,176	1,560	306,105	5,819,061
Total comprehensive income						
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	186,035	186,035
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	4,714	-	4,714
Transactions with owners:						
Performance share schemes:						
- Value of employee services	-	-	56	-	-	56
- Treasury shares reissued	-	5,815	(6,144)	-	329	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(241,440)	(241,440)
Total transactions with owners	-	5,815	(6,088)	-	(241,111)	(241,384)
As at 31 December 2022	5,527,705	(17,670)	1,088	6,274	251,029	5,768,426

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Profit before taxation for the financial year	**776,854**	456,726
Adjustments for:		
Property, plant and equipment:		
- Depreciation	**340,258**	307,753
- Net (gain)/loss on disposals	**(191)**	15
- Written off	**2,105**	729
- Impairment	**-**	23,290
Amortisation of:		
- Intangible assets	**27,072**	26,838
- Borrowing costs	**-**	264
Net impairment on trade receivables	**124,087**	29,686
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**13,101**	9,180
Share-based payment expense	**9,125**	56
Inventory write-down/(reversal of inventory write-down)	**618**	(1,133)
Finance charges	**927**	2,178
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	**3,726**	722
Interest income	**(138,504)**	(50,981)
Share of results of joint venture	**(3,826)**	(2,810)
Provision/(write-back) of retirement gratuities	**3**	(16)
	378,501	345,771
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**1,155,355**	802,497
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**(4,991)**	1,135
Increase in trade and other receivables	**(274,105)**	(46,957)
Increase in trade and other payables	**68,903**	83,172
	(210,193)	37,350
Cash generated from operating activities	**945,162**	839,847
Interest received	**143,464**	31,130
Net taxation paid	**(130,069)**	(64,293)
Retirement gratuities paid	**(41)**	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**958,516**	806,684

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

		Group	
		2023	2022
	Note	**$'000**	$'000
Net cash generated from operating activities		**958,516**	806,684
Investing activities			
Property, plant and equipment:			
- Proceeds from disposals		**824**	261
- Purchases		**(327,594)**	(112,674)
Additions of intangible assets		**(3,793)**	(74,355)
Additions of other asset		**(58,853)**	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(389,416)**	(186,768)
Financing activities			
Repayment of bonds		**-**	(199,693)
Repayment of lease liabilities		**(3,111)**	(4,470)
Interest paid		**(130)**	(1,617)
Dividends paid		**(422,521)**	(241,440)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(425,762)**	(447,220)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**143,338**	172,696
Beginning of financial year		**3,464,598**	3,325,582
Net inflow		**143,338**	172,696
Effects of exchange rate changes		**(3,182)**	(33,680)
End of financial year	18	**3,604,754**	3,464,598

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Group	Lease liabilities $'000	Bonds $'000	Total $'000
2023			
Beginning of financial year	**5,538**	**-**	**5,538**
Principal payments	**(3,111)**	**-**	**(3,111)**
Non-cash changes			
- Additions	**968**	**-**	**968**
- Written off	**(416)**	**-**	**(416)**
- Foreign exchange movement	**(61)**	**-**	**(61)**
End of financial year	**2,918**	**-**	**2,918**
2022			
Beginning of financial year	10,489	237,175	247,664
Principal payments	(4,470)	(199,693)	(204,163)
Non-cash changes			
- Additions	1,864	-	1,864
- Written off	(2,314)	-	(2,314)
- Foreign exchange movement	(31)	(37,746)	(37,777)
- Amortisation of borrowing costs	-	264	264
End of financial year	5,538	-	5,538

1. GENERAL

Genting Singapore Limited is listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST").

The address of the Company's registered office is 10 Sentosa Gateway, Singapore 098270.

The Company's principal activity is that of an investment holding company. The principal activities of the Company's subsidiaries include the construction, development and operation of integrated resort, operation of casinos, provision of sales and marketing support services to leisure and hospitality related businesses and investments.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SFRS(I)s requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2023

On 1 January 2023, the Group and the Company have adopted the new or amended SFRS(I)s that are effective for financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The adoption of the new SFRS(I)s did not result in any significant changes to the accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group and the Company in the current or foreseeable future reporting periods.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Group accounting

(a) Subsidiaries

(i) Consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the Group entities are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment indicator of the transferred asset. Where necessary, accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests are that part of the net results of operations and of net assets of a subsidiary attributable to the interests which are not owned directly or indirectly by the equity holders of the Company. They are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of financial position. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests based on their respective interests in a subsidiary, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(ii) Acquisitions

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. Under this method, the cost of an acquisition of a subsidiary or business is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date and any corresponding gain or loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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

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

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Group accounting (Continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (Continued)

(ii) Acquisitions (Continued)

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill (see accounting policy note on intangible assets). If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

(iii) Disposals

When a change in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary results in a loss of control over the subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary including any goodwill are derecognised. The profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest; and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and the liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are also reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to retained earnings if required by a specific standard.

Any retained equity interest in the entity is remeasured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when control is lost and its fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Joint venture

The Group's interests in joint venture is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Equity accounting involves recognising the Group's share of the post-acquisition results of joint venture in profit or loss and its share of post-acquisition movements within reserve is recognised in other comprehensive income. These post-acquisition movements and distributions are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

The Group recognises the portion of gains or losses on the sale of assets by the Group to the joint venture that is attributable to the other venturer. The Group does not recognise its share of profits or losses from joint venture that results from the purchase of assets by the Group from the joint venture, until it resells the assets to an independent party. However, if a loss on the transaction provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss, the loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where necessary, in applying the equity method, adjustments have been made to the financial statements of joint venture to ensure consistency of accounting policies with those of the Group.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Group accounting (Continued)

(c) Transactions with non-controlling interests

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control over the subsidiary are accounted for as transactions with equity owners of the Company. Any difference between the change in the carrying amounts of the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised within equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue attributable to the award of benefits measured at fair value is deferred until they are utilised. Revenue is shown as net of goods and services tax, and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group.

Gaming revenue represents net house takings, which is the aggregate of wins and losses arising from gaming play, and is reported after deduction of goods and services tax, commissions, discounts and loyalty points awarded to customers. Complimentary goods or services provided by the Group is allocated to the appropriate revenue type based on the goods and services provided, at the standalone selling price of each good and service.

Hotel room revenue is recognised at the time of room occupancy.

Attraction revenue is recognised when tickets are used. Revenue from annual passes is amortised over the period of their validity.

Food and beverage, retail sales and other hospitality and support services are recognised when goods are delivered or services are rendered to the customers.

Rental income from retail outlets, net of any incentives given to the lessee, is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the respective lease terms.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment except for freehold land is initially recognised at cost and is subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items including borrowing costs and realised gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges incurred specifically for the construction or development of the asset. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Freehold properties and improvements	25 years
Leasehold land, properties and improvements	30-99 years
Machinery, computer equipment, fixtures, fittings and motor vehicles	2-5 years
Public attractions, theme park equipment, mechanical and electrical system	5-35 years
Exhibit animals	5-15 years

Freehold land is stated at cost and is not depreciated. Leasehold land is depreciated over the lease period of 45 to 99 years. Leasehold properties and improvements are depreciated over 30 to 60 years. Leasehold land, leasehold properties, machinery and motor vehicles are included as part of the carrying amount of right-of-use ("ROU") assets.

The depreciation of leasehold land is capitalised during the period of construction as part of construction-in-progress in property, plant and equipment until the construction is completed.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial year that they are incurred.

Construction-in-progress consists of assets and property under construction. Assets include acquired computer hardware, computer software licence and implementation cost incurred in bringing the computer system to use.

Construction-in-progress is stated at cost and is not depreciated. Costs include borrowing costs and other directly related expenditure incurred during the period of construction and up to the completion of the construction. Construction-in-progress relating to assets and property under construction is reclassified to the respective categories of property, plant and equipment upon completion of the project.

For major construction-in-progress, the cost is supported by qualified quantity surveyors' certification of work done.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Where an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is assessed and if it is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the assets is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (see accounting policy note on impairment of non-financial assets).

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

2.6 Intangible assets

(a) Trademarks and tradenames

Trademarks and tradenames are initially recognised at cost and are subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Trademarks and tradenames have an indefinite useful life as it is maintained through continuous marketing and upgrading. Trademarks and tradenames are tested annually for impairment. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of trademarks and tradenames are assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount (see accounting policy note on impairment of non-financial assets).

(b) Goodwill on acquisition

Goodwill on acquisition represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets.

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is tested at least annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units ("CGUs") for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segment.

(c) Licences

Casino and theme park licences are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost is amortised using the straight-line method over 3 to 35 years, which is the shorter of its economic useful life and periods of contractual right. The amortisation period and amortisation method are reviewed at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when changes arise. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss unless the amount can be capitalised as part of construction-in-progress. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of licence is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Intangible assets (Continued)

(d) Computer software

Computer software that does not form an integral part of other related hardware is treated as an intangible asset. Costs that are directly associated with development and acquisition of computer software programmes by the Group are capitalised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Expenditure that enhances or extends the performance of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Computer software are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortised to profit or loss using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of 10 years.

2.7 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company’s statement of financial position. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the differences between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in profit or loss. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount (see accounting policy note on impairment of non-financial assets).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, including goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested at least annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation and depreciation, and investments in subsidiaries and joint venture are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units or CGUs). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Impairment is charged to profit or loss. Impairment is reversed only to the extent that the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment been recognised in prior years for the same asset. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment on goodwill is not reversed once recognised.

2.9 Financial assets

(a) Classification and measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the Group’s business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest. The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(b) Recognition and derecognition

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

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

(c) Initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Financial assets (Continued)

(d) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, treasury bills and unquoted debt securities.

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in other gains and losses.

(e) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on the level of credit risk, which is set out in Note 27(d). For trade receivables, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.11 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all the attached conditions.

Approved government grants relating to qualifying expenditure are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate, unless they are directly attributable to the construction of an item of property, plant and equipment, in which case, they are set off against the asset.

Government grants relating to expenses are presented as a deduction of the related expense.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances (net of bank overdrafts), deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits include wages, salaries, bonus and paid annual leave. These benefits are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred and are measured on an undiscounted basis, unless they can be capitalised as part of the cost of a self-constructed asset.

(b) Defined contribution plans

The Group contributes to defined contribution plans for some of its employees under which the Group pays fixed contributions into the employees provident funds in certain countries in which it operates on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if those funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to services provided in the current and prior periods. The Group’s contributions to such plans are recognised in profit or loss as employee benefits expense when they are due, unless they can be capitalised as part of the cost of a self-constructed asset.

(c) Long-term employee benefits

The Group provides retirement gratuities under a retirement gratuity scheme that was established in 1991 by the Board of Directors of the ultimate holding corporation for certain executives and executive directors of the Company and certain subsidiaries. The level of retirement gratuities payable is in relation to the past services rendered. The gratuity is calculated based on employees’ basic salary for each completed year of service. Such benefits vest on the employees when they reach retirement age.

The present value of the retirement gratuities is determined by discounting the amount payable by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds or government bond which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Employee turnover is also factored in arriving at the level of provision for retirement gratuities. The differences arising from the application of such discounting as well as any past service costs and the effects of any curtailments or settlements, if any, are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Such retirement gratuities payable are classified as current liabilities where it is probable that a payment will be made within the next 12 months.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.14 Employee benefits (Continued)

(d) Share-based compensation benefits

The Group operates equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, where shares are issued by the Company to eligible executives and directors of the Group. The value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the shares is recognised as an expense in profit or loss with a corresponding entry to reserves over the vesting period. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the shares granted at the grant date and the number of shares vested by vesting date, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in the estimates of the number of shares that are expected to become vested.

The fair value of services received from the employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in exchange for the grant of the shares are essentially services rendered in the past, are charged out to profit or loss immediately, unless they can be capitalised as part of the cost of a self-constructed asset. Before the end of the vesting period, at each reporting date, the Company will revise its estimates of the number of shares that are expected to be vested at the vesting date and it recognises the impact of this revision in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity. After the vesting date, no adjustment to profit or loss is made. For performance shares that are expected to be granted, due to services received before grant date, the total amount to be recognised over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the performance shares at the end of the reporting period, until the date of grant has been established. Upon vesting of shares, reserves relating to the vested shares will be transferred to retained earnings.

Where the terms of a share-based compensation plan are modified, the expense that has yet to be recognised for the award, is recognised over the remaining vesting period as if the terms had not been modified. Additional expense is recognised for any increase in the total fair value of the share due to the modification, as measured at the date of the modification.

(e) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense in profit or loss at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises restructuring costs that is within the scope of SFRS(I) 1-37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and involves the payment of termination benefits.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event. It is more likely than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits received under it.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.16 Borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs including commitment fees on credit facilities, amortisation of transaction costs and interest expenses are recognised in profit or loss unless they are directly attributable to the construction-in-progress, in which case, they are capitalised as part of the cost of the self-constructed asset during the construction period.

2.17 Leases

(a) When the Group is the lessee

At the inception of the contract, the Group assesses if the contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

- ROU assets

  The Group recognises a ROU asset and lease liability at the date which the underlying asset is available for use. ROU assets are measured at cost which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentive received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the ROU assets.

  These ROU assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term.

  ROU assets are presented within “Property, plant and equipment”.

- Lease liabilities

  The initial measurement of lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group shall use its incremental borrowing rate.

  Lease payments include fixed payment (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.17 Leases (Continued)

(a) When the Group is the lessee (Continued)

- Lease liabilities (Continued)

  Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and shall be remeasured when:

  - There is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in the lease's implicit rate;

  - There is a change in the Group's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option; or

  - There are modifications in the scope or the consideration of the lease that was not part of the original term.

  Lease liability is remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the ROU asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to zero.

- Short-term and low value leases

  Lease payments relating to short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value leases, except for sublease arrangements, are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(b) When the Group is the lessor

Leases where the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised as an expense in profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Lease incentives are recognised as other receivables where such incentives are provided by the Group and recognised net of lease income in profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

2.18 Income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Tax relating to transactions or events recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.18 Income tax (Continued)

(a) Current tax

Current tax is calculated according to the tax laws of each jurisdiction in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate and includes all taxes based upon the taxable income and is measured using the tax rates and tax laws which are applicable at the reporting date.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled; and based on the tax consequences that will follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the same reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets or liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and joint venture, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.19 Share capital and treasury shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to another person or entity or to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another person or entity that are potentially unfavourable to the issuer.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital.

When shares recognised as equity are acquired, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable transaction costs, are recorded in the treasury shares account.

When the Company purchases its own ordinary shares (“treasury shares”), they are presented as a deduction from total equity until they are cancelled, sold or reissued.

When treasury shares are subsequently sold or reissued pursuant to equity compensation plans, the cost of treasury shares is reversed from the treasury shares account and the realised gain or loss on sale or reissue, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs, is recognised in equity.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.20 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in the functional currency of the Company which is Singapore Dollars ("$").

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions of each entity in the Group are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the closing rates at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined.

(c) Translation of Group entities' financial statements

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;

(ii) income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and

(iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve. These currency translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the entity giving rise to such reserve.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rate at the reporting date.

2.21 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved for payment.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.22 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources, making strategic decisions and assessing performance of the operating segments has been identified as the Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Group and of the Company.

2.23 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by uncertain future events beyond the control or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. When a change in the probability of an outflow of economic resources occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group. The Group does not recognise contingent assets but discloses their existence where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, but not virtually certain. When an inflow of economic resources is virtually certain, the asset is recognised.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will not necessarily equal the related actual results.

(a) Taxation

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions in which the Group operates, mainly in Singapore. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes that includes the estimate of the amount of the taxability of certain income and the deductibility of certain expenses.

Where the final tax outcome of tax liabilities is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and liabilities (Notes 7 and 13), where applicable, in the period in which such determination is made.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Impairment of trade receivables

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's trade receivables (gross) amounted to $396,167,000, majority of which are related to casino debtors. Trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due, with expected loss rates assessed based on the Group's historical credit loss experience.

The Group further evaluates the expected credit loss on customers on a case-by-case basis, which will be assessed based on indicators such as changes in financial capability of the debtor, and default or significant delay in payments.

The Group's credit risk exposure for trade receivables is set out in Note 27(d).

4. REVENUE

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Gaming	**1,647,572**	1,228,867
Non-gaming:		
- Hotel rooms	**244,383**	148,789
- Attractions	**372,349**	220,964
- Other non-gaming	**141,444**	108,280
	758,176	478,033
Rental income	**11,553**	13,570
Hospitality and support services and others	**327**	4,861
	2,417,628	1,725,331

5. FINANCE COSTS

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Interest expense:		
- Bonds	**-**	1,182
- Lease liabilities	**101**	148
Amortisation of borrowing costs	**-**	264
Others	**826**	848
	927	2,442

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Included in the profit before taxation are the following expenses/(income) by nature:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Directors' remuneration:		
- Fees and meeting allowances	**1,358**	1,348
- Other emoluments	**22,153**	16,041
Employee benefits (excluding directors' remuneration)[1]:		
- Salaries and related costs	**439,881**	326,091
- Employer's contribution to defined contribution plan	**40,795**	36,786
- Provision/(write-back) of retirement gratuities	**3**	(16)
- Share-based payment expense/(write-back)	**4,112**	(90)
Auditors' remuneration:		
- PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Singapore	**1,711**	1,608
- Other auditors	**51**	47
Non-audit fees paid/payable to auditors	**412**	587
Duties and taxes[2]	**348,239**	247,156
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**340,258**	307,753
Amortisation of intangible assets	**27,072**	26,838
Net impairment on trade receivables	**124,087**	29,686
Inventory write-down/(reversal of inventory write-down)	**618**	(1,133)
Included in other operating income:		
- Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(191)**	-
- Net foreign exchange gain	**(1,464)**	-
Included in other operating expenses:		
- Write-off of property, plant and equipment	**2,105**	729
- Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**-**	15
- Impairment of property, plant and equipment	**-**	23,290
- Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**13,101**	9,180
- Net foreign exchange loss	**-**	1,681
Rental expenses on operating leases	**1,837**	1,259
Advertising and promotion	**33,737**	26,093
Utilities	**68,381**	66,354
Legal, professional and management fees	**13,960**	9,256

(1) The Group has recognised grant income of $2,832,000 (2022: $13,110,000) which had been set off against the qualifying employee compensation.

(2) Includes property tax and casino tax that is levied on the casino's gross gaming revenue.

7. TAXATION

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Taxation for current financial year:		
- Current tax	**186,942**	131,455
- Deferred tax	**(16,032)**	(10,558)
	170,910	120,897
(Over)/under provision in prior financial years:		
- Current tax	**(5,220)**	(4,562)
- Deferred tax	**(418)**	291
	(5,638)	(4,271)
Total tax expense	**165,272**	116,626

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Profit before taxation	**776,854**	456,726
Share of results of joint venture, net of tax	**(3,826)**	(2,810)
Profit before taxation and share of results of joint venture	**773,028**	453,916
Tax calculated at tax rate of 17%	**131,415**	77,166
Tax effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**41,379**	45,338
- Over provision in prior financial years	**(5,638)**	(4,271)
- Different tax rates in other countries	**43**	(18)
- Tax incentives	**(130)**	(148)
- Income not subject to tax	**(2,050)**	(1,819)
- Deferred tax assets not recognised	**253**	373
- Withholding tax	**-**	5
Total tax expense	**165,272**	116,626

The Group is within the scope of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Pillar Two model rules. In the Singapore 2023 Budget Statement, the Singapore government has announced that the country would implement the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) rules including a domestic top-up tax (DTT) from 1 January 2025. Since the Pillar Two legislation has not been enacted in Singapore, the jurisdiction in which the Company is registered, and was not effective at the reporting date, the Group has no related current tax exposure. The Group applies the exception from accounting for deferred taxes arising from Pillar Two model rules, as provided in the amendments to SFRS(I) 1-12 issued in May 2023. Accordingly, the Group neither recognises nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share have been calculated based on Group's net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	**611,582**	340,100

	Group	
	2023	2022
	'000	'000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company	**12,072,032**	12,071,003
Adjustment for:		
- Share-based compensation plans	**2,210**	10,379
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company	**12,074,242**	12,081,382

Earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company is as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
Basic earnings per share (cents)	**5.07**	2.82
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	**5.07**	2.82

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Freehold land	Freehold properties and improvements	Leasehold land, properties and improvements	Machinery, computer equipment, fixtures, fittings and motor vehicles	Public attractions, theme park equipment, mechanical and electrical system	Exhibit animals	Construction-in-progress	Total
2023	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cost								
Beginning of financial year	**132,445**	**18,748**	**4,679,946**	**1,033,835**	**2,304,666**	**24,827**	**253,811**	**8,448,278**
Exchange differences	**-**	**-**	**(26)**	**(2)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(28)**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**2,185**	**60,665**	**29,606**	**34**	**299,166**	**391,656**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(9)**	**(13,941)**	**(7,723)**	**-**	**(49)**	**(21,722)**
Written off	**-**	**-**	**(23,212)**	**(78,346)**	**(41,176)**	**(1,772)**	**(17,378)**	**(161,884)**
Reclassification	**-**	**-**	**20,248**	**59,849**	**27,081**	**-**	**(107,178)**	**-**
Cost adjustment	**-**	**-**	**2,269**	**12**	**(70)**	**-**	**-**	**2,211**
End of financial year	**132,445**	**18,748**	**4,681,401**	**1,062,072**	**2,312,384**	**23,089**	**428,372**	**8,658,511**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Beginning of financial year	**-**	**8,613**	**1,126,123**	**959,812**	**1,383,837**	**18,674**	**23,290**	**3,520,349**
Exchange differences	**-**	**-**	**(16)**	**(2)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(18)**
Depreciation	**-**	**752**	**184,086**	**84,214**	**88,585**	**1,105**	**-**	**358,742**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(4)**	**(13,579)**	**(7,457)**	**-**	**(49)**	**(21,089)**
Written off	**-**	**-**	**(22,524)**	**(77,834)**	**(40,484)**	**(1,157)**	**(17,364)**	**(159,363)**
End of financial year	**-**	**9,365**	**1,287,665**	**952,611**	**1,424,481**	**18,622**	**5,877**	**3,698,621**
Net book value								
End of financial year	**132,445**	**9,383**	**3,393,736**	**109,461**	**887,903**	**4,467**	**422,495**	**4,959,890**

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Group	Freehold land	Freehold properties and improvements	Leasehold land, properties and improvements	Machinery, computer equipment, fixtures, fittings and motor vehicles	Public attractions, theme park equipment, mechanical and electrical system	Exhibit animals	Construction-in-progress	Total
2022	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cost								
Beginning of financial year	132,445	18,748	4,738,410	1,085,585	2,471,710	24,791	218,268	8,689,957
Exchange differences	-	-	79	37	-	-	-	116
Additions	-	-	748	15,857	6,176	36	122,329	145,146
Disposals	-	-	-	(6,599)	(317)	-	-	(6,916)
Written off	-	-	(78,096)	(112,749)	(188,899)	-	-	(379,744)
Reclassification	-	-	19,003	51,976	15,807	-	(86,786)	-
Cost adjustment	-	-	(198)	(272)	189	-	-	(281)
End of financial year	132,445	18,748	4,679,946	1,033,835	2,304,666	24,827	253,811	8,448,278
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Beginning of financial year	-	7,858	1,046,147	1,000,007	1,483,006	17,083	-	3,554,101
Exchange differences	-	-	42	20	-	-	-	62
Depreciation	-	755	157,448	76,669	89,774	1,591	-	326,237
Disposals	-	-	-	(6,488)	(152)	-	-	(6,640)
Written off	-	-	(77,514)	(110,396)	(188,791)	-	-	(376,701)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,290	23,290
End of financial year	-	8,613	1,126,123	959,812	1,383,837	18,674	23,290	3,520,349
Net book value								
End of financial year	132,445	10,135	3,553,823	74,023	920,829	6,153	230,521	4,927,929

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Company	Leasehold property $'000	Computer equipment, fixtures and fittings $'000	Total $'000
2023			
Cost			
Beginning and end of financial year	**646**	**438**	**1,084**
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning of financial year	**268**	**430**	**698**
Depreciation	**324**	**6**	**330**
End of financial year	**592**	**436**	**1,028**
Net book value			
End of financial year	**54**	**2**	**56**
2022			
Cost			
Beginning of financial year	1,016	444	1,460
Additions	646	-	646
Written off	(1,016)	(6)	(1,022)
End of financial year	646	438	1,084
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning of financial year	962	421	1,383
Depreciation	322	12	334
Written off	(1,016)	(3)	(1,019)
End of financial year	268	430	698
Net book value			
End of financial year	378	8	386

ROU assets are recognised and included in leasehold land, leasehold properties, certain machinery and motor vehicles of the Group and of the Company. The details are set out in Note 21.

Depreciation charge on leasehold land of $18,484,000 (2022: $18,484,000) has been capitalised as part of construction-in-progress of the Group during the financial year.

In connection with the Group's expansion of the Singapore integrated resort, the estimated useful lives of certain assets will be reviewed and revised accordingly as the expansion progress in phases. The changes in estimates will be applied prospectively. The revision of the estimated useful lives of these identified assets has resulted in a $115,000,000 increase in current year's depreciation expense and the impact on the next financial year is approximately $69,900,000. It is not expected to have a material impact on depreciation expense for subsequent financial years.

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Trademarks and tradenames $'000	Goodwill on acquisition $'000	Licences $'000	Computer software $'000	Total $'000
2023					
Cost					
Beginning of financial year	**1,057**	**83,049**	**87,162**	**33,964**	**205,232**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,793**	**3,793**
End of financial year	**1,057**	**83,049**	**87,162**	**37,757**	**209,025**
Accumulated amortisation					
Beginning of financial year	**-**	**-**	**29,802**	**20,338**	**50,140**
Amortisation	**-**	**-**	**24,403**	**2,669**	**27,072**
End of financial year	**-**	**-**	**54,205**	**23,007**	**77,212**
Net book value					
End of financial year	**1,057**	**83,049**	**32,957**	**14,750**	**131,813**
2022					
Cost					
Beginning of financial year	1,057	83,049	87,162	31,609	202,877
Additions	-	-	72,000	2,355	74,355
Written off	-	-	(72,000)	-	(72,000)
End of financial year	1,057	83,049	87,162	33,964	205,232
Accumulated amortisation					
Beginning of financial year	-	-	77,399	17,903	95,302
Amortisation	-	-	24,403	2,435	26,838
Written off	-	-	(72,000)	-	(72,000)
End of financial year	-	-	29,802	20,338	50,140
Net book value					
End of financial year	1,057	83,049	57,360	13,626	155,092

Amortisation expense of $27,072,000 (2022: $26,838,000) has been included in cost of sales.

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's CGUs identified according to geographical areas. A segment-level summary of the allocation of goodwill with indefinite useful life is as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Goodwill attributable to:		
Singapore	**83,047**	83,047
Malaysia	**2**	2
	83,049	83,049

The goodwill attributed to the Singapore CGU mainly arose from the acquisition of the remaining 25% equity interest in Resorts World at Sentosa Pte. Ltd. ("RWSPL") which developed the first integrated resort in Singapore. The impairment test for goodwill relating to the Singapore CGU was assessed using the value-in-use method. Cash flow projections used in this calculation were based on financial budgets approved by management. The cash flow projection covers a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period were extrapolated using the estimated growth rate stated below. The growth rate did not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the leisure and hospitality industry in which the CGU operates.

Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculation for 2023 include a growth rate and weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") of 2.0% and 12.9% (2022: 2.0%, 12.8%) respectively.

Based on the impairment test, no impairment is required for goodwill attributed to the Singapore CGU. A reasonably possible change in a key assumption on which management has based its determination of the CGU's recoverable amount would not cause its carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

11. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURE

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Share of net assets of joint venture:		
DCP (Sentosa) Pte. Ltd.	**71,973**	68,147

On 15 April 2008, RWSPL entered into a joint venture with Sentosa Leisure Management Pte. Ltd. ("SLM") to build and operate a district cooling plant on Sentosa Island, Singapore, through the formation of DCP (Sentosa) Pte. Ltd. ("DCP"), a private company incorporated in Singapore. RWSPL and SLM own 80% and 20% of the share capital of DCP respectively. DCP is deemed to be a joint venture of the Group, as both RWSPL and SLM have contractually agreed to the sharing of control in DCP.

11. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURE (CONTINUED)

The summarised financial information of DCP is as follows:

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Non-current assets		
Intangible asset – leasehold land use right	**4,662**	4,770
Property, plant and equipment	**59,647**	56,168
Other receivables	**44**	45
	64,353	60,983
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	**53,093**	44,809
Cash and cash equivalents	**8**	5,652
	53,101	50,461
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**(4,157)**	(2,739)
Income tax liabilities	**(533)**	(1,200)
Lease liabilities	**(186)**	(180)
	(4,876)	(4,119)
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	**(6,184)**	(5,527)
Lease liabilities	**(16,428)**	(16,614)
	(22,612)	(22,141)
Net assets	**89,966**	85,184
Revenue	**25,853**	25,570
(Expenses)/income include:		
- Depreciation and amortisation	**(3,832)**	(4,267)
- Interest income	**29**	16
- Interest expense	**(509)**	(514)
Profit before taxation	**5,934**	4,152
Taxation	**(1,152)**	(639)
Profit after taxation and total comprehensive income	**4,782**	3,513

DCP does not have any contingent liabilities.

11. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURE (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented, to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in DCP, is as follows:

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Net assets		
Beginning of financial year	**85,184**	81,671
Profit after taxation and total comprehensive income	**4,782**	3,513
End of financial year	**89,966**	85,184
Carrying value of Group's interest in DCP	**71,973**	68,147

12. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Unquoted shares - at cost	**1,922,006**	1,918,010
Amount due from subsidiary	**2,074,000**	2,074,000
Net investment in subsidiaries	**3,996,006**	3,992,010

The amount due from subsidiary is non-trade in nature, unsecured and interest-free. Repayments are not expected within the next 12 months. This amount is considered part of net investments in subsidiaries.

Details of the Company's significant subsidiary are as follows:

Indirect subsidiary	**Country of incorporation**	**Effective equity interest**		**Principal activities**
		2023	2022	
RWSPL	Singapore	**100%**	100%	Construction, development and operation of an Integrated Resort at Sentosa

The financial statements of this subsidiary are audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Singapore.

The Group has complied with Rules 712 and 715 of the SGX-ST Listing Rules in relation to the appointment of its auditor.

13. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same tax authority. The following amounts, determined prior to offsetting, are shown in the statement of financial position:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax assets	**67**	11
Deferred tax liabilities	**(182,611)**	(199,005)
Total deferred taxes	**(182,544)**	(198,994)

Details of deferred taxes prior to offsetting are as follows:

Group	**Beginning of financial year $'000**	**Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss $'000**	**End of financial year $'000**
2023			
Deferred tax assets			
Provisions	**179**	**7,863**	**8,042**
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment	**(196,577)**	**8,778**	**(187,799)**
Intangible assets	**(2,596)**	**(191)**	**(2,787)**
	(199,173)	**8,587**	**(190,586)**
Total deferred taxes	**(198,994)**	**16,450**	**(182,544)**
2022			
Deferred tax assets			
Provisions	1,299	(1,120)	179
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment	(207,907)	11,330	(196,577)
Intangible assets	(2,653)	57	(2,596)
	(210,560)	11,387	(199,173)
Total deferred taxes	(209,261)	10,267	(198,994)

14. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Unquoted debt securities		
Current	**5,185**	5,444
Non-current	**17,963**	31,395
Total	**23,148**	36,839
Beginning of financial year	**36,839**	46,139
Fair value loss	**(13,101)**	(9,180)
Exchange differences	**(590)**	(120)
End of financial year	**23,148**	36,839

The investments in unquoted debt securities represent unquoted investment in a foreign corporation and an investment fund.

15. OTHER ASSET

	Group and Company	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Singapore Treasury bills	**59,194**	-

During the current financial year, the Group and Company invested in six-month Singapore Treasury bills with a weighted average interest rate of 3.84% per annum.

16. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Current				
Trade receivables	**396,167**	160,501	**-**	-
Amounts due from subsidiaries	**-**	-	**282,141**	243,835
Other receivables	**22,923**	26,567	**7,743**	10,884
Amount due from subsidiary of the ultimate holding corporation	**-**	1	**-**	-
Loan to a subsidiary	**-**	-	**194,409**	194,409
	419,090	187,069	**484,293**	449,128
Less: Impairment (Note 27(d))	**(201,620)**	(102,052)	**(132,571)**	(111,218)
	217,470	85,017	**351,722**	337,910
Deposits	**3,538**	3,514	**-**	-
Prepayments	**19,291**	8,853	**396**	410
	240,299	97,384	**352,118**	338,320

16. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Non-current				
Amounts due from subsidiaries	**-**	-	**126,702**	127,176
Less: Impairment (Note 27(d))	**-**	-	**(850)**	(853)
	-	-	**125,852**	126,323
Prepayments	**8,061**	7,072	**-**	-
	8,061	7,072	**125,852**	126,323

The loan and amounts due from subsidiaries are mainly non-trade in nature, unsecured and interest-free except for $194,409,000 (2022: $194,409,000) which is interest bearing, and $125,852,000 (2022: $126,323,000) which repayments are not expected within the next 12 months. The current loan and amounts due from subsidiaries are repayable on demand.

17. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Retail stocks	**7,682**	2,017
Food, beverage and hotel supplies	**15,696**	17,177
Stores and technical spares	**24,188**	23,999
	47,566	43,193

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in "cost of sales" amounted to $57,177,000 (2022: $45,278,000).

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Short-term deposits with banks	**3,418,879**	2,964,511	**1,466,581**	1,290,927
Cash and bank balances	**185,875**	500,087	**8,597**	130,890
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,604,754**	3,464,598	**1,475,178**	1,421,817

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Current				
Trade payables	**2,772**	1,036	**90**	6
Accrued operating liabilities	**232,939**	171,215	**10,527**	9,784
Accrued capital expenditure	**46,641**	15,675	**-**	-
Retention monies and deposits	**18,823**	5,933	**-**	-
Contract liabilities	**169,551**	152,614	**-**	-
Other payables	**42,757**	55,536	**736**	457
Amounts due to:				
- Ultimate holding corporation	**1**	-	**-**	-
- Immediate holding corporation	**16**	21	**14**	12
- Subsidiaries	**-**	-	**94,994**	94,627
- Joint venture	**51,367**	44,461	**-**	-
	564,867	446,491	**106,361**	104,886
Non-current				
Retention monies and deposits	**6,376**	3,386	**-**	-
Other payables	**5,057**	5,853	**-**	-
	11,433	9,239	**-**	-

Retention monies refer to amounts withheld from contractors' claim for work done in accordance with contractual rights, which are progressively released upon the completion of the project.

Contract liabilities represent performance obligations that are contracted for but whose revenue have not been recognised in the financial statements. They are expected to be recognised as revenue in the next financial year. The following table summarises the contract liabilities activity related to contracts with customers:

	Customer deposits		Deferred revenue		Other contract liabilities		Total contract liabilities	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Group	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
As at 1 January	**83,890**	65,684	**7,049**	14,431	**61,675**	53,290	**152,614**	133,405
As at 31 December	**102,355**	83,890	**8,078**	7,049	**59,118**	61,675	**169,551**	152,614
Increase/(decrease)	**18,465**	18,206	**1,029**	(7,382)	**(2,557)**	8,385	**16,937**	19,209

Customer deposits and deferred revenue represent cash received from customers for future gaming and non-gaming services provided by the Group. Other contract liabilities mainly include loyalty program liabilities and outstanding chips liabilities.

The amounts due to ultimate holding corporation, immediate holding corporation and subsidiaries are mainly non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

20. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Current	**1,622**	3,264	**55**	325
Non-current	**1,296**	2,274	**-**	55
Total	**2,918**	5,538	**55**	380

21. LEASES

(a) When the Group and the Company is a lessee

The Group and the Company leases land, leasehold properties, machinery and motor vehicles with varying terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants.

(i) Carrying amounts of ROU assets

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Leasehold land	**1,492,808**	1,524,806	**-**	-
Leasehold properties	**755**	1,121	**54**	378
Machinery and motor vehicles	**1,945**	3,881	**-**	-
	1,495,508	1,529,808	**54**	378

Additions to ROU assets during the financial year amounted to $968,000 (2022: $1,864,000) for the Group and nil (2022: $646,000) for the Company.

21. LEASES (CONTINUED)

(a) When the Group and the Company is a lessee (Continued)

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Depreciation on ROU assets:		
Leasehold land	**31,998**	31,998
Leasehold properties	**650**	1,070
Machinery and motor vehicles	**2,211**	3,146
	34,859	36,214
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	**101**	148
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in cost of sales, administrative expenses and selling and distribution expenses)	**1,837**	1,259

Depreciation charge on leasehold land of $18,484,000 (2022: $18,484,000) has been capitalised as part of construction-in-progress of the Group during the financial year (Note 9).

(iii) Total cash outflow for leases during the financial year is $5,049,000 (2022: $5,877,000).

(b) When the Group is a lessor

The Group leases out retail spaces and offices under operating leases, where the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The Group collects deposits from leases to manage credit risk.

The undiscounted lease receivables under operating leases are as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Not later than one year	**3,818**	4,924
One to two years	**1,574**	2,785
Two to three years	**540**	900
Three to four years	**9**	127
Four to five years	**9**	9
Later than five years	**9**	18
	5,959	8,763

22. SHARE CAPITAL AND TREASURY SHARES

	Share capital		Treasury shares	
Group and Company	**No. of shares '000**	**Amount $'000**	**No. of shares '000**	**Amount $'000**
2023				
Beginning and end of financial year	**12,094,027**	**5,527,705**	**(21,994)**	**(17,670)**
2022				
Beginning of financial year	12,094,027	5,527,705	(29,222)	(23,485)
Treasury shares reissued	-	-	7,228	5,815
End of financial year	12,094,027	5,527,705	(21,994)	(17,670)

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par value for these ordinary shares.

Treasury shares

At the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company held on 19 April 2023, the shareholders of the Company approved the renewal of the authority for the Company to purchase or acquire its shares of up to 10% of the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) at any point in time.

During the financial year, the Company did not purchase or acquire any of its shares through purchase or acquisition on the SGX-ST.

23. OTHER RESERVES

	Group		Company	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	**2023 $'000**	2022 $'000
Performance share reserve (a)	**10,213**	1,088	**10,213**	1,088
Exchange translation reserve (b)	**9,028**	13,886	**-**	6,274
	19,241	14,974	**10,213**	7,362

(a) Performance share reserve

Performance share reserve comprise cumulative fair value of services received from employees measured at the date of grant for unvested equity-settled performance shares under the Genting Singapore Performance Share Scheme ("PSS").

23. OTHER RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(a) Performance share reserve (Continued)

On 8 August 2007, the shareholders of the Company approved the PSS for an initial period of up to 7 August 2017 (the "Initial Period"). The objective of the PSS is to attract and retain the Group's executives, executive directors and non-executive directors, who are in the position to drive the growth of the Company. The PSS gives the Company flexibility in relation to the Group's remuneration package for the Group's executives, executive directors and non-executive directors and allows the Group to manage its fixed overheads. On 21 April 2016, the shareholders of the Company approved amendments to the rules of the PSS and the extension of the duration of the PSS for a further period of 10 years, from 8 August 2017 to 7 August 2027 (both dates inclusive) (the "Extended Period").

Under the PSS, the Company may grant to participants performance share awards which represent the right of such participants to receive fully paid shares free of charge, upon such participants satisfying the criteria set out in the PSS and upon satisfying such criteria as may be imposed. The number of shares which are the subject of each performance share award shall be determined at the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee, which shall take into account various criteria including those set out in the rules of the PSS. The Company will deliver shares to be received under a performance share award by issuing new shares and/or transferring treasury shares to the participants.

The total number of shares which may be awarded pursuant to performance share awards granted under the PSS during the Initial Period shall not exceed 208,853,893 shares, and when added to the number of shares issued and/or issuable under such other share-based incentives schemes of the Company, shall not exceed 5% of the total number of shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares) from time to time. The total number of shares which may be awarded pursuant to performance share awards granted under the PSS during the Extended Period shall not exceed 420,433,143 shares, and when added to the number of shares issued and/or issuable under such other share-based incentives schemes of the Company, shall not exceed 5% of the total number of shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares) from time to time. As at 31 December 2023, no participant other than Mr Tan Hee Teck, has received 5% or more of the total number of performance share awards available under the PSS.

The vesting of performance shares granted under the PSS is subject to the achieving of pre-agreed service and/or performance conditions over the performance period.

For performance share grants with pre-agreed service conditions, the fair value was determined based on the Company's closing market price at the date of grant. The weighted average fair value per share granted in 2023 was $1.12 pertaining to share awards granted to the Independent Non-Executive Directors. The vesting of these share awards is subject to satisfaction of service condition of one year from date of grant and will be subject to the Independent Non-Executive Directors being in service at the point of vesting. In 2023, the Group recorded share-based payment expenses relating to performance period in the current financial year for performance shares to be granted in 2024. There was no performance share granted in 2022.

23. OTHER RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(a) Performance share reserve (Continued)

Movements in the number of performance shares outstanding are as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2023	2022
Beginning of financial year	**3,912,500**	46,540,000
Granted	**500,000**	-
Lapsed	**(3,912,500)**	(35,400,000)
Issued	**-**	(7,227,500)
End of financial year	**500,000**	3,912,500

(b) Exchange translation reserve

Exchange translation reserve comprise foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations where functional currencies are different from the presentation currency of the Group.

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Beginning of financial year	**13,886**	8,919	**6,274**	1,560
Net currency translation differences	**4,349**	4,863	**3,665**	4,714
Reclassification on deregistration of foreign branch and striking-off/dissolution of subsidiaries	**(9,207)**	104	**(9,939)**	-
End of financial year	**9,028**	13,886	**-**	6,274

24. PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT GRATUITIES

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Beginning of financial year	**188**	205	**57**	57
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	**3**	(16)	**5**	-
Payment made	**(41)**	-	**-**	-
Exchange differences	**1**	(1)	**-**	-
End of financial year	**151**	188	**62**	57

Retirement gratuities are payable to certain employees upon their retirement. The gratuities provided are factored for discount rates, based on interest rates available in the market for bonds with AA1 ratings, and attrition rates based on age bands.

25. DIVIDENDS

	Group and Company	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Final dividends paid in respect of the previous financial year of 2 cents per ordinary share^ (2022: 1 cent per ordinary share)	**241,441**	120,720
Interim dividends paid in respect of the current financial year of 1.5 cents per ordinary share (2022: 1 cent per ordinary share)	**181,080**	120,720

^ On 19 April 2023, the shareholders approved the payment of the final dividend of 2 cents per ordinary share in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2022. The dividend has been accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

The Directors proposed the payment of a final dividend of 2 cents per ordinary share, in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2023, subject to the approval of shareholders at the next AGM of the Company. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend, which will be accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the financial year ending 31 December 2024, after it has been approved by shareholders at the AGM.

26. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Authorised capital expenditure not provided for in the financial statements:		
Contracted - property, plant and equipment	**3,369,925**	3,553,632

RWSPL entered into a second supplemental agreement with Sentosa Development Corporation ("SDC") on 3 April 2019, in relation to the construction, development and establishment of an expanded integrated resort, and committed to invest approximately $4.5 billion in a renewal and refresh of the integrated resort.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's overall financial risk management objective is to optimise value creation for shareholders. The Group seeks to minimise the potential adverse impact arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates and the unpredictability of the financial markets on the Group's financial performance.

The Group operates within clearly defined guidelines that are approved by the Board of Directors. Financial risk management is carried out through risk reviews conducted at all significant operational units. This process is further enhanced by effective internal controls, a group-wide insurance programme and adherence to the financial risk management policies.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The main areas of financial risk faced by the Group are as follows:

(a) Foreign currency exchange risk

The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Group's foreign operations is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk when the Company and its subsidiaries enter into transactions that are not denominated in their functional currencies. To manage these exposures, the Group takes advantage of any natural offsets of the Group's revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies and may from time to time enter into foreign exchange forward contracts for a portion of the remaining exposure relating to these forecast transactions when deemed appropriate.

The Group's and Company's principal net foreign currency exposures mainly relate to the United States Dollar ("USD").

The Group's and Company's currency exposures are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
USD	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**23,148**	36,839	**-**	-
Trade and other receivables	**2,369**	1,230	**1,047**	1,158
Cash and cash equivalents	**155,237**	136,735	**132,610**	127,949
	180,754	174,804	**133,657**	129,107
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**(9,962)**	(5,341)	**(98)**	(96)
Lease liabilities	**(1,167)**	(2,885)	**-**	-
	(11,129)	(8,226)	**(98)**	(96)
Net currency exposures	**169,625**	166,578	**133,559**	129,011

If the USD changes against the Singapore Dollar ("SGD") by 1% (2022: 1%) with all other variables being held constant, the effects on profit before taxation will be as follows:

	Increase/(decrease)			
	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
USD against SGD				
- Strengthened	**1,696**	1,666	**1,336**	1,290
- Weakened	**(1,696)**	(1,666)	**(1,336)**	(1,290)

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Price risk

As at 31 December 2023, the Group is exposed to securities price risk arising from its debt securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. If prices for debt securities increase/decrease by 1,000 basis points (2022: 1,000 basis points) with all other variables being held constant, the profit before taxation will be higher/lower by $2,315,000 (2022: $3,684,000) as a result of fair value gain/loss on these debt securities.

(c) Interest rate risk

The Group and the Company are not subject to material interest rate risk.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of counterparties of the Group, to settle their financial and contractual obligation as and when they fall due.

The Group's main class of financial assets that are subject to credit risk are trade and other receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, other asset and cash and cash equivalents. The Group's financial assets except trade and other receivables are subject to immaterial credit loss as the Group adopts the policy of dealing only with high credit quality financial institutions.

As the Group does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statements of financial position.

Trade receivables

In managing credit risk exposure from trade receivables, majority of which are related to casino debtors, the Group has established a credit committee and processes to evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparties. The counterparty's payment profile and credit exposure are continuously monitored by the credit committee, together with the operational policies and guidelines. Credit exposure to an individual counterparty is restricted by the credit limits set by the credit committee based on the ongoing credit evaluation. The top 10 trade debtors of the Group represented 32% (2022: 34%) of trade receivables.

In measuring the lifetime expected credit losses, the Group uses the provision matrix method where trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced. The Group has considered forward-looking information and determined that it does not significantly affect the historical credit losses.

The Group considers a trade receivable as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated cash flow have occurred. These instances include adverse changes in the financial capability of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Credit risk (Continued)

Trade receivables (Continued)

The movements in allowance for impairment on trade receivables are as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Beginning of financial year	**102,052**	182,580
Charged to profit or loss	**140,357**	31,386
Allowance utilised	**(40,788)**	(111,895)
Exchange differences	**(1)**	(19)
End of financial year	**201,620**	102,052

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, with the case-by-case assessment performed based on indicators such as insolvency or demise. Where receivables are written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group's credit risk exposure in relation to trade receivables are as follows:

Group	Not past due $'000	Past due less than 3 months $'000	Past due 3 to 6 months $'000	Past due more than 6 months $'000	Total $'000
2023					
Trade receivables	**104,055**	**128,418**	**49,487**	**114,207**	**396,167**
Allowance for impairment	**(8,471)**	**(48,967)**	**(33,603)**	**(110,579)**	**(201,620)**
Total	**95,584**	**79,451**	**15,884**	**3,628**	**194,547**
2022					
Trade receivables	55,941	33,984	21,819	48,757	160,501
Allowance for impairment	(4,504)	(27,101)	(21,791)	(48,656)	(102,052)
Total	51,437	6,883	28	101	58,449

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Credit risk (Continued)

Other receivables

The Group and the Company use the below internal credit risk categories for other receivables which are subject to expected credit losses approach permitted under SFRS(I) 9 *Financial Instruments*. The 4 categories reflect the respective credit risk and how the loss provision is determined for each of those categories as follows:

Category	Description	Basis for recognition of expected credit losses
• Performing	Low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows.	12-month expected credit losses
• Under-performing	Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime expected credit losses
• Non-performing	Evidence indicating that the asset is impaired.	Lifetime expected credit losses
• Write-off	No reasonable expectation of recovery.	Amount is written off

Other than the Company's amounts due from subsidiaries and loan to a subsidiary (Note 16) which are under-performing, the Group and Company have no financial assets that are subject to more than immaterial credit losses.

The movements in allowance for impairment on other receivables are as follows:

	Company	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Beginning of financial year	**112,071**	95,238
Charged to profit or loss	**21,716**	17,654
Allowance utilised	**-**	(172)
Exchange differences	**(366)**	(649)
End of financial year	**133,421**	112,071

(e) Liquidity risk

The Group practises prudent liquidity risk management to minimise the mismatch of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's cash flow is reviewed regularly to ensure that the Group is able to settle its commitments when they fall due.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated for Group purposes. The Group monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal ratio targets.

The table below analyses the financial liabilities of the Group and the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $000
Group				
2023				
Trade and other payables*	**395,316**	**3,223**	**3,153**	**-**
Lease liabilities	**1,683**	**723**	**611**	**-**
	396,999	**3,946**	**3,764**	**-**
2022				
Trade and other payables*	293,877	2,318	1,068	-
Lease liabilities	3,351	1,496	828	-
	297,228	3,814	1,896	-
Company				
2023				
Trade and other payables*	**106,361**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Lease liabilities	**55**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	106,416	**-**	**-**	**-**
2022				
Trade and other payables*	104,886	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	330	55	-	-
	105,216	55	-	-

* Excludes contract liabilities

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(f) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

In order to optimise the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, buy back issued shares, take on new debt or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with the industry, the Group monitors capital utilisation based on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total capital. Total debt is calculated as total borrowings. Total capital is calculated as equity attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company plus total debt.

The gearing ratios are as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Total debt	**2,918**	5,538
Total equity attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	**8,192,146**	7,998,818
Total capital	**8,195,064**	8,004,356
Gearing ratio	**0.04%**	0.07%

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the current financial year.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(g) Fair value estimation

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

(i) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

(ii) 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) (Level 2); and

(iii) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(g) Fair value estimation (Continued)

Group	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
2023				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 14)	**-**	**-**	**23,148**	**23,148**
2022				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 14)	-	-	36,839	36,839

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on closing quoted market prices on the last market day at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used to estimate fair value for long term debt for disclosure purposes. Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. Changing one or more of the unobservable inputs in the valuation technique used for Level 3 instruments will not significantly impact the fair value of these instruments. The assessment of the fair value of unquoted debt securities is performed on a quarterly basis based on the latest available data such as underlying net asset value of the investee entity to approximate the fair value as at reporting date.

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(g) Fair value estimation (Continued)

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Beginning of financial year	**36,839**	46,139
Fair value loss recognised in profit or loss	**(13,101)**	(9,180)
Exchange differences	**(590)**	(120)
End of financial year	**23,148**	36,839

The fair value of current and non-current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

(h) Financial instruments by category

The aggregate carrying amounts of financial instruments are categorised as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Financial assets at amortised cost	**3,884,956**	3,553,129	**2,011,946**	1,886,050
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**23,148**	36,839	**-**	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**409,667**	308,654	**106,416**	105,266

28. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company's immediate holding corporation is Genting Overseas Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. The ultimate holding corporation is Genting Berhad, a company incorporated in Malaysia and whose shares are listed on the Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the following significant transactions took place between the Group and related parties:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
(i) Sales of goods and/or services to:		
- A joint venture	**1,433**	1,408
- Other related parties	**102**	219
	1,535	1,627
(ii) Purchases of goods and/or services from:		
- A joint venture	**(25,972)**	(25,228)

28. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Key management remuneration (including directors' remuneration):

Key management remuneration includes fees, salaries, bonus, commission and other emoluments computed based on the costs incurred by the Group, and where the Group did not incur any costs, the value of the benefit.

The remuneration of directors and the key management personnel are analysed as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Non-executive directors		
- Fees and meeting allowances	**1,306**	1,298
- Share-based payment	**373**	-
	1,679	1,298
Executive directors		
- Fees and meeting allowances	**52**	50
- Salaries, bonus and other emoluments	**17,098**	15,855
- Defined contribution plan	**42**	40
- Share-based payment	**4,640**	146
	21,832	16,091
Total	**23,511**	17,389
Key management personnel (excluding directors' remuneration)		
- Salaries, bonus and other emoluments	**9,433**	6,508
- Defined contribution plan	**208**	175
- Share-based payment	**1,881**	112
Total	**11,522**	6,795

29. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports that are used by the chief operating decision-maker to make strategic decisions.

The chief operating decision-maker considers the business from both business and geographic perspectives.

Business segment

The Singapore leisure and hospitality segment derives revenue from the development and operation of the integrated resort.

Under the Development Agreement signed between the SDC and the Group, the Group is required to construct, develop and operate a resort with a comprehensive range of integrated and synergised amenities for recreation, entertainment and lifestyle uses. This includes key attractions such as hotels, event facilities, retail, dining, entertainment shows, themed attractions and casino, which must be at all times operated and managed together. Each key attraction cannot be closed without prior written approval from SDC.

The investment business derives revenue from investing in assets to generate future income and cash flows.

Sales between segments are carried out at arm’s length. The revenue from external parties reported to the chief operating decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income.

The chief operating decision-maker assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (“Adjusted EBITDA”). This measurement basis excludes the effects of gain/loss on disposal of assets and liabilities classified as held-for-sale, share-based payment, net exchange gain/loss relating to investments and other income/expenses which include impairment/write-off/gain/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, fair value gain/loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, pre-opening/development expenses and other non-recurring adjustments.

Segment assets consist primarily of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories, trade and other receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and cash and cash equivalents.

Segment liabilities comprise all liabilities other than current and deferred tax liabilities and lease liabilities.

29. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Group	Leisure and Hospitality			
	Singapore	Others*	Investments	Total
2023	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Gaming	**1,647,572**	**-**	**-**	**1,647,572**
Non-gaming	**758,176**	**-**	**-**	**758,176**
Other revenue	**11,292**	**18**	**4,000**	**15,310**
Inter-segment revenue	**-**	**-**	**(3,430)**	**(3,430)**
External revenue	**2,417,040**	**18**	**570**	**2,417,628**
Adjusted EBITDA	**1,056,529**	**(2,864)**	**(28,036)**	**1,025,629**
Share of results of joint venture	**3,826**	**-**	**-**	**3,826**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**(339,055)**	**-**	**(1,203)**	**(340,258)**
Amortisation of intangible assets	**(27,072)**	**-**	**-**	**(27,072)**
Assets				
Segment assets	**7,276,971**	**2,214**	**1,795,540**	**9,074,725**
Interests in joint venture	**71,973**	**-**	**-**	**71,973**
Deferred tax assets				**67**
Consolidated total assets				**9,146,765**
Segment assets include:				
Additions to:				
- Property, plant and equipment	**391,656**	**-**	**-**	**391,656**
- Intangible assets	**3,793**	**-**	**-**	**3,793**
Liabilities				
Segment liabilities	**560,448**	**2,367**	**13,636**	**576,451**
Lease liabilities				**2,918**
Income tax liabilities				**192,639**
Deferred tax liabilities				**182,611**
Consolidated total liabilities				**954,619**

* Other leisure and hospitality segment mainly represents other hospitality and support services.

29. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Group	Leisure and Hospitality			
	Singapore	Others*	Investments	Total
2022	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Gaming	1,228,867	-	-	1,228,867
Non-gaming	478,033	-	-	478,033
Other revenue	12,779	4,140	4,012	20,931
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	(2,500)	(2,500)
External revenue	1,719,679	4,140	1,512	1,725,331
Adjusted EBITDA	802,968	(3,086)	(25,728)	774,154
Share of results of joint venture	2,810	-	-	2,810
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(306,139)	-	(1,614)	(307,753)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(26,838)	-	-	(26,838)
Assets				
Segment assets	7,010,021	18,633	1,703,453	8,732,107
Interests in joint venture	68,147	-	-	68,147
Deferred tax assets				11
Consolidated total assets				8,800,265
Segment assets include:				
Additions to:				
- Property, plant and equipment	144,208	-	938	145,146
- Intangible assets	74,355	-	-	74,355
Liabilities				
Segment liabilities	441,758	2,186	11,974	455,918
Lease liabilities				5,538
Income tax liabilities				140,986
Deferred tax liabilities				199,005
Consolidated total liabilities				801,447

* Other leisure and hospitality segment mainly represents other hospitality and support services.

29. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to profit before taxation is provided as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Adjusted EBITDA for reportable segments	**1,025,629**	774,154
Share-based payment expense	**(9,125)**	(56)
Net exchange gain/(loss) relating to investments	**1,534**	(743)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(367,330)**	(334,591)
Interest income	**138,504**	50,981
Finance costs	**(927)**	(2,442)
Share of results of joint venture	**3,826**	2,810
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	**-**	(23,290)
Other expenses (net)*	**(15,257)**	(10,097)
Profit before taxation	**776,854**	456,726

* Other expenses (net) include gain/(loss) on disposal/write-off of property, plant and equipment, fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, pre-opening/development expenses and other non-recurring adjustments.

Geographical information

The Group operates predominantly in Asia. The main business of the Group is in leisure and hospitality operations in Singapore where the development and operation of an integrated resort contributes most of its revenue. The operations in other geographical areas in the Asia Pacific (excluding Singapore) are sales and marketing services relating to the Group's leisure and hospitality related businesses and other investments.

Revenue is classified based on the location in which revenue is derived. Sales between segments are eliminated. Non-current assets exclude deferred tax assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Revenue		
Singapore	**2,417,628**	1,725,331
Non-current assets		
Singapore	**5,171,405**	5,157,827
Asia Pacific (excluding Singapore)	**332**	413
	5,171,737	5,158,240

There is no revenue derived from transactions with a single external customer that amounted to 10% or more of the Group's revenue.

30. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 22 February 2024.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Genting Singapore Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Genting Singapore Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") 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 2023, 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 financial year ended on that date.

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Company and the Group comprise:
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023;
- the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group for the financial year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the financial year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority 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.

Our Audit Approach

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the accompanying financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

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 for the financial year ended 31 December 2023. 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Key Audit Matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. Impairment of trade receivables</td></tr>
<tr><td> See Note 3(b) of the financial statements for the related accounting policies, estimates and judgements and Note 27(d) for the credit risk exposure.
The impairment of trade receivables, majority of which were related to casino debtors, was a key audit matter as significant judgement was involved in determining the expected credit losses. These significant judgements included:
(i) grouping of trade receivables based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due;
(ii) expected loss rates based on historical credit loss experience; and
(iii) identification of indicators of when trade receivables are credit impaired.
As at 31 December 2023, allowance for impairment amounted to $202 million and an impairment charge of $124 million was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2023. </td>
<td> We updated our understanding of the processes for credit assessment and approval, and impairment assessment of trade receivables. We tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls including the following:

checked on a sampling basis that credit assessment has been appropriately completed in accordance with the Group’s standard operating procedures for credit granting;
checked on a sampling basis the authorisation of credit based on the Group’s approval matrix for credit transactions; and
read the minutes of all the meetings of the credit committee (which is responsible for the monitoring of trade receivables and approval of impairment provisions) and checked that monitoring and credit risk assessment is performed.

We reviewed the credit evaluation and monitoring files relating to selected trade receivables. We held discussions with the chairperson of the credit committee about these trade receivables to understand the judgements exercised in assessing the expected credit loss of these trade receivables.
We assessed the appropriateness of judgements made by management based on historical trend of collections and external data.
Based on the above, we are satisfied that the judgements made by management are appropriate. </td></tr>
</table>

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the chairman's statement, 2023 highlights, board of directors, Genting Singapore management & corporate information, corporate diary & financial highlights, RWS management team & awards and accolades, year in review, our ESG commitment, corporate governance, directors' statement and group offices (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the other sections of the annual report ("the Other Sections") which are expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 identified above 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

When we read the Other Sections, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

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 SFRS(I)s, 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 scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- 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 group 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and the other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations 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 Lee Chian Yorn.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Singapore, 22 February 2024