



# DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

The directors submit this annual report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 and statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018.

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the accompanying statements of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows, together with the notes thereon, are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2018 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- (b) at the date of this report, after considering the matters as described in Note 2(e) to the financial statements with respect to the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as going concern, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this report, authorised these financial statements for issue.

## Names of directors

The directors in office at the date of this report are:

Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk	Executive Chairman
Tiong Chiong Hiiung	Executive Vice Chairman
Leong Seng Keat	Chief Executive Officer
Ajaib Hari Dass	Lead Independent Director
Yee Kit Hong	Independent Director
Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin	Independent Director

In accordance with Bye-Law 86(1) of the Company's Bye-Laws, Tiong Chiong Hiiung and Leong Seng Keat retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares or debentures

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



# DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## Directors' interests in shares or debentures

None of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year was interested in shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations, except as follows:

	Holdings registered in the name of director		Holdings in which director is deemed to have an interest	
	As at <u>1.1.2018</u>	As at <u>31.12.2018</u> #	As at <u>1.1.2018</u>	As at <u>31.12.2018</u> #
The Company - <u>Nam Cheong Limited</u>		<u>Number of ordinary shares</u> *		
Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk	104,936,517	<b>376,168,263</b>	969,768,115	<b>1,879,486,230</b>
Tiong Chiong Hiiung	14,259,240	<b>14,259,240</b>	9,629,881	<b>9,629,881</b>
Leong Seng Keat	16,815,790	<b>16,815,790</b>	75,886,187	<b>94,117,527</b>

# There were no changes in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 January 2019.

\* On 31 August 2018, the Company completed a capital reorganisation by reducing the par value of each ordinary share of the Company from HK\$0.10 to HK\$0.001.

## Share plan

Pursuant to a resolution passed in the special general meeting on 20 August 2018, the Nam Cheong Group 2013 Share Grant Plan ("2013 Plan") was terminated and replaced with Nam Cheong Management Incentive Plan ("NCMI Plan"). There will be no further awards shall be granted under the 2013 Plan upon its termination.

The NCMI Plan is administered by the Remuneration Committee. The committee members are duly authorised and appointed by the Board of directors. The members of the Remuneration Committee as at the date of the report are Mr Ajaib Hari Dass, Mr Yee Kit Hong and Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin.

The salient features of the NCMI Plan is as follows:

- The NCMI Plan is a share incentive plan.
- The NCMI Plan is proposed on the basis that it is important to attract, retain and incentivise Participants whose contributions are essential to the successful implementation of the Scheme, the long-term growth, well-being and prosperity of the Group.
- The NCMI Plan will give Participants an opportunity to have a personal equity interest in the Group and will help to achieve better and long-term performance.

The purpose of adopting the NCMI Plan is to align the interests of directors, employee, especially key executives, with the interests of shareholders.



# DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## Share plan (cont'd)

### (i) Eligibility

Employees (including executive directors) of Group Companies and Associated Companies, as the case may be, whose employment have been confirmed and who have attained the age of 21 years, provided that such persons are not undischarged bankrupts and have not entered into compositions with their respective creditors at the relevant time, may be eligible to participate in the Plan at the absolute discretion of the Committee.

Controlling Shareholders and their Associates are also eligible to participate in the Plan provided that they meet the aforesaid eligibility criteria and that all conditions for their participation in the Plan as may be required by the Listing Rules from time to time, including but not limited to obtaining the necessary approvals of independent Shareholders for such participation, are satisfied.

Directors and employees of an Associated Company may also be eligible to participate in the Plan at the discretion of the Committee, where the Committee considers that such persons have the ability to contribute significantly to the overall performance and prosperity of the Group. The Company believes that extending the Plan to include such persons is an appropriate and efficient means of further aligning their interests with those of the Shareholders and would serve to incentivise their further and continued contribution to the Group.

There shall be no restriction on the eligibility of any Participant to participate in any other share option schemes or share schemes implemented or to be implemented by the Company or any other Group Company.

### (ii) Grant of awards

Awards may be granted at any time during the period when the NCMI Plan is in force. The selection of a Participant and the quantum of the Award shall be determined at the absolute discretion of the Committee. Awards shall be time-based and/or performance-based and released in tranches over such number of years as may be determined by the Committee in its absolute discretion.

Awards are personal to the selected Participant and shall not be transferred, assigned, charged, pledged or otherwise disposed of, in whole or in part, unless with the approval of the Committee.

Awards are granted to the Participants in consideration for their performance and contribution to the Company.

### (iii) Size and duration

The NCMI Plan shall continue in force at the discretion of the Committee, subject to a maximum period of ten years commencing on the date on which the NCMI Plan is adopted by the Company in general meeting, provided always that the NCMI Plan may continue beyond the above stipulated period with the approval of the Shareholders by ordinary resolution in general meeting and of any relevant authorities which may then be required.

The NCMI Plan may be terminated at any time by the Committee or by resolution of the Company in general meeting, subject to all relevant approvals which may be required, and if the NCMI Plan is terminated, no further grants of Shares shall be made by the Company.



# DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## Share plan (cont'd)

### (iii) Size and duration

Notwithstanding the expiry or termination of the NCMI Plan, any Awards which have been granted in accordance with the NCMI Plan will continue to remain valid.

The total number of Shares (and cash equivalents) to be issued and/or transferred under the NCMI Plan and any other share-based incentive schemes of the Company will be subject to a maximum limit of 15 per cent (15%) of the Company's total issued Shares (excluding treasury shares) from time to time.

### (iv) Events prior to vesting

An Award, to the extent not yet released, shall forthwith become void and cease to have effect on the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (a) a Participant, ceasing for any reason whatsoever (including but not limited to retirement, redundancy, ill health, injury, disability or death), to be in the employment of the Group or in the event the Company by which the Participant is employed ceases to be a company in the Group;
- (b) upon the bankruptcy of the Participant or the happening of any other event which results in him being deprived of the legal or beneficial ownership of or interest in such Award;
- (c) a Participant commits any breach of any of the terms of his Award;
- (d) misconduct on the part of a Participant as determined by the Committee in its discretion; and/or
- (e) a take-over, winding-up or reconstruction of the Company.

The conditional shares awarded under the NCMI Plan to the selected management staff are described below:

Plan description:	Award of fully-paid ordinary shares of the Company, conditional on performance targets set at the start of a one-year performance period.
Date of grant:	4 March 2019
Performance period:	1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018
Vesting condition:	Based on meeting stated performance conditions over a one-year performance period, 50% of award will vest. Balance will vest over the subsequent one year with fulfilment of service requirements.
Payout:	0% - 100% depending on the achievement of pre-set performance targets over the performance period.



# **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## Share plan (cont'd)

The details of shares awarded during the financial year pursuant to the NCMI Plan are as follows:

Grant date	At grant date	At the beginning of the financial year	Shares released during the financial year	Shares lapsed during the financial year	At the end of the financial year
<b>NCMI Plan</b>					
<b>4 March 2019</b>					
	up to				
For management of the Group	21,053,820	-	-	-	-
	up to				
For executive director	42,107,648	-	-	-	-
For controlling shareholders of the Company (and their associates)	7,017,940	-	-	-	-

## Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises the following members:

Yee Kit Hong (Chairman)  
 Ajaib Hari Dass  
 Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin

The Audit Committee has met four times since the last Annual General Meeting and has carried out its functions in accordance with the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual and the Code of Corporate Governance, including reviewing the following, where relevant, with the executive directors and external and internal auditors of the Company:

- (a) the audit plans of the internal and external auditors and the results of the auditors' examination and evaluation of the Group's systems of internal accounting controls;
- (b) the Company's and the Group's financial and operating results and accounting policies;
- (c) the statement of financial position of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group and external auditors' report on those financial statements before their submission to the directors of the Company;
- (d) the quarterly, half-yearly and annual announcements as well as the related press releases on the results and financial position of the Company and the Group;
- (e) the cooperation and assistance given by the management to the Company's internal and external auditors;
- (f) the re-appointment of the external auditors of the Company;



# DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## **Audit Committee (cont'd)**

- (g) the adequacy of the Group's risk management process and internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls;
- (h) interested person transactions; and
- (i) the whistle blowing policy.

The Audit Committee has full access to and has the co-operation of the management and has been given the resources required for it to discharge its function properly. It also has full discretion to invite any director and executive officer to attend its meetings. The external and internal auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee.

## **Independent auditor**

The independent auditor, Foo Kon Tan LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Directors

.....  
TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK

.....  
LEONG SENG KEAT

Dated: 1 April 2019



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Disclaimer of Opinion

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of Nam Cheong Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company. Because of the significance of the matter described in the *Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion* section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

### Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

#### Going concern

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018, despite that the Group had generated a net profit of RM1,017,902,000 (2017: net loss of RM3,017,775,000), largely due to other non-cash income relating to the extinguishment and waiver of debts and financial guarantee amounting to RM975,139,000, the Group incurred net operating cash outflows of RM52,027,000 (2017: net operating cash inflows of RM49,063,000). In addition, notwithstanding that the Group had net current assets of RM48,959,000 (2017: net current liabilities of RM1,979,853,000), mainly arising from the completion of debt restructuring, in which the debt was restructured as a term loan repayable from 2021 to 2024 (Note 20), the Group remained in net capital deficit of RM477,219,000 (2017: RM 1,658,915,000) as at 31 December 2018. As at 31 December 2018, the Company also had net current liabilities and net liabilities of RM33,117,000 and RM703,340,000, respectively.

The financial statements have been prepared by management on a going concern basis, the validity of which is premised on a key assumption that there are no claims from creditors, primarily the Non-Fujian Group Shipyards, which the Group has yet to terminate the contracts with the shipyards or restructure the debts owing to the shipyards, that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Group's financial condition and operations.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## **Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion (Cont'd)**

### Going concern (cont'd)

In assessing whether the Group can meet its debt obligations as and when they fall due, management has prepared a cash flow forecast of the Group for at least the next 12 months from the end of the reporting period. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to satisfy ourselves on certain key assumptions supporting the cash flow forecast related to the 15 shipbuilding contracts (the "Contracts") that the Group had directed the shipbuilders to suspend the construction thereon. The aggregate contract sum of these 15 contracts was US\$226.5 million. As at 31 December 2018, payments of US\$30.4 million had been made, and an amount of US\$42.6 million had been recorded in liabilities based on contractual payment milestones. No information was available to corroborate management's representation that all liabilities related to the Contracts had been accounted for as at 31 December 2018. We were unable to assess the financial impact of any provision for onerous contracts and/or contingent liabilities that may arise from the default on contractual obligations.

We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the liabilities in respect of the Contracts as at 31 December 2018, and its consequential effect on the cash flow forecast.

Consequently, we were unable to conclude whether the use of going concern basis in the preparation of these financial statements is appropriate. If the Group and the Company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, the Group and the Company may be unable to discharge their liabilities in the normal course of business, and adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the statements of financial position. In addition, the Group and the Company may need to reclassify non-current assets and non-current liabilities as current assets and current liabilities, respectively. No such adjustments have been made to the financial statements.

## **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 International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.





# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matter described in the *Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion* section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

## Other Matter

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 were audited by another firm of auditors who expressed a disclaimer of opinion on those financial statements in respect of the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as going concern in its report dated 17 July 2018.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Toh Kim Teck.

Foo Kon Tan LLP  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants

Singapore  
1 April 2019



# STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2018

	Note	The Group		The Company	
		2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	4	613,249	268,703	-	-
Prepaid land lease payments	5	6,863	7,133	-	-
Subsidiaries	6	-	-	-	-
Associate	7	22,888	23,840	-	-
Joint ventures	8	3,024	4,041	-	-
Other investments	9	2,707	3,226	-	-
Trade and other receivables	11	17,081	16,797	-	-
		<b>665,812</b>	<b>323,740</b>	-	-
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Inventories	10	147,284	382,043	-	-
Trade and other receivables	11	86,742	66,605	-	-
Prepayments	12	11,459	4,724	53	28
Contract assets	13	-	38,484	-	-
Fixed deposits	14	40,872	28,677	-	22,939
Cash and bank balances	14	68,808	195,740	318	288
		<b>355,165</b>	<b>716,273</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>23,255</b>
Non-current assets held for sale	15	-	74,676	-	-
		<b>355,165</b>	<b>790,949</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>23,255</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,020,977</b>	<b>1,114,689</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>23,255</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>					
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>					
Share capital	16	3,417	81,192	3,417	81,192
Share premium	16	297,796	82,347	297,796	82,347
Treasury shares	17	(4,097)	(4,097)	(4,097)	(4,097)
Reserves	18	286,595	318,614	778,608	778,608
Accumulated losses		(1,066,127)	(2,138,467)	(1,779,064)	(2,515,853)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the</b>					
<b>Company</b>		<b>(482,416)</b>	<b>(1,660,411)</b>	<b>(703,340)</b>	<b>(1,577,803)</b>
Non-controlling interests		5,197	1,496	-	-
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(477,219)</b>	<b>(1,658,915)</b>	<b>(703,340)</b>	<b>(1,577,803)</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax liabilities	19	220	220	-	-
Borrowings	20	1,009,516	-	670,223	-
Trade and other payables	21	182,254	2,582	-	-
		<b>1,191,990</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>670,223</b>	-
<b>Current Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	20	-	1,639,247	-	1,114,322
Contract liabilities	13	-	700	-	-
Trade and other payables	21	306,206	1,098,475	33,488	2,336
Provision	22	-	32,380	-	484,400
		<b>306,206</b>	<b>2,770,802</b>	<b>33,488</b>	<b>1,601,058</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,498,196</b>	<b>2,773,604</b>	<b>703,711</b>	<b>1,601,058</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1,020,977</b>	<b>1,114,689</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>23,255</b>

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



# **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Revenue	3	<b>329,862</b>	319,578
Cost of sales		<b>(248,604)</b>	(283,758)
Gross profit		<b>81,258</b>	35,820
Other income	23	<b>1,035,957</b>	24,194
Administrative expenses		<b>(32,022)</b>	(33,766)
Other operating expenses		<b>(30,524)</b>	(2,919,899)
Finance costs	24	<b>(25,803)</b>	(73,391)
Share of results of associate, net of tax		<b>(9,634)</b>	(46,610)
Share of results of joint ventures, net of tax		<b>(1,016)</b>	(4,936)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	25	<b>1,018,216</b>	(3,018,588)
Taxation	26	<b>(314)</b>	813
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>1,017,902</b>	(3,017,775)
<b>Other comprehensive income after tax:</b>			
<b>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>			
Foreign currency translation loss on consolidation		<b>(30,986)</b>	(6,801)
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		<b>(2,029)</b>	(2,372)
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax of nil</b>		<b>(33,015)</b>	(9,173)
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>984,887</b>	(3,026,948)
<b>Profit/(Loss) attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		<b>1,014,201</b>	(3,020,051)
Non-controlling interests		<b>3,701</b>	2,276
		<b>1,017,902</b>	(3,017,775)
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		<b>981,186</b>	(3,029,224)
Non-controlling interests		<b>3,701</b>	2,276
		<b>984,887</b>	(3,026,948)
<b>Earnings/(Loss) per share</b>			
- Basic and diluted (Malaysia sen)	27	<b>29.79</b>	(144.05)

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



# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital RM'000	Share premium RM'000	Treasury shares RM'000	Foreign currency translation reserve RM'000	Fair value reserve RM'000	Accumulated losses RM'000	Equity attributable to owners of the Company RM'000	Non-controlling interests RM'000	Total equity RM'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2017</b>	405,962	82,347	(4,097)	327,787	-	556,814	1,368,813	(780)	1,368,033
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(3,020,051)	(3,020,051)	2,276	(3,017,775)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(6,801)	-	-	(6,801)	-	(6,801)
- Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	(6,801)	-	-	(6,801)	-	(6,801)
- Fair value loss on financial assets through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2,372)	-	(2,372)	-	(2,372)
<b>Total other comprehensive loss for the year</b>	-	-	-	(6,801)	(2,372)	-	(9,173)	-	(9,173)
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>	-	-	-	(6,801)	(2,372)	(3,020,051)	(3,029,224)	2,276	(3,026,948)
Contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-	324,770	-	-	-
- Capital reorganisation (Note 16)	(324,770)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>	(324,770)	-	-	-	-	324,770	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>	81,192	82,347	(4,097)	320,986	(2,372)	(2,138,467)	(1,660,411)	1,496	(1,658,915)

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



# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital RM'000	Share premium RM'000	Treasury shares RM'000	Foreign currency translation reserve RM'000	Fair value reserve RM'000	Accumulated losses RM'000	Equity attributable to owners of the Company RM'000	Non-controlling interests RM'000	Total equity RM'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2018</b>	81,192	82,347	(4,097)	320,986	(2,372)	(2,138,467)	(1,660,411)	1,496	(1,658,915)
Adjustment on application of IFRS 15 (Note 2(b))	-	-	-	996	-	(19,370)	(18,374)	-	(18,374)
<b>Adjusted balance at 1 January 2018</b>	<b>81,192</b>	<b>82,347</b>	<b>(4,097)</b>	<b>321,982</b>	<b>(2,372)</b>	<b>(2,157,837)</b>	<b>(1,678,785)</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>(1,677,289)</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,014,201	1,014,201	3,701	1,017,902
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(30,986)	-	-	(30,986)	-	(30,986)
- Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	(30,986)	-	-	(30,986)	-	(30,986)
- Fair value loss on financial assets through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2,029)	-	(2,029)	-	(2,029)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(30,986)	(2,029)	-	(33,015)	-	(33,015)
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(30,986)</b>	<b>(2,029)</b>	<b>1,014,201</b>	<b>981,186</b>	<b>3,701</b>	<b>984,887</b>
Contributions by and distributions to owners	(80,380)	-	-	-	-	80,380	-	-	-
- Capital reorganisation (Note 16)	1,772	150,277	-	-	-	-	152,049	-	152,049
- Issuance of non-sustainable debt shares	833	65,172	-	-	-	-	66,005	-	66,005
- Issuance of rights shares	-	-	-	-	-	592	592	-	592
- Issuance of share grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(3,463)	(3,463)	-	(3,463)
- Loss of control of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(3,463)	(3,463)	-	(3,463)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>	<b>(77,775)</b>	<b>215,449</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77,509</b>	<b>215,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215,183</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>3,417</b>	<b>297,796</b>	<b>(4,097)</b>	<b>290,996</b>	<b>(4,401)</b>	<b>(1,066,127)</b>	<b>(482,416)</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>(477,219)</b>

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



# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		1,018,216	(3,018,588)
Adjustments for:		-	-
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	5	270	270
Bad debts written off	25	-	3,389
Contract termination expenses relating to prepayments for inventories		4,166	8,363
Depreciation of investment properties		-	930
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		17,370	19,214
Extinguishment of debts		(348,378)	-
Impairment loss on associate (reversed)/made		(8,682)	5,237
Impairment losses on contract assets	25	-	198,660
Impairment losses on investment properties	25	-	15,233
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	25	15,287	346,767
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	11	-	71,732
Interest expense		25,803	73,391
Interest income		(1,845)	(5,444)
Inventories written down		403	2,085,877
Inventories written off		-	639
Loss on disposal of other investments	25	-	1,170
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		5	(7,081)
Plant and equipment written off		363	482
Prepayments for inventories written off	25	-	105,899
Reversal of impairment losses on trade receivables	23	(359)	(2)
Share grant expense		592	-
Share of post-tax results of equity-accounted joint ventures	8	1,016	4,936
Share of post-tax results of equity-accounted associate	7	9,634	46,610
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net		(90,017)	36,766
Waiver of debts		(594,381)	-
Operating loss before working capital changes		49,463	(5,550)
Changes in inventories		(96,458)	(433,204)
Changes in trade and other receivables		33,004	(35,168)
Changes in prepayments		(10,867)	30,960
Changes in contract assets		38,381	202,317
Changes in trade and other payables		(15,355)	300,176
Changes in provision		(32,380)	32,180
Changes in contract liabilities		(698)	(2,868)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(34,910)	88,843
Interest paid		(17,265)	(39,483)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		148	(297)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(52,027)	49,063
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Deposit received relating to non-current assets held for sale		-	5,313
Interest received		1,845	5,444
Proceeds from disposal of leasehold property		-	13,857
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		-	25,760
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	4	4	7
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(90,384)	(2,922)
Advances to joint ventures		-	(3,685)
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(88,535)	43,774

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



# **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Fixed deposits pledged		20,206	101,187
Interest paid		-	(31,627)
Proceeds from issuance of shares		66,005	-
Proceeds from project invoice financing		-	4,462
Proceeds from revolving credit		-	42,432
Proceeds from trust receipts		-	8,802
Repayments of medium term notes		(9,825)	(5,818)
Repayments of revolving credit		-	(123,196)
Repayments of term loans		(10,816)	(41,732)
Repayments of trust receipts		-	(14,159)
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>65,570</b>	<b>(59,649)</b>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		<b>(74,992)</b>	33,188
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<b>183,023</b>	162,618
Effect of exchange fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		<b>(1,322)</b>	(12,783)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>106,709</b>	<b>183,023</b>

**Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities**

	At 1 January 2018 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Non-cash changes RM'000	At 31 December 2018 RM'000
Fixed deposit pledged	(23,177)	20,206	-	(2,971)
Medium term notes	1,068,307	(9,825)	(1,058,482)	-
Project invoice financing	22,756	-	(22,756)	-
Revolving credit	482,342	-	(482,342)	-
Term loans	47,625	(10,816)	972,707	1,009,516

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



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 1 General information

The financial statements of Nam Cheong Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of the Directors’ Report.

The Company is incorporated as a limited liability company and domiciled in Bermuda. The Company is listed on the Main Board of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (“SGX-ST”).

The registered office of the Company is located at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. The principal place of business of the Company is located at 140 Paya Lebar Road, #07-02 AZ@Paya Lebar, Singapore 409015.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to investment holding. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

The ultimate controlling party is Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk.

## 2(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) including related Interpretations promulgated by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Malaysia ringgit (“RM”) which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information is presented in RM and rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

### Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The significant accounting estimates and assumptions used and areas involving a high degree of judgement are described below.





# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

### Significant judgements in applying accounting policies

#### Determination of functional currency

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

#### Income taxes

The Group has exposure to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Significant judgement and estimates are involved in determining group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the Group's deferred taxation at the end of the reporting period and the Group's income taxes for the year are disclosed in Note 19 and Note 26 to the financial statements, respectively.

### Significant accounting estimates and assumptions used in applying accounting policies

#### Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The costs of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful lives of the assets. The Group's business is capital intensive and the annual depreciation of property, plant and equipment forms a significant component of total costs charged to profit or loss. Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment to be within 5 to 60 years. In particular, management estimates the useful life of vessels to be 25 years. The carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements. The estimation of useful lives is based on assumptions about wear and tear, ageing, changes in demand and the Group's historical experience with similar assets. The Group performs annual reviews on whether the assumptions made on useful lives continue to be valid. As changes in the expected level of usage, maintenance programmes and technological developments could affect the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, future depreciation charges could be revised. If depreciation on the Group's property, plant and equipment increases/decreases by 10% from management's estimates, the Group's results for the year will decrease/increase by RM1,780,600 (2017: RM2,095,600).



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

### Significant accounting estimates and assumptions used in applying accounting policies (cont'd)

#### Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are assessed at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication of impairment or that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods no longer exists or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the assets are estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Such impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Significant judgement and estimates by management are required in the area of asset impairment, particularly in assessing: (i) whether an event has occurred that may indicate that the related asset values may not be recoverable; (ii) whether the carrying value of an asset can be supported by its market value based on comparable assets or the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based on the continued use of the asset in the business; and (iii) the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurement and the key assumptions to be applied in preparing cash flow projections including whether these cash flow projections are extrapolated using a suitable growth rate and then discounted using an appropriate discount rate. Changing the assumptions selected by management to determine the level of impairment could materially affect the recoverable amount determined in the impairment test and as a result may potentially affect the Group's results. The carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period and the basis used to determine the recoverable amount are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

The Group carries out a review of the recoverable amount of its chartering vessels based on the valuation report issued by independent professional valuers. The recoverable amount has been determined after considering the specification, capacities and capabilities of the vessels, expected remaining useful life of the vessels, the current market conditions in which the vessels operate and review of recent market sales of similar vessels. Key assumptions used in assessing recoverable amount include consideration of the condition of the vessels, the current reported market sales and known offers for comparative vessels. The continued weakness in the market and industry has resulted in limited market information being currently available to assess the value of the discount used in the current reporting period. As result of this limited observable data, the fair value hierarchy is classified as Level 3.

#### Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures

The Group and the Company assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that the investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures may be impaired. If any indication exists, the investment in subsidiary, associate or joint venture is tested for impairment. The determination of the recoverable amount requires an estimation of the fair value less costs of disposal of the underlying assets or the value in use of the cash-generating units. Estimating the fair value less costs of disposal requires the Group and the Company to make an estimate of the expected selling prices of the underlying assets and the estimated cash outflows to settle the obligations in respect of the underlying liabilities. Estimating the value in use requires the Group and the Company to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating units, a suitable growth rate to extrapolate the future cash flows, and an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of the future cash flows. The carrying amounts of the Group's and the Company's investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in Note 6, Note 7 and Note 8 to the financial statements, respectively.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

### Significant accounting estimates and assumptions used in applying accounting policies (cont'd)

#### Net realisable value of inventories

The Group reviews the net realisable value of inventories at the end of each reporting period, and applies judgement and makes allowance for inventories, in particular, vessels for which the cost may not be recoverable, as they are no longer sellable or their selling prices have declined. Management estimates the net realisable value of the vessels based on assessment of committed sales prices, estimated future pricing, recent sales activities and market positioning of the vessels. Such factors may require the Group to reduce the carrying amount of the vessels to their net realisable value. However, factors beyond its control, such as demand levels, technological advances and pricing competition, could change from period to period. The Group also carries out a review of the net realisable value of its vessels based on the valuation report issued by independent professional valuers. The carrying amount of the Group's inventories at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements. If the net realisable values of the inventories decrease/increase by 10% below cost from management's estimates, the Group's results for the year will decrease/increase by RM14,728,400 (2017: RM38,204,300).

#### Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit losses ("ECLs") for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At the end of each reporting period, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information relating to ECLs on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 31.

The accounting policies used by the Group have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(b) Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2018

On 1 January 2018, the Group adopted the following IFRS that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Group's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective IFRS.

Reference	Description
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
Amendments to IAS 28	Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value
Amendments to IAS 40	Transfers of Investment Property
Amendments to IFRS 2	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
Amendments to IFRS 4	Applying IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> with IFRS 4 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle:

- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
- Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards

The adoption of these new and amended IFRS did not result in substantial changes to the Group's accounting policies nor any significant impact on these financial statements except for the following:

### IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. It also introduces a new 'expected credit loss' ("ECL") model and a new general hedge accounting model. The Group adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group elected not to restate information for 2017. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 is presented, as previously reported, under IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. There are no significant differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9.

Arising from this election, the Group is exempted from providing disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* for the comparative period to the extent that these disclosures relate to items within the scope of IFRS 9. Instead, disclosures under IFRS 7 relating to items within the scope of IAS 39 are provided for the comparative period.

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been generally applied by the Group retrospectively, except as described below.

The following assessments were made on the basis of facts and circumstances that existed as at 1 January 2018:

- The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held;
- The determination of whether the contractual terms of a financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
- The designation of an equity investment that is not held for trading as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The impact upon adoption of IFRS 9, including the corresponding tax effects, are described below.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(b) Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2018 (cont'd)

### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

#### Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified in the following categories: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale.

For an explanation of how the Group classifies and measures financial assets and related gains and losses under IFRS 9, refer to Note 2(d).

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Group's accounting policies for financial liabilities.

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Group's financial assets as at 1 January 2018.

	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	1 January 2018	
			Original carrying amount under IAS 39 RM'000	New carrying amount under IFRS 9 RM'000
The Group				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Other investments	Available-for-sale	FVOCI - debt instruments	3,226	3,226
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	83,402	83,402
Fixed deposits	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	28,677	28,677
Cash and bank balances	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	195,740	195,740
			<b>311,045</b>	<b>311,045</b>
The Company				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Fixed deposits	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	22,939	22,939
Cash and bank balances	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	288	288
			<b>23,227</b>	<b>23,227</b>

The debt investments categorised as available-for-sale under IAS 39 are held by the Group's treasury unit in a separate portfolio to provide interest income, but may be sold to meet liquidity requirements arising in the normal course of business. The Group considers that these investments are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and by selling securities. The debt investments mature in more than one year and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These assets have therefore been classified as financial assets at FVOCI under IFRS 9.

Trade and other receivables that were classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 are now classified at amortised cost.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(b) Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2018 (cont'd)

### **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an ECL model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets, debt investments at FVOCI and intra-group financial guarantee contracts, but not to equity investments.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Additional information about how the Group and the Company measure the allowance for impairment is described in Note 31.

### **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It also introduces new cost guidance which requires certain costs of obtaining and fulfilling contracts to be recognised as separate assets when specified criteria are met.

The Group adopted IFRS 15 in its financial statements retrospectively with the cumulative effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application, i.e. 1 January 2018. Under this transition method, the Group elected to apply IFRS 15 retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts as at 1 January 2018.

The impact upon the adoption of IFRS 15, including the corresponding tax effects, are described below.

#### **Shipbuilding**

The Group builds vessels under long-term construction contracts on both a build-to-order and build-to-stock basis. For build-to-order vessels, it typically commences the construction process only upon securing a firm order from a customer. For build-to-stock vessels, however, it commences the construction of the vessels in anticipation of future or potential orders and seeks to sell the vessels to customers at a later stage when the selling prices are favourable.

The Group previously recognised all construction contracts by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period when the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably. Under IFRS 15 the Group would qualify for revenue recognition over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs; the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset (i.e. work in progress vessel) that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity, and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The Group has assessed and determined that the performance obligations for built-to-stock vessels are satisfied at a point in time as none of the criteria for satisfaction of performance obligations over time is met. For built-to-order vessels, in particular, the Group has noted under the terms of the contract that notwithstanding that the Group does not have an alternative use for the vessel under construction, the Group does not have an enforceable right to payment for work completed to date. Accordingly, performance obligations are also satisfied at a point in time.



# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

**2(b) Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2018 (cont'd)**

**IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Cont'd)**

In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at a point in time, when customer obtains control of vessel, i.e. on delivery and acceptance of the vessel by the customer when the title and risk are transferred to the customer.

The impact to the financial statements is as follows:

	<b>31 December 2017 RM'000</b>	<b>1 January 2018 RM'000</b>
<b>The Group</b>		
<b>Consolidated statement of financial position</b>		
Inventories	<b>382,043</b>	<b>438,901</b>
Contract assets	<b>38,484</b>	-
Accumulated losses	<b>(2,138,467)</b>	<b>(2,157,837)</b>
Foreign currency translation reserve	<b>320,986</b>	<b>321,982</b>

**Presentation of contract assets and liabilities**

On adopting IFRS 15, the Group has also changed the presentation of the following amounts:

- “Due from customers on contracts” of RM38,484,000 as at 31 December 2017 was reclassified to “Contract assets” as at 1 January 2018; and
- “Due to customers on contracts” of RM700,000 as at 31 December 2017 was reclassified to “Contract liabilities” as at 1 January 2018.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(c) IFRS not yet effective

The following are the new or amended IFRS and IFRIC issued that are not yet effective:

Reference	Description	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
IFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019
Amendments to IAS 28	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	1 January 2019
Amendments to IAS 19	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement	1 January 2019
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle:		
- Amendments to IFRS 3 and IFRS 11	Business Combinations and Joint Arrangements	1 January 2019
- Amendments to IAS 12	Income Taxes	1 January 2019
- Amendments to IAS 23	Borrowing Costs	1 January 2019

Management does not anticipate that the adoption of the above IFRS in future periods will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group and the Company in the period of their initial adoption, except for the following:

### IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use (“ROU”) asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. IFRS 16 replaces existing lease accounting guidance, including IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC 15 *Operating Leases – Incentives* and SIC 27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early adoption permitted.

The Group has performed a preliminary assessment of the new standard on its existing operating lease arrangements as a lessee. The Group has office premises under operating leases, which the Group expects to be recognised as ROU assets with corresponding lease liabilities under IFRS 16. This would increase the gearing ratio of the Group. It is currently impracticable to disclose any further information on the known or reasonable estimable impact to the financial statements.

The Group and the Company plan to apply IFRS 16 initially on 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting IFRS 16 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.





# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(c) IFRS not yet effective (Cont'd)

### IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12 *Income Taxes*. The interpretation does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments.

Under IFRIC 23, an entity is required to assume that a tax authority with the right to examine and challenge tax treatments will examine those treatments and have full knowledge of all related information.

The uncertainty should be reflected using the measure that provides the better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty either the most likely amount or the expected value. The most likely amount method might be appropriate if the possible outcomes are binary or are concentrated on one value while the expected value method might be appropriate if there is a range of possible outcomes that are neither binary nor concentrated on one value.

The interpretation also requires consistent judgements and estimates to be applied to current and deferred taxes. In addition, entities are to reassess the judgements and estimates applied if facts and circumstances change.

IFRIC 23 does not introduce any new disclosures but reinforces the need to comply with existing disclosure requirements in accordance with IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, about judgements made, assumptions and other estimates used and the potential impact of uncertainties that are not reflected.

On transition, IFRIC 23 provides two options:

#### Retrospective method

Entities apply the amendments retrospectively, but only if it does not involve the use of hindsight.

#### Cumulative effect method

Entities recognise the cumulative effect of applying IFRIC 23 at the date of initial application, with no restatement of the comparative periods presented. Instead, the entity recognises the cumulative effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate). The date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies IFRIC 23.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies

### Consolidation

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

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

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

Losses and other comprehensive income are attributable to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

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

- (i) power over the investee;
- (ii) exposure, or rights or variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and 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 liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interest. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRS. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when the control is lost is regarded as the fair value on the initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9, or where applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Non-controlling interests represent the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company, and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to owners of the Company.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amount over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold land	60 years
Buildings	50 years
Launching ways, plant and machinery	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Vessels	25 years
Renovations	10 years

No depreciation is provided for construction-in-progress.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that have been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the standard of performance of the asset before the expenditure was made will flow to the Group and the cost can be reliably measured. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense during the financial year in which it is incurred.

For acquisitions and disposals during the financial year, depreciation is recognised in profit or loss from the month that the property, plant and equipment are installed and are available for use, and to the month of disposal, respectively. Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the books of accounts until they are no longer in use.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period as a change in estimates.

### Prepaid land lease payments

Prepaid land lease payments are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, prepaid land lease payments are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. The prepaid land lease payments are amortised on a straight-line basis over their lease terms as follows:

Lot 1 and 2	11.5 to 14.5 years
Lot 3 and 4	54 to 60 years



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### Subsidiaries

In the Company's separate statement of financial position, subsidiaries are stated at cost less allowance for any impairment losses on an individual subsidiary basis.

### Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Group has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies.

The Group accounts for its investment in associate using the equity method from the date on which they become an associate.

Under the equity method, the investment in associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. The profit or loss reflects the share of results of operations of the associate. Distributions received from associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Where there has been a change recognised in other comprehensive income by the associate, the Group recognises its share of such changes in other comprehensive income. Unrealised gains and loss resulting from transaction between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise additional impairment losses on the Group's investment in associate. The Group determines at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying amount, and recognises the amount in profit or loss.

### Joint ventures

The Group is a party to a joint arrangement when there is a contractual arrangement that confers joint control over the relevant activities of the arrangement to the group and at least one other party. Joint control is assessed under the same principles as control over subsidiaries.

The Group classifies its interests in joint arrangements as either:

- Joint ventures: where the group has rights to only the net assets of the joint arrangement; or
- Joint operations: where the group has both the rights to assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint arrangement.

In assessing the classification of interests in joint arrangements, the Group considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement;
- The legal form of joint arrangements structured through a separate vehicle;
- The contractual terms of the joint arrangement agreement; and
- Any other facts and circumstances (including any other contractual arrangements).



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### Joint ventures (cont'd)

The Group's interest in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in joint ventures are carried in the statements of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share in net assets of the joint ventures. The share of results of the joint ventures are recognised in profit or loss. Where there have been a change recognised directly to equity of the joint ventures, the Group recognises its share of such changes. After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the joint ventures.

The Group's share of results and reserves of joint ventures acquired or disposed of are included in the financial statements from the date of acquisition up to the date of disposal or cessation of joint control over the relevant activities of the arrangements.

### Financial assets

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The classification of financial assets, at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition. Refer to the accounting policy on "Revenue from contracts with customers".

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

#### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVTPL

The Group does not hold any financial assets at FVTPL.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

## **Financial assets (cont'd)**

### Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding the asset.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, contract assets, fixed deposits and cash and bank balances.

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

### Financial assets at FVOCI

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual of cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, are measured at FVOCI. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method which are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

The Group's debt instruments at FVOCI comprise investments in unquoted debt instruments classified as non-current assets.

### Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses ("ECLs") associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12-month ECLs). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (lifetime ECLs).



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

## Financial assets (cont'd)

For trade and other receivables and contract assets, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at the end of each reporting period. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At the end of each reporting period, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In marking that evaluation, the Group reassess that internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise solely unquoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by the Moody Corporation and, therefore, are considered to be low risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses the ratings from the Moody Corporation both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt investments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of these assets.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

## **Financial liabilities**

### **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

The Group's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, contract liabilities and borrowings.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from a customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

### **Subsequent measurement**

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss, such as interest-bearing borrowings, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

### **Classification**

Borrowings which are due to be settled more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are included in current borrowings in the statement of financial position if the loan facility agreements include an overriding repayment on demand clause which gives the lender the right to demand repayment at any time at its sole discretion and irrespective of whether a default event has occurred, or when the Group has defaulted or breached a provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the borrowings become payable on demand, even if the lender agreed after the reporting period and before the authorisation of the financial statements for issue not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. These borrowings are classified as current because, at the end of the reporting period, the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for at least twelve months after that date.

However, those borrowings with breaches or defaults of loan agreement terms are classified as non-current if the lender agreed by the end of the reporting period to provide a period of grace ending at least twelve months after the reporting period, within which the Group can rectify the breach and/or during which the lender cannot demand immediate repayment. Other borrowings due to be settled more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are included in non-current borrowings in the statement of financial position.

### **Derecognition**

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





# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

## **Financial liabilities (cont'd)**

### **Financial guarantees**

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are recognised initially as liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantees.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantees are measured at the higher of the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with the impairment model under IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

## **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: Purchase cost on weighted average basis; and
- Work in progress: Costs that are directly attributable to the construction of built-to-stock vessels, which comprise, costs of materials used in construction; depreciation of equipment used on the contract; costs of design, and technical assistance.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price at which inventories can be realised in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs incurred in marketing and distribution. Where necessary, allowance is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories to adjust the carrying value of those inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

## **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and fixed deposits with maturity of less than three months.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of fixed deposits pledged and bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and which form an integral part of cash management.

## **Non-current assets held for sale**

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale and carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Any impairment loss on initial classification and subsequent measurement is recognised as an expense. Any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell (not exceeding the accumulated impairment loss that has been previously recognised) is recognised in profit or loss.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

### Treasury shares

When any entity within the Group purchases the Company's ordinary shares ("treasury shares"), the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental cost is presented as a component within equity attributable to the Company's equity holders, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued.

When treasury shares are subsequently sold, the cost of treasury shares is reversed from the treasury shares account, and the realised gain or loss on sale, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and related income tax, is recognised in the capital reserve of the Company.

### Dividends

Final dividends proposed by the directors are not accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained earnings, until they have been approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. When these dividends have been approved by the shareholders and declared, they are recognised as a liability.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because of the articles of association of the Company grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised directly as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Present obligations arising from onerous contracts are recognised as provisions.

The Group reviews the provisions annually and where in its opinion, the provision is inadequate or excessive, due adjustment is made.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of the time is recognised as finance costs.

### Onerous contracts

If the Group has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e. the costs that the Group cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

## Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

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

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

Contingencies are not recognised on the statements of financial position, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and for which the fair value can be reliably determined.

## Leases

*Where the Group is the lessee,*

### Operating leases

Leases of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

Rentals on operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives, if any, are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset. Penalty payments on early termination, if any, are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

*Where the Group is the lessor,*

### Operating leases

Leases where the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases.

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in investment properties.

Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting or taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

- (i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and
- (ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

### Employee benefits

#### Pension obligations

The Group participates in the defined contribution national pension schemes as provided by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. Pension contributions are provided at rates stipulated by the regulations and are contributed to pension funds managed by government agencies, which are responsible for administering these amounts for the subsidiaries' employees. The subsidiaries in Malaysia make contributions to the state pension scheme, the Employees' Provident Fund, while the Singapore incorporated subsidiaries make contributions to the Central Provident Fund, a defined contribution pension scheme regulated and managed by the Government of Singapore.

A defined contribution national pension scheme is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The contributions to national pension schemes are charged to profit or loss in the period to which the contributions relate.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

### Employee benefits (cont'd)

#### Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. Accrual is made for the unconsumed leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

#### Share-based payment

The Group's Share Grant Plan is accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The share-based payment expense is amortised and recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares that the participating employees and directors are expected to receive based on non-market vesting conditions. The difference is charged or credited to profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period.

### Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and the Company if that person:
  - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Company or of a parent of the Company.
  
- b) An entity is related to the Group and the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
  - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - (vii) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
  - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

#### Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Directors and certain management executives are considered key management personnel.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

## **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets subject to impairment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, then the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong will be identified.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Goodwill is allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combination and represent the lowest level within the company at which management controls the related cash flows.

Individual assets or cash-generating units that include goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or those not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested 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 or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs of disposal, and value in use, based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. Impairment losses recognised for cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated, are credited initially to the carrying amount of goodwill. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

Any impairment loss is charged to profit or loss.

With the exception of goodwill,

- (i) An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount or when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for the asset no longer exists or decreases.
- (ii) An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised.
- (iii) A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in profit or loss.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed, even if it relates to impairment loss recognised in an interim period that would have been reduced or avoided had the impairment assessment been made at a subsequent reporting or end of the reporting period.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

## Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in IFRS 15:

- Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties create enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
- Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to entitle in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognised revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- (a) The Group's performance obligation does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Group and the Group has as an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- (b) The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
- (c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.

When the Group satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

## Sale of vessels

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when goods are delivered to the customer and the significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably.

## Chartering income

Revenue from vessels under charter is recognised as services are rendered. Income from time charter, which comprise short term operating leases, are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the charter.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

## **Revenue from contracts with customers (cont'd)**

### Rental income

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

### Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

## **Functional currencies**

### Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements of the Group and the Company are presented in United States dollar, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

## **Conversion of foreign currencies**

### Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either other income or other expenses depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

### Group entities

The results and financial positions of all the entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) within the Group 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 exchange rates at the end of each reporting period;
- (ii) Income and expenses for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (i.e. including comparatives) are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
- (iii) All resulting currency translation differences are recognised as other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and accumulated in the currency translation reserve in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.





# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

**Operating segments**

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's executive directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 30 to the financial statements, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

Segment results that are reported to the executive directors include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the financial year to acquire property, plant and equipment.

**Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share awards granted to employees.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 2(e) Going concern

During the financial year ended 31 December 2017, the Group received demand letters from banks, and the Company breached the payment for Series 2 Notes and financial covenants as required for the Medium Term Notes. Consequently, all the non-current borrowings became repayable on demand and were classified as current liabilities.

### Schemes of Arrangement

During the financial year ended 31 December 2018, the Group concluded the debt restructuring exercise via Schemes of Arrangement. The Group and the Company obtained creditors' approval for the Schemes on 22 January 2018 and 24 January 2018, respectively, upon which the Group and the Company applied to The High Court of the Republic of Singapore and The High Court of Malaya for the sanction of the Schemes. The NCD Scheme and NCI Scheme were sanctioned by the Malaysia Court on 12 July 2018, subsequent to which the NCL Scheme was sanctioned by the Singapore Court on 3 August 2018. On 20 August 2018, the NCL Scheme was approved by the Company's shareholders at a Special General Meeting for *inter alia* the issuance of new shares pursuant to the restructuring.

Following the issuance and allotment of the Rights Shares and Non-sustainable Debt Shares by the Company on 26 September 2018, and together with the payment by the Company under the Cash Out Option to eligible creditors pursuant to the Schemes on 28 September 2018, the Group and the Company have fulfilled the necessary steps to implement the Schemes.

### Non-sustainable Debt

Every one Non-sustainable Debt Share is allotted and issued at a conversion price of S\$0.045. Pursuant to the Schemes, an aggregate of 3,348,250,793 Non-Sustainable Debt Shares were allotted and issued. Based on the market price of the Company's shares of S\$0.015 per share, a gain on extinguishment of debt of RM 348,378,000 was recognised in profit or loss for the current financial year.

### Sustainable Debt

US\$228 million of the Sustainable Debt was restructured as Term Loan. The tenor of the Term Loan is from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2024. Interest is charged at 4% per annum. There will be no repayment of the principal from 2018 to 2020. The principal shall be repaid in eight half-yearly instalments from 2021 to 2024 in the percentage of 10%, 20%, 30% and 40%, respectively. As the Term Loan is repayable from 2021 to 2024, with no repayment on demand clauses, the amount is classified as non-current liabilities.

### Master Framework Agreement

On 7 February 2018, the Group entered into a Master Framework Agreement ("MFA") with certain shipyards to terminate shipbuilding contracts and restructure its debt settlement arrangement. Pursuant to the MFA, the trade payables were waived and accruals were reversed, resulting in a waiver of debts amounting to US\$147,247,000 (RM594,381,000) recognised in profit or loss for the current financial year.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

2(e) Going concern

## **Other Shipyards**

The Group has been discussing about the debt settlement arrangement with other shipyards since 2017. During the current financial year, debt settlement arrangement had been concluded for the shipbuilding contracts for seven vessels. The Group believe that they are able to restructure the debt obligations of the remaining shipbuilding contracts subsequent to the financial year.

## **Assessment of the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as going concern**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018, the Group generated a net profit of RM1,017,902,000, mainly arising from other income relating to the extinguishment and waiver of debts and financial guarantee amounting to RM975,139,000, and incurred net operating cash outflows of RM52,027,000. As at 31 December 2018, the Group had net current assets of RM48,959,000, mainly arising from the restructuring of borrowings, but remained in net capital deficit of RM477,219,000. As at 31 December 2018, the Company had net current liabilities and net liabilities of RM33,117,000 and RM703,340,000, respectively.

In assessing whether the Group and the Company can meet their debt obligations for at least the next 12 months, management has prepared cash flows forecasts for the financial year ending 31 December 2019, up to the financial year ending 31 December 2021, when the Group and the Company are required to commence repayment of the Term Loan. The key assumptions include (i) sufficient cash inflows to be generated by the Group's shipbuilding and chartering segments based on certain projected revenue, with reasonable expectations that the customers are able to pay, and (ii) no material claims from creditors, particularly the Non-Fujian Group Shipyards, which the Group has yet to terminate the contracts with the shipyards or restructure the debts owing to the shipyards, that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Group's financial condition and operations are brought against the Group.

Based on the cash flow forecast, the directors believe that the Group and the Company will have sufficient working capital and financial resources to meet their obligations as and when they fall due for at least the next twelve months from the end of the reporting period, and are of the view that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the preparation of these financial statements.

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



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 3 Revenue

The Group generates revenue primarily from the sale of vessels (shipbuilding) and chartering of vessels.

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- Shipbuilding	195,340	239,379
- Vessel chartering	134,522	80,199
	<b>329,862</b>	<b>319,578</b>

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of product or service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 (applicable from 1 January 2018)	Revenue recognition under IAS 18 (applicable before 1 January 2018)
Sale of built-to-order vessels	<p>Customer obtains control of vessel upon delivery and acceptance of the vessel by the customer, when the title and risk are transferred to the customer.</p> <p>An upfront deposit comprising 10% to 30% of the sales price is collected upon the signing of contract with the customer. The remaining balance is to be collected from the customer upon delivery of the vessel.</p>	<p>The criteria for satisfaction of performance obligations over time is not met. Under the terms of the contract, notwithstanding that the Group does not have an alternative use for the vessel under construction, the Group does not have an enforceable right to payment for work completed to date.</p> <p>Accordingly, revenue is recognised at a point in time, when customer obtains control of vessel, i.e. on delivery and acceptance of the vessel by the customer, when the title and risk are transferred to the customer.</p>	<p>Revenue from construction contracts is accounted for by the percentage of completion method. In applying the percentage of completion method, revenue recognised corresponds to the total contract revenue multiplied by the actual completion rate based on the proportion of total contract costs incurred to date and the estimated costs to complete.</p> <p>Contract revenue corresponds to the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract and any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue, and they are capable of being reliably measured.</p> <p>Contract costs include costs that relate directly to the specific contract and costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a specific contract comprise site labour costs (including site supervision); costs of materials used in construction; depreciation of equipment used on the contract; costs of design, and technical assistance that is directly related to the contract.</p>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

3 Revenue (cont'd)

Type of product or service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 (applicable from 1 January 2018)	Revenue recognition under IAS 18 (applicable before 1 January 2018)
Sale of built-to-stock vessels	<p>Customer obtains control of vessel upon delivery and acceptance of the vessel by the customer when the title and risk are transferred to the customer.</p> <p>An upfront deposit comprising 10% to 30% of the sales price is collected upon the signing of contract with the customer. The remaining balance is to be collected from the customer upon delivery of the vessel.</p>	<p>The criteria for satisfaction of performance obligations over time is not met.</p> <p>Accordingly, revenue is recognised at a point in time, when customer obtains control of vessel, i.e. on delivery and acceptance of the vessel by the customer, when the title and risk are transferred to the customer.</p>	<p>Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and the significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably.</p>
Vessel chartering	<p>The Group's vessels are chartered by way of bareboat or time charters to customers.</p> <p>Under the bareboat charter contract, the charterer is responsible for operating and maintaining the vessel and for all expenses, including the costs of maintaining its own crew on board the vessel.</p> <p>Under the time charter contract, the Group provides officers and marine crew who would operate and manage the vessel for the length of the time charter contract.</p>	<p>For time charter, the separate performance obligations relate to the provision of vessel and crew to the customer. For bareboat charter, the performance obligation solely relates to the use by vessel by the customer. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group through the vessel and/or crew.</p> <p>Accordingly, revenue is recognised over time, over the period of the charter (output method based on the elapse of time).</p>	<p>Revenue from vessels under charter is recognised as services are rendered. Income from time charter, which comprise short term operating leases, are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the charter.</p>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 4 Property, plant and equipment

The Group	Leasehold land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Launching ways, plant and machinery RM'000	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Vessels RM'000	Renovations RM'000	Construction in progress RM'000	Total RM'000
<b>Cost</b>									
At 1 January 2017	8,088	37,684	35,534	6,269	7,243	448,974	585	2,694	547,071
Transfers from inventories	-	-	-	-	-	243,135	-	-	243,135
Additions	-	-	138	95	-	2,132	557	-	2,922
Disposals	-	(7,877)	-	(25)	(45)	-	-	-	(7,947)
Write-offs	-	(238)	-	(292)	-	-	(427)	-	(957)
Reclassifications	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	(146)	-
Exchange differences	-	(91)	-	(50)	(107)	(54,648)	-	-	(54,896)
At 31 December 2017	8,088	29,478	35,818	5,997	7,091	639,593	715	2,548	729,328
Transfers from inventories	-	-	-	-	-	393,144	-	-	393,144
Additions	-	-	-	1,533	-	-	1,031	-	2,564
Disposals	-	-	-	(92)	-	-	-	-	(92)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(1,102)	-	-	-	-	(1,102)
Loss of control in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(53,467)	-	-	(53,467)
Exchange differences	-	-	-	8	2	4,468	-	-	4,478
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>8,088</b>	<b>29,478</b>	<b>35,818</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>983,738</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>1,074,853</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>									
At 1 January 2017	573	5,779	31,538	4,003	5,337	71,030	314	-	118,574
Depreciation	136	731	1,754	732	863	16,675	65	-	20,956
Disposals	-	(1,168)	-	(15)	(45)	-	-	-	(1,228)
Write-offs	-	(49)	-	(207)	-	-	(219)	-	(475)
Impairment losses	-	-	476	812	-	342,990	450	2,039	346,767
Exchange differences	-	(11)	-	(31)	(81)	(23,846)	-	-	(23,969)
At 31 December 2017	709	5,282	33,768	5,294	6,074	406,849	610	2,039	460,625
Depreciation	132	605	648	337	807	15,232	45	-	17,806
Disposals	-	-	-	(82)	-	-	-	-	(82)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(739)	-	-	-	-	(739)
Loss of control in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(40,987)	-	-	(40,987)
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	15,878	-	-	15,878
Exchange differences	-	-	-	(2)	17	9,088	-	-	9,103
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>34,416</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>6,898</b>	<b>406,060</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>461,604</b>
<b>Net book value</b>									
At 31 December 2018	7,247	23,591	1,402	1,536	195	577,678	1,091	509	613,249
At 31 December 2017	7,379	24,196	2,050	703	1,017	232,744	105	509	268,703



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 4 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment pledged as security for borrowings at the end of the reporting period comprise vessels with carrying amount of RM123,969,000 (2017: RM45,047,000) (Note 19).

Conditions and restrictions on the Group's leasehold land are as follows:

- (i) the land shall be used only for industrial purposes;
- (ii) the industrial activity to be carried out as prescribed under the Natural Resource Environment Order 1994;
- (iii) the development or redevelopment and use of the land shall be in accordance with plans, sections and elevations approved by the Government;
- (iv) no residential accommodation other than accommodation for a watchman;
- (v) no transfer affecting the land may be effected without the consent; and
- (vi) no sublease affecting the land may be effected without the consent.

### Impairment testing

During the financial year ended 31 December 2017, in view of the indications of impairment including the significant operating losses and cash outflows incurred by the Group, and arising from the debt restructuring exercise and to reflect the value of its assets that may need to be realised to discharge its liabilities, the Group had appointed an independent professional valuation firm to determine the market values of the chartering vessels held by the Group based on "as is, where is" sales at their current locations, between a willing buyer and a willing seller. The valuation method involves understanding of the vessels' specifications and general arrangements, review the vessels' historical valuation records including previous and recent actual sales transactions in the market, and consideration of market conditions and inherent values of the vessels. The fair value measurement is categorised as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. With reference to the valuation report, the fair value of the vessels is RM232,744,000. This led to the recognition of an impairment loss of RM342,990,000 in profit or loss.

Due to the reasons as mentioned above, the Group also carried out an assessment of the recoverable amount of the other property, plant and equipment in the shipbuilding segment based on valuations performed by independent professional valuation firms. The valuations were prepared based on market values of the assets, including consideration of the location, accessibility and neighbourhood. The fair value measurement is categorised as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. The review led to the recognition of an impairment loss of RM3,777,000 in the Group's profit or loss.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018, the Group continues to incur significant cash outflows. Accordingly, management has assessed that there are indications of impairment of the Group's property, plant and equipment, and they are tested for impairment. The Group has engaged independent professional valuation experts to determine the market values of the property, plant and equipment, in particular, the chartering vessels. The valuation of the vessels is based on "as is, where is" sales at their current locations, between a willing buyer and a willing seller. The valuation method involves understanding of the vessels' specifications and general arrangements, review the vessels' historical valuation records including previous and recent actual sales transactions in the market, and consideration of market conditions and inherent values of the vessels. The fair value measurement is categorised as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. The review led to the recognition of an impairment loss of RM15,878,000 in the Group's profit or loss.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

5 Prepaid land lease payments

	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>The Group</b>		
<u>Cost</u>		
At 1 January and 31 December	<b>10,352</b>	10,352
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>		
At 1 January	<b>3,219</b>	2,949
Amortisation	<b>270</b>	270
At 31 December	<b>3,489</b>	3,219
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
At 1 January and 31 December	<b>6,863</b>	7,133

The Group has land use rights over four plots of state-owned land in Malaysia where the Group's operations reside. The land use rights are not transferable and have a remaining tenure of 4 to 46 years (2017: 5 to 47 years).

As at 31 December 2018, prepaid land lease payments with an aggregate carrying amount of RM6.3 million (2017: RM6.5 million) are pledged for the Group's borrowings (Note 20).

6 Subsidiaries

	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>The Company</b>		
Unquoted equity investments, at cost	<b>1,143,476</b>	1,143,476
Employee share grants, at cost	<b>213</b>	213
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	<b>(1,143,689)</b>	(1,143,689)
	-	-
Amount due from a subsidiary (non-trade)	<b>1,384,032</b>	1,228,129
Allowance for impairment loss	<b>(1,384,032)</b>	(1,228,129)
	-	-
	-	-

The non-trade amount due from a subsidiary is unsecured and bears interest ranging from 5% to 6.5% (2017: 5% to 6.5%) per annum. The settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. As the amount is, in substance, a part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary, it is stated at cost less impairment loss.

**Loss of control in a subsidiary of the Group**

On 11 April 2018, Nam Cheong (Labuan) Ltd. ("NCLL"), the Company's indirect wholly-owned subsidiary through Nam Cheong International Ltd., completed a placement share of an aggregate of 10,000 new ordinary shares at an issue price of US\$1 for each placement share to three subscribers. The proceeds from the placement had been applied towards to partial repayment of the outstanding amount under a credit facility granted by a bank to NCLL. Upon the completion of the placement, the Group's equity interest in NCLL was diluted from 100% to approximately 0.01%, and NCLL ceased to be a subsidiary of the Group.





# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

6 Subsidiaries (cont'd)

**Incorporation of a subsidiary in the Group**

On 11 December 2018, SK Global Ltd. incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary, SK Majestic Ltd., in Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia, with a cash consideration of US\$1.

**Impairment testing**

Movement in the allowance for impairment losses is as follows:

<b>The Company</b>	<b>2018 RM'000</b>	<b>2017 RM'000</b>
At 1 January	<b>2,371,818</b>	64,501
Impairment losses recognised	<b>155,903</b>	2,307,317
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>2,527,721</b>	2,371,818

At the end of the reporting period, the Company carried out a review of the recoverable amount of its investments in subsidiaries, primarily Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn Bhd, the shipbuilding segment due to its persistent loss-making financial performance and as it faced financial difficulty in debt settlement. The review led to the recognition of an impairment loss of RM155,903,000 (2017: RM2,307,317,000) in the Company's profit or loss.

The recoverable amount was determined based on fair value less costs of disposal, which was based on the revalued net assets of the subsidiaries. In deriving the revalued net assets of the subsidiaries, the fair values of the underlying assets are estimated based on their expected selling prices, and the fair values of the underlying liabilities are based on the estimated cash outflows to settle the obligations. In view that the subsidiaries had significant net liabilities, management has determined that the recoverable amount which is based on fair value less cost of disposal to be nil.

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business</u>	<u>Percentage of equity held</u>	
			<b>2018 %</b>	<b>2017 %</b>
Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn. Bhd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Shipbuilding	Malaysia	<b>100</b>	100
Nam Cheong Offshore Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>	Shipbuilding	Singapore	<b>100</b>	100
Nam Cheong Capital Pte. Ltd. <sup>(3)</sup>	Dormant	Singapore	<b>100</b>	100
Nam Cheong International Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Shipbuilding	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	<b>100</b>	100
S.K. Marine Sdn. Bhd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	<b>100</b>	100
Nam Cheong Marine Ltd. <sup>(3)</sup>	Dormant	The Republic of the Marshall Islands	<b>100</b>	100



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

6 Subsidiaries (cont'd)		Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business	Percentage of equity held	
<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>		2018 %	2017 %
Nam Cheong Marine Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Singapore	100	100
NC Design Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>	Design services	Singapore	100	100
Nam Cheong Pioneer Sdn. Bhd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Investment holding	Malaysia	100	100
SKOSV Sdn. Bhd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	70	70
Nam Cheong (Labuan) Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	*	100
Nam Cheong OSV Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
Nam Cheong Venture Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
SK Venture Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
SK Machines Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Trading	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
Nam Cheong Property Pte. Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
SK Global Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
SK Pride Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
SK Patriot Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
SK Power Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

6 Subsidiaries (cont'd)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business</u>	<u>Percentage of equity held</u>	
			2018 %	2017 %
SK Precious Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
SK Prudence Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
SK Offshore & Marine Sdn. Bhd <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	100	100
SK Capital Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
SKOM Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
SK Majestic Ltd. <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	100	-

(1) Audited by Foo Kon Tan LLP, Singapore.

(2) Audited by HLB Ler Lum, Malaysia.

(3) Not required to be audited.

\* Dilution of interest to 0.01%.

**Summarised financial information of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests**

Summarised financial information in respect of the subsidiary, SKOSV Sdn. Bhd., which has material non-controlling interests, is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intra-group eliminations, and for profit or loss, the amounts included in the Group's results after acquisition.

Summarised statement of financial position

	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Current assets	375,860	8,735
Non-current assets	9	13
Current liabilities	358,489	3,705
Non-current liabilities	60	60
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	12,123	3,487
Non-controlling interests	5,197	1,496



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 6 Subsidiaries (cont'd)

### Summarised financial information of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (cont'd)

#### Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Revenue	126,894	58,790
Expenses	(114,558)	(51,203)
Profit for the year	12,336	7,587
Total comprehensive income for the year	12,336	7,587
Attributable to:		
- owners of the Company	8,635	5,311
- non-controlling interests	3,701	2,276
	12,336	7,587

#### Other summarised financial information

	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	124,301	4,233
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities	(75,840)	521
Net cash inflow for the year	48,461	4,754

## 7 Associate

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Quoted equity investment, at cost	110,400	110,400
Share of post-acquisition results	(87,512)	(77,878)
Allowance for impairment loss	-	(8,682)
	22,888	23,840

Movement in the allowance for impairment loss is as follows:

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
At 1 January	8,682	3,445
Impairment loss (reversed)/recognised	(8,682)	5,237
At 31 December	-	8,682

The Group carried out a review of the recoverable amount of the investment in the associate due to persistent operating losses and cash outflows incurred by the associate. The associate is listed on the Bursa Efek Indonesia (Indonesia Stock Exchange). The recoverable amount was based on fair value less costs of disposal, which was determined to be RM24,000,000 (2017: RM23,840,000). The review led to a reversal of impairment loss of RM8,682,000 (2017: recognition of impairment loss of RM5,237,000) in the Group's profit or loss. The fair value measurement is classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

7 Associate (cont'd)

Details of the associate are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business</u>	<u>Percentage of equity held</u>	
			<b>2018</b> %	2017 %
P.T. Pelayaran Nasional Bina Buana Raya Tbk	Vessel chartering	Indonesia	<b>30</b>	30

\* Audited by Hertanto, Grace & Karunawan, Indonesia.

The principal activities of the associate is in line with the Group's strategy to expand the vessel chartering business.

The financial information of the associate is summarised below. There have been no dividends received from the associate.

Statement of financial position

	<b>2018</b> RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Assets and liabilities</b>		
Current assets	<b>30,267</b>	22,193
Non-current assets	<b>324,161</b>	376,820
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>354,428</b>	399,013
Current liabilities	<b>(36,611)</b>	(179,918)
Non-current liabilities	<b>(211,187)</b>	(80,350)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(247,798)</b>	(260,268)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>106,630</b>	138,745
Proportion of the Group's ownership	<b>30%</b>	30%
Share of net assets	<b>31,989</b>	41,623

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	<b>2018</b> RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Income and expenses</b>		
Revenue	<b>83,563</b>	100,593
Operating expenses	<b>(93,559)</b>	(201,612)
Depreciation and amortisation	<b>(8,055)</b>	(41,766)
Interest income	<b>137</b>	397
Interest expense	<b>(13,218)</b>	(10,759)
Loss before taxation	<b>(31,132)</b>	(153,147)
Taxation	<b>(981)</b>	(2,220)
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b>(32,113)</b>	(155,367)
Proportion of the Group's ownership	<b>30%</b>	30%
Share of post-tax losses	<b>(9,634)</b>	(46,610)



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 7 Associate (cont'd)

Reconciliation of summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of the Group's investment in the associate is as follows:

	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Net assets</b>		
At 1 January	41,623	88,233
Loss for the year	<b>(9,634)</b>	(46,610)
At 31 December	<b>31,989</b>	41,623
Effect of realisation of profits	1,093	1,093
Effect of unrealised profits	<b>(10,194)</b>	(10,194)
Impairment loss	-	(8,682)
Carrying amount of the Group's investment in associate	<b>22,888</b>	23,840

The investment in associate had no contingent liabilities and capital commitments at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

## 8 Joint ventures

<b>The Group</b>	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Unquoted equity investments, at cost	13,464	13,464
Share of post-acquisition results	<b>(10,440)</b>	(9,423)
	<b>3,024</b>	4,041

The Group has interest in joint ventures through separate structure vehicles incorporated and operating in Malaysia and Indonesia. The contractual arrangements provide the Group with only the rights to the net assets of the joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, these joint arrangements are classified as joint ventures and have been accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

Details of the joint ventures are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business</u>	<u>Percentage of equity held</u>	
			2018 %	2017 %
Synergy Kenyalang Offshore Sdn. Bhd. ("SKO") <sup>(1)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	40	40
P.T. Bahtera Niaga Indonesia ("PTBNI") <sup>(2)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Indonesia	49	49
Marco Polo Offshore (IV) Pte Ltd ("MPO") <sup>(3)</sup>	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	50	50

(1) Audited by HLB Ler Lum, Malaysia.  
 (2) Reviewed by HLB Ler Lum, Malaysia.  
 (3) Audited by Mazars, Malaysia.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

8 Joint ventures (cont'd)

The principal activities of the associate is in line with the Group's strategy to expand the vessel chartering business.

The financial information of the material joint ventures is summarised below.

Statement of financial position

	<u>MPO</u>		<u>SKO</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Assets and liabilities</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	334	657	16,383	22,215	16,717	22,872
Trade receivables	17,053	7,632	5,876	3,720	22,929	11,352
Current assets	17,387	8,289	22,259	25,935	39,646	34,224
Non-current assets	24,322	20,238	55,795	60,338	80,117	80,576
Total assets	41,709	28,527	78,054	86,273	119,763	114,800
Current liabilities	(38,063)	(36,095)	(29,061)	(26,091)	(67,124)	(62,186)
Non-current liabilities	(64,638)	(64,760)	(19,459)	(29,804)	(84,097)	(94,564)
Total liabilities	(102,701)	(100,855)	(48,520)	(55,895)	(151,221)	(156,750)
Net (liabilities)/assets	(60,992)	(72,328)	29,534	30,378	(31,458)	(41,950)
Proportion of the Group's ownership	50%	50%	40%	40%		
Share of net (liabilities)/assets	(30,496)	(36,164)	11,814	12,151	(18,682)	(24,013)
Joint venture's losses in excess of equity interest	30,496	36,164	-	-	30,496	36,164
	-	-	11,814	12,151	11,814	12,151

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	<u>MPO</u>		<u>SKO</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Income and expenses</b>						
Revenue	3,121	6,252	11,242	10,817	14,363	17,069
Operating expenses	(51)	(117,297)	(7,186)	(17,759)	(7,237)	(135,056)
Depreciation and amortisation	(339)	(5,493)	(4,543)	-	(4,882)	(5,493)
Interest income	-	-	10	7	10	7
Interest expense	(1,010)	(4,094)	(1,157)	(1,590)	(2,167)	(5,684)
Profit before taxation	1,721	(120,632)	(1,634)	(8,525)	87	(129,157)
Taxation	-	(19)	(905)	1,099	(905)	1,080
Profit/(Loss) for the year	1,721	(120,651)	(2,539)	(7,426)	(818)	(128,077)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	1,721	(120,651)	(2,539)	(7,426)	(818)	(128,077)
Proportion of the Group's ownership	50%	50%	40%	40%		
Share of post-tax profits/(losses)	861	(60,326)	(1,016)	(2,970)	(155)	(63,296)
Joint venture's losses in excess of equity interest	(861)	58,360	-	-	(861)	58,360
Net share of post-tax profits/(losses)	-	(1,966)	(1,016)	(2,970)	(1,016)	(4,936)



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 8 Joint ventures (cont'd)

Reconciliation of summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of the Group's investments in the joint ventures is as follows:

	MPO		SKO		Total	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Net assets</b>						
At 1 January	19,322	23,267	12,238	15,208	31,560	38,475
Loss for the year	-	(1,966)	(1,016)	(2,970)	(1,016)	(4,936)
Exchange differences	-	(1,979)	(1)	-	(1)	(1,979)
At 31 December	19,322	19,322	11,221	12,238	30,543	31,560
Elimination of accumulated unrealised profits	(19,322)	(19,322)	(8,197)	(8,197)	(27,519)	(27,519)
Carrying amount of material joint venture	-	-	3,024	4,041	3,024	4,041
Carrying amount of immaterial joint venture					-	-
Carrying amount of the Group's investments in joint ventures					3,024	4,041

The joint ventures had no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

The Group has not recognised losses relating to MPO and PTBNI where its share of losses exceeds the Group's carrying amount of its investment in the joint venture. The Group's cumulative share of unrecognised losses were RM1,383,000 (2017: RM71,619,000). The Group has no obligation with respect to these losses.

## 9 Other investments

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Non-current</b>		
Debt investments at FVOCI		
- At 1 January	3,226	35,158
- Fair value loss	-	(2,372)
- Disposals	(589)	(26,930)
- Exchange differences	70	(2,630)
- At 31 December	2,707	3,226

The financial assets are investments in unquoted debt securities. The average effective interest rate of the unquoted debt securities is 4.85% per annum.

At the end of the reporting period, the unquoted debt securities have fair values amounting to RM2,707,000 (2017: RM3,226,000), with coupon rates ranging from 5.5% to 5.85% (2017: 5.5% to 5.85%) per annum and maturity dates ranging from March 2020 to October 2021 (2017: March 2020 to October 2021). The fair value of these securities are based on brokers' price quotations on the last market day of the financial year.

The unquoted debt securities are denominated in Singapore dollar.

In 2017, the unquoted debt securities were classified as available-for-sale.





# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

10 Inventories

	2018	2017
<b>The Group</b>	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Raw materials	5,578	21,769
Work in progress	<b>142,109</b>	2,446,790
	<b>147,687</b>	2,468,559
Work in progress written down	<b>(403)</b>	(2,085,877)
Raw materials written off	-	(639)
	<b>147,284</b>	382,043
<b>Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales</b>	<b>144,052</b>	<b>225,817</b>

Work in progress represents costs incurred for unsold vessels under construction.

As a result of the persistent market downturn and subsequent to the termination of contracts entered into with various shipyards pertaining to the construction of certain vessels, the Group carried out a review to determine the net realisable value of its unsold vessels.

As at 31 December 2017, the Group had written down the value of its work in progress inventories by RM2,085,877,000 after consideration of additional construction costs to incur and financial difficulty in settling the costs with the respective shipyards. As at 31 December 2018, the net amount written down to net realisable value and recognised in the Group's profit or loss was RM403,000.

The net realisable values of the vessels are determined with reference to the valuation report prepared by a firm of independent professional valuers. The valuation of the vessels is based on "as is, where is" sales at their current locations, between a willing buyer and a willing seller. The valuation method involves understanding of the vessels' specifications and general arrangements, review the vessels' historical valuation records including previous and recent actual sales transactions in the market, and consideration of market conditions and inherent values of the vessels. The fair value measurement is categorised as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy.

As at 31 December 2017, the Group had written off obsolete raw materials of RM639,000 which were no longer in use to profit or loss.

As at 31 December 2018, the net realisable value of the unsold vessels is RM141,706,000 (2017: RM360,913,000).



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 11 Trade and other receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Non-current</b>				
Trade receivables from third parties	<b>17,081</b>	16,797	-	-
<b>Current</b>				
Trade receivables from third parties	<b>61,046</b>	46,318	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment	<b>(7,356)</b>	(9,378)	-	-
	<b>53,690</b>	36,940	-	-
Amounts due from subsidiaries (non-trade)	-	-	<b>94,579</b>	23,094
Amounts due from joint ventures (non-trade)	<b>23,475</b>	64,179	-	-
Deposits	<b>20,394</b>	6,301	-	-
Sundry receivables	<b>2,944</b>	21,651	-	-
Tax recoverable	<b>1,064</b>	1,526	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment				
- amounts due from joint ventures	<b>(14,825)</b>	(62,934)	-	-
- sundry receivables	-	(1,058)	-	-
- amounts due from subsidiaries (non-trade)	-	-	<b>(94,579)</b>	(23,094)
	<b>33,052</b>	29,665	-	-
Total current trade and other receivables	<b>86,742</b>	66,605	-	-
Total trade and other receivables	<b>103,823</b>	83,402	-	-

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Malaysia ringgit	<b>83,925</b>	24,620	-	-
Singapore dollar	<b>69</b>	19,206	-	-
United States dollar	<b>19,829</b>	39,576	-	-
	<b>103,823</b>	83,402	-	-

The Group's trading terms with its customer are mainly on credit. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables to minimise credit risk. Non-current trade receivables from third parties relate to credit arrangement entered with customer is secured by a personal guarantee of the chairman of the customer, bearing interest rate of 6% per annum and to be settled in year 2020. The interest income of RM531,000 recognised in profit or loss was included in other income.

Current trade receivables with credit period ranges from one to two months (2017: one to two months) are non-interest bearing. Sundry receivables are repayable on demand. Included in the deposits is an amount of RM46,980 which is paid to a related party.

The Group does not have concentration of credit risks except for the non-current receivable due from a trade debtor in respect of sale of vessels.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

**11 Trade and other receivables (cont'd)**

The ageing analysis of trade receivables are as follows:

<b>The Group</b>	<b>2018</b> RM'000	2017 RM'000
Neither past due nor impaired	16,701	6,478
1 to 3 months past due but not impaired	35,454	10,320
Over 3 to 6 months past due but not impaired	-	289
More than 6 months past due but not impaired	1,535	19,853
	<b>53,690</b>	36,940
More than 6 months past due and impaired	7,356	9,378
	<b>61,046</b>	46,318

Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment records with the Group. This represents approximately 27% (2017: 14%) of the Group's trade receivables.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group has trade receivables amounting to RM36,989,000 (2017: RM30,462,000) that are past due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired and are unsecured in nature.

Receivables that are impaired

The Group's trade receivables that are impaired at the end of the reporting period and movement of the allowance used to record the impairment is as follows:

<b>The Group</b>	<b>2018</b> RM'000	2017 RM'000
Trade receivables – nominal amounts	7,356	9,378
Less: Allowance for impairment		
- Balance at 1 January	(9,378)	(948)
- Impairment losses recognised	(4,074)	(8,491)
- Impairment losses reversed	4,433	2
- Allowance utilised for trade receivables written off	1,668	-
- Exchange differences	(5)	59
- Balance at 31 December	<b>(7,356)</b>	<b>(9,378)</b>
	-	-

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting period relate to debtors that have difficulty in settling their debts.

The receivables that are impaired are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 11 Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

The Group's other receivables that are impaired at the end of the reporting period and movement of the allowance used to record the impairment is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Other receivables – nominal amounts	14,825	63,992	94,579	23,094
Less: Allowance for impairment				
- Balance at 1 January	(63,992)	(1,536)	(23,094)	-
- Impairment losses recognised	-	(63,241)	(71,485)	(23,094)
- Allowance utilised	49,167	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	-	785	-	-
- Balance at 31 December	(14,825)	(63,992)	(94,579)	(23,094)
	-	-	-	-

Other receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting period relate to debtors that have difficulty in settling their debts.

Other receivables that are impaired are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

The non-trade amounts due from subsidiaries, which relate to advances to and payments on behalf of the subsidiaries, are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The non-trade amount due from a joint venture, which relates to advances to and payments on behalf of the joint venture, is unsecured, bears interest at 7.25% (2017: 7.25%) per annum and is repayable on demand.

## 12 Prepayments

The prepayments mainly relate to prepaid amounts to suppliers to secure the purchase of inventories and for operating expenses.

Prepayments amounting to RM4,166,000 (2017: RM114,262,000) were written off during the financial year as they relate to non-refundable payments made in prior years to secure inventories for construction use, which the Group will not take delivery of these inventories subsequent to the termination of or intention to terminate the construction of vessels.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

13 Contract assets and liabilities

	2017
<b>The Group</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Construction contract costs incurred to date	436,334
Recognised attributable profits	68,417
	504,751
Less: Progress billings	(268,307)
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(198,660)
	37,784
Contract assets	38,484
Contract liabilities	(700)
	37,784

As at 31 December 2017, the Group reviewed the recoverability of its contract assets and accordingly, an allowance for impairment of RM198,660,000 was recognised in profit or loss.

14 Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Cash in banks	68,739	195,667	318	288
Cash on hand	69	73	-	-
Fixed deposits	40,872	28,677	-	22,939
	109,680	224,417	318	23,227

The Group's fixed deposits mature on varying dates between 1 day and 12 months (2017: 1 day and 12 months). The interest rates on the fixed deposits range from 0.2% to 3.1% (2017: 0.2% to 3.1%) per annum.

As at 31 December 2017, the Group has pledged RM23,177,000 of its fixed deposits for future payments of the multicurrency medium term notes programme and bankers' guarantees granted to the Group.

As at 31 December 2018, the Group has pledged RM2,917,000 of its fixed deposits to bankers as security to the bankers' guarantees granted to the Group.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

14 Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits (cont'd)

Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits are denominated in the following currencies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<u>Cash and bank balances</u>				
Malaysia ringgit	17,557	5,699	-	-
Singapore dollar	14,603	53,812	318	288
United States dollar	36,587	135,639	-	-
Euro	21	295	-	-
Sterling pound	2	2	-	-
Japanese yen	38	293	-	-
	<b>68,808</b>	<b>195,740</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>288</b>
<u>Fixed deposits</u>				
Malaysia ringgit	40,872	5,738	-	-
Singapore dollar	-	22,939	-	22,939
	<b>40,872</b>	<b>28,677</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,939</b>
	<b>109,680</b>	<b>224,417</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>23,227</b>

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Cash and bank balances	68,808	195,740
Fixed deposits	40,872	28,677
	<b>109,680</b>	<b>224,417</b>
Less: Bank overdrafts (Note 20)	-	(18,217)
Less: Fixed deposits pledged	(2,971)	(23,177)
	<b>106,709</b>	<b>183,023</b>

15 Non-current assets held for sale

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
At 1 January	74,676	-
Disposal	(76,011)	-
Transfer from investment properties	-	75,556
Exchange differences	1,335	(880)
At 31 December	-	74,676

On 21 September 2017, the Group entered into sale and purchase agreement with a third party purchaser to dispose of its investment properties at a consideration of S\$25,040,560 (RM75,556,000). The investment properties are attributable to the Group's "others" segment. The transaction was completed on 9 February 2018. The sales proceeds were utilised for the settlement of certain borrowings which were secured by the investment properties.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

15 Non-current assets held for sale (cont'd)

Details of the investment properties are set out below:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Existing use</u>	<u>Tenure</u>	<u>Floor area (sqm)</u>
Office building	8 Temasek Boulevard #41-01 to #41-03	Rental	Leasehold with 70 years expiring in 2088	938

16 Share capital and share premium

**Share capital**

	2018 '000	2017 '000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>The Group and the Company</b>				
		Number of ordinary shares		
<b>Authorised share capital</b>				
Ordinary shares	<b>12,000,000</b>	4,000,000	<b>163,145</b>	163,145
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
At 1 January	<b>2,103,144</b>	2,103,144	<b>81,192</b>	405,962
Issuance of non-sustainable debt shares	<b>3,348,251</b>	-	<b>1,772</b>	-
Issuance of rights shares	<b>1,573,224</b>	-	<b>833</b>	-
Capital reorganisation	-	-	<b>(80,380)</b>	(324,770)
At 31 December	<b>7,024,619</b>	2,103,144	<b>3,417</b>	81,192

The ordinary shares of the Company have par value of HK\$0.001 (2017: HK\$0.10) each.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2018, the Company completed a capital reorganisation by reducing the par value of each ordinary share of the Company from HK\$0.10 to HK\$0.001 (2017: HK\$0.50 to HK\$0.10). The rationale for the capital reorganisation is to provide the Company with greater flexibility to issue new shares in the future for raising fund and facilitate corporate actions which may require the issuance of new shares. The credit amount of RM80,380,000 (2017: RM324,770,000) arising from the capital reorganisation was transferred to the accumulated losses of the Group and the Company.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share without restriction at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

**Share premium**

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
At 1 January	<b>82,347</b>	82,347	<b>82,347</b>	82,347
Issuance of non-sustainable debt shares	<b>150,277</b>	-	<b>150,277</b>	-
Issuance of rights shares	<b>65,172</b>	-	<b>65,172</b>	-
At 31 December	<b>297,796</b>	82,347	<b>297,796</b>	82,347

Share premium is the amount subscribed for ordinary shares in the capital of the Company in excess of the nominal value.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

17 Treasury shares

	2018 '000	2017 '000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>The Group and the Company</b>	Number of ordinary shares			
At 1 January and 31 December	<b>6,678</b>	6,678	<b>4,097</b>	4,097

The treasury shares had been used and released for share awards vested under the Nam Cheong Group 2013 Share Grant Plan. The difference between the average price paid to acquire treasury shares and the share grant price had been presented within the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

18 Reserves

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Foreign currency translation reserve	<b>290,996</b>	320,986	-	-
Fair value reserve	<b>(4,401)</b>	(2,372)	-	-
Capital surplus	-	-	<b>778,608</b>	778,608
	<b>286,595</b>	318,614	<b>778,608</b>	778,608

Foreign currency translation reserve

Foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency. It is also used to record the exchange differences arising from monetary items which form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations.

Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (2017: available-for-sale financial assets) until the assets are derecognised or impaired.

Capital surplus

Capital surplus represents the difference arising from the reverse takeover exercise in 2011.





# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

19 Deferred tax liabilities

	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>The Group</b>		
At 1 January	220	1,480
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 26)	-	(1,258)
Exchange differences	-	(2)
At 31 December	220	220

The deferred tax liabilities relate to temporary differences on property, plant and equipment.

As at 31 December 2017, the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with undistributed earnings of subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised was RM30,786,000. No deferred tax liabilities have been recognised in respect of the temporary differences with the subsidiaries as the Group is in a position to control the timing of the reversal of temporary differences and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

As at 31 December 2018, no deferred tax liabilities have been recognised as the subsidiaries do not have undistributed earnings.

20 Borrowings

			The Group		The Company	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
			RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
			Maturity on borrowings			
<b>Secured</b>						
Bank overdrafts	RM-Floating rate	On demand	-	16,516	-	-
Bank overdrafts	SGD-Floating rate	On demand	-	1,701	-	-
Project invoice financing	USD-Floating rate	On demand	-	9,122	-	-
Project invoice financing	EURO-Floating rate	On demand	-	9,098	-	-
Project invoice financing	JPY-Fixed rate	On demand	-	4,536	-	-
Revolving credit	RM-Floating rate	On demand	-	106,626	-	-
Revolving credit	SGD-Floating rate	On demand	-	221,161	-	-
Revolving credit	USD-Floating rate	On demand	-	154,555	-	-
Term loans	RM-Fixed rate	2017	-	30,911	-	-
Term loans	USD-Floating rate	2017	-	16,714	-	-
Term loans	RM-Floating rate	2021 - 2024	50,617	-	-	-
Term loans	USD-Floating rate	2021 - 2024	50,253	-	-	-
			<b>1,009,516</b>	<b>1,639,247</b>	<b>670,223</b>	<b>1,114,322</b>
<b>Unsecured</b>						
Medium term notes	SGD-Fixed rate	2017	-	1,068,307	-	1,114,322
Term loans	RM-Fixed rate	2021 - 2024	123,530	-	-	-
Term loans	SGD-Fixed rate	2021 - 2024	594,882	-	661,623	-
Term loans	USD-Fixed rate	2021 - 2024	190,234	-	8,600	-
			<b>1,009,516</b>	<b>1,639,247</b>	<b>670,223</b>	<b>1,114,322</b>

Represented by:

<b>Secured</b>						
Bank overdrafts			-	18,217	-	-
Project invoice financing			-	22,756	-	-
Revolving credit			-	482,342	-	-
Term loans			100,870	47,625	-	-
<b>Unsecured</b>						
Medium term notes			-	1,068,307	-	1,114,322
Term loans			908,646	-	670,223	-
			<b>1,009,516</b>	<b>1,639,247</b>	<b>670,223</b>	<b>1,114,322</b>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 20 Borrowings (cont'd)

### **Medium term notes ("MTNs")**

On 28 August 2013, the Company issued S\$90,000,000 5% fixed rate MTNs (the "Series 2 Notes") under its S\$200,000,000 multicurrency medium term notes programme. The Series 2 Notes matured on 28 August 2017.

On 17 December 2013, the Company's maximum aggregate principle amount of notes which may be issued under the multicurrency MTN programme was increased from S\$200,000,000 to S\$600,000,000.

On 26 August 2014, the Company issued S\$200,000,000 5.05% fixed rate MTN (the "Series 3 Notes") under its S\$600,000,000 multicurrency MTN programme. The Series 3 Notes mature on 26 August 2019.

On 23 July 2015, the Company issued S\$75,000,000 6.50% fixed rate MTN (the "Series 4 Notes") under its S\$600,000,000 multicurrency MTN programme. The Series 4 Notes mature on 23 July 2018.

The MTNs were classified as debt instruments and hence are reported as liabilities.

The MTNs were accounted for in the statements of financial position as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Balance at 1 January				
- Principal of MTN	-	1,106,088	-	1,153,186
- Unamortised transaction cost	-	(11,501)	-	(11,501)
	-	1,094,587	-	1,141,685
Repayment	-	(5,818)	-	(5,818)
Exchange differences	-	(26,032)	-	(27,115)
	-	1,062,737	-	1,108,752
Interest expense recognised in profit or loss				
- Principal of MTN	-	60,483	-	60,483
- Amortised transaction cost	-	6,064	-	6,064
	-	66,547	-	66,547
Interest expense on the MTN paid	-	(60,977)	-	(60,977)
Balance at 31 December	-	1,068,307	-	1,114,322
Balance at 31 December				
- Principal of MTN	-	1,073,744	-	1,119,759
- Unamortised transaction cost	-	(5,437)	-	(5,437)
	-	1,068,307	-	1,114,322



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

20 Borrowings (cont'd)

During the financial year ended 31 December 2017, the Group received demand letters from banks, and the Company breached the payment for Series 2 Notes and financial covenants as required for the MTN. Consequently, all the non-current borrowings became repayable on demand and were classified as current liabilities.

**Schemes of Arrangement**

During the financial year ended 31 December 2018, the Group concluded the debt restructuring exercise via Schemes of Arrangement. The Group and the Company obtained creditors' approval for the Schemes on 22 January 2018 and 24 January 2018, respectively, upon which the Group and the Company applied to The High Court of the Republic of Singapore and The High Court of Malaya for the sanction of the Schemes. The NCD Scheme and NCI Scheme were sanctioned by the Malaysia Court on 12 July 2018, subsequent to which the NCL Scheme was sanctioned by the Singapore Court on 3 August 2018. On 20 August 2018, the NCL Scheme was approved by the Company's shareholders at a Special General Meeting for *inter alia* the issuance of new shares pursuant to the restructuring.

Following the issuance and allotment of the Rights Shares and Non-sustainable Debt Shares by the Company on 26 September 2018, and together with the payment by the Company under the Cash Out Option to eligible creditors pursuant to the Schemes on 28 September 2018, the Group and the Company have fulfilled the necessary steps to implement the Schemes.

**Non-sustainable Debt**

Every one Non-sustainable Debt Share is allotted and issued at a conversion price of S\$0.045. Pursuant to the Schemes, an aggregate of 3,348,250,793 Non-Sustainable Debt Shares were allotted and issued. Based on the market price of the Company's shares of S\$0.015 per share, a gain on extinguishment of debt of RM 348,378,000 was recognised in profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 (Note 23).

**Sustainable Debt**

US\$228 million of the Sustainable Debt was restructured as Term Loan. The tenor of the Term Loan is from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2024. Interest is charged at 4% per annum. There will be no repayment of the principal from 2018 to 2020. The principal shall be repaid in eight half-yearly instalments from 2021 to 2024 in the percentage of 10%, 20%, 30% and 40%, respectively. As the Term Loan is repayable from 2021 to 2024, with no repayment on demand clauses, the amount is classified as non-current liabilities.

Borrowings bear effective interest rates per annum ranging as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	%	%	%	%
Bank overdrafts	-	6.25 - 7.90	-	-
Project invoice financing	-	1.90 - 2.00	-	-
Revolving credit	-	3.86 - 5.72	-	-
Term loans	<b>4.00 - 7.40</b>	3.83 - 4.79	<b>4.00</b>	-
Medium term notes	-	5.00 - 6.50	-	5.00 - 6.50



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 20 Borrowings (cont'd)

The remaining maturities of the borrowings at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
On demand or within one year	-	1,639,247	-	1,114,322
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	-	-	-	-
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	<b>605,710</b>	-	<b>402,134</b>	-
More than 5 years	<b>403,806</b>	-	<b>268,089</b>	-
	<b>1,009,516</b>	1,639,247	<b>670,223</b>	1,114,322

As at 31 December 2017, the borrowings were secured by the following:

- (i) all monies facilities agreement between the banks and certain subsidiaries;
- (ii) existing facility agreement, legal assignment of all the rights, interest title and benefits in respect of vessels financed by the banks and two party Master Deed of Assignment of contract proceeds;
- (iii) first, second, third and fourth legal charge over prepaid land leases;
- (iv) fixed deposits;
- (v) certain property, plant and equipment and investment properties of the Group; and
- (vi) financial guarantees by the Company.

The carrying amounts of short-term borrowings and those repayable on demand approximate their fair values. The carrying amounts and fair values of long-term borrowings at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Carrying amount RM'000	Fair value RM'000
<b>The Group</b>		
<b>2018</b>		
Term loan	<b>1,009,516</b>	<b>876,851</b>
<b>The Company</b>		
<b>2018</b>		
Term loan	<b>670,223</b>	<b>578,561</b>

The fair values are determined from the discounted cash flow analyses, using the discount rates based on the borrowing rates which the directors expect would be available to the Group and the Company at the end of the reporting period, as follows:

	The Group %	The Company %
<b>2018</b>		
Term loan	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.50</b>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

21 Trade and other payables

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Non-current</b>				
Trade payables - third parties	179,728	-	-	-
Sundry payables	2,526	2,582	-	-
	<b>182,254</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current</b>				
Trade payables - third parties	252,758	1,074,128	-	-
Accrued expenses	6,828	3,315	1,036	2,190
Deposits received	16,551	6,287	-	-
Sundry payables	7,664	7,480	75	-
Amounts due to subsidiaries (non-trade)	-	-	24,293	-
Amounts due to joint ventures (non-trade)	13,721	-	-	-
Goods and services tax payables	-	4,838	-	-
Interest payable	8,538	2,281	7,938	-
Dividend payable	146	146	146	146
	<b>306,206</b>	<b>1,098,475</b>	<b>33,488</b>	<b>2,336</b>
	<b>488,460</b>	<b>1,101,057</b>	<b>33,488</b>	<b>2,336</b>

Trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Malaysia ringgit	56,117	29,605	10,426	1,311
Singapore dollar	1,363	10,117	22,890	1,021
United States dollar	430,330	1,061,152	172	4
Euro	134	164	-	-
Others	516	19	-	-
	<b>488,460</b>	<b>1,101,057</b>	<b>33,488</b>	<b>2,336</b>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and the normal trade credit terms granted to the Group range from 30 to 60 days (2017: 30 to 60 days).

Sundry payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on an average period of six months (2017: six months).

The non-trade amounts due to subsidiaries, which represent advances from and payments on behalf by the subsidiaries, are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The non-current sundry payables, which constitute a government grant, are payable to the Government of Malaysia for the Group's leasehold land which may be waived subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 22 Provision

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
At beginning of year	32,380	200	484,400	-
Provision made	-	32,380	-	484,400
Provision reversed (Note 23)	(32,380)	(200)	(484,400)	-
At end of year	-	32,380	-	484,400

Provision relates to financial guarantees provided to subsidiaries and joint venture.

## 23 Other income

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Extinguishment of debts	348,378	-
Foreign exchange gain, net	43,610	-
Forfeiture deposit received	807	5,828
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	7,081
Interest income	1,845	5,444
Miscellaneous income	5,137	2,237
Rental income from investment properties	378	3,602
Reversal of impairment loss on associate	8,682	-
Reversal of impairment losses on trade receivables	359	2
Reversal of provision for financial guarantee (Note 22)	32,380	-
Waiver of debts	594,381	-
	<b>1,035,957</b>	<b>24,194</b>

## 24 Finance costs

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Interest expenses		
- Term loans	25,803	-
- Bank borrowings	-	42,074
- Medium term notes	-	56,880
	<b>25,803</b>	<b>98,954</b>
Amortisation of debt issuance cost	-	6,064
Interest capitalised in construction costs	-	(31,627)
	<b>25,803</b>	<b>73,391</b>

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017, the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 1.20%, which was the effective interest rate of the specific borrowings.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

25 Profit/(Loss) before taxation

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>The Group</b>	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Profit/(Loss) before taxation is arrived at after charging:		
<i>Selling and administrative expenses</i>		
Audit fees		
- auditor of the Company	268	239
- other auditors	146	227
Loss on disposal of other investments	-	1,170
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	270	270
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,455	447
Depreciation of investment properties	-	930
Operating lease expense	707	484
Employee benefits expense		
- salaries, wages and other benefits	13,957	15,354
- defined contribution plans	944	1,016
- share grant plan	592	-
<i>Other operating expenses</i>		
Bad debts written off	-	3,389
Contract termination expenses relating to prepayments for inventories	4,166	8,363
Dry docking expenses	534	2,719
Foreign exchange loss, net	-	33,375
Impairment loss on associate	-	5,237
Impairment losses on contract assets	-	198,660
Impairment losses on investment properties	-	15,233
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	15,287	346,767
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	-	71,732
Inventories written down	403	2,085,877
Inventories written off	-	639
Plant and equipment written off	363	482
Prepayments for inventories written off	-	105,899
Provision for financial guarantee	-	32,380
Restructuring expenses	8,025	8,708

The employee benefits expense include the remuneration of directors and other key management personnel as disclosed in Note 28 to the financial statements.

26 Taxation

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>The Group</b>	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Current taxation		
- Current year	314	100
- Under provision in respect of prior years	-	345
	<b>314</b>	<b>445</b>
Deferred taxation (Note 19)		
- Current year	-	(598)
- Over provision in respect of prior years	-	(660)
	<b>314</b>	<b>(813)</b>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 26 Taxation (cont'd)

The tax expense on the results of the financial year varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable rate of income tax on profits/(losses) as a result of the following:

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	1,018,216	(3,018,588)
Share of results of equity-accounted associate and joint ventures	10,650	51,546
	<b>1,028,866</b>	<b>(2,967,042)</b>
Tax at statutory rates applicable to different jurisdictions	85,200	(455,815)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	11,532	421,668
Income not subject to tax	(128,656)	(266)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	32,234	36,157
Deferred tax expenses relating to reversal of temporary difference	-	(117)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	(2,114)
Over provision of deferred tax in respect of prior years	-	(660)
Under provision of current tax in respect of prior years	-	345
Corporate income tax rebate	-	(11)
Others	4	-
	<b>314</b>	<b>(813)</b>

Non-taxable income mainly relates to extinguishment and waiver of debts for the financial year ended 31 December 2018. Non-deductible expenses mainly relate to impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and write-down on inventories for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

### Singapore

The corporate income tax rate applicable to the Company and Singapore-incorporated subsidiaries is 17% (2017: 17%) for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

### Malaysia

The corporate income tax rate applicable to the subsidiaries incorporated in Malaysia is 24% (2017: 24%) for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

The corporate income tax rate applicable to the subsidiaries incorporated in the Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia is 3% (2017: 3%) or maximum of RM 20,000 (2017: RM 20,000) per annum for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

### Unrecognised deferred tax assets

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
At 1 January	46,251	12,208
Deferred tax assets not recognised	32,234	36,157
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	(2,114)
At 31 December	<b>78,485</b>	<b>46,251</b>





# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

26 Taxation (cont'd)

The unrecognised deferred tax assets are attributable to the following temporary differences:

The Group	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Unused tax losses	70,247	38,013
Unabsorbed capital allowances	8,238	8,238
	<b>78,485</b>	<b>46,251</b>

As at 31 December 2018, the Group has unused tax losses of approximately RM292,696,000 (2017: RM158,388,000) and unabsorbed capital allowances of approximately RM34,326,000 (2017: RM34,326,000). The unused tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances are allowed to be carried forward and used to offset against future taxable profits of the subsidiaries in which the items arose, subject to agreement by the relevant tax authorities and compliance with the applicable tax regulations in the respective countries in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items due to the uncertainty whether future taxable profits will be available against which the Company and its subsidiaries can utilise the benefits. The unused tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances have no expiry date.

27 Earnings/(Loss) per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share was based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company of RM1,014,201,000 (2017: loss of RM3,020,051,000) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 3,404,365,000 (2017: 2,096,466,000), calculated as follows:

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	2018 '000	2017 '000
Issued ordinary shares at beginning of year (excluding treasury shares)	2,096,466	2,096,466
Effect of shares issued during the year	1,307,899	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	<b>3,404,365</b>	<b>2,096,466</b>

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings/(loss) per share, the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

As the Group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares, the diluted earnings/(loss) per share is equivalent to basic earnings/(loss) per share.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 28 Significant related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following are transactions with related parties made at terms agreed between the parties:

<b>The Group</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>RM'000</b>	2017 RM'000
Associate		
- deposit forfeited	-	3,072
Joint venture		
- interest income	<b>931</b>	1,643
Other related parties in which directors and key management have interest		
- purchases *	<b>177</b>	367
- rental expense	<b>565</b>	169

\* Mr Tiong Chiong Soon, a key executive of the Company and the son of Tan Sri Datuk Tiong, has a direct interest of more than 30% in Top Line Works (2008) Sdn. Bhd. ("TLW"). During the financial year, Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn. Bhd., a subsidiary of the Company, purchased shipbuilding materials from TLW. As at 31 December 2018, the outstanding amount due to TLW was RM nil (2017: RM64,000).

The directors are of the opinion that all the transactions above have been entered in the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are not materially different from those obtainable in transactions with third parties.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the financial year are as follows:

<b>The Group</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>RM'000</b>	2017 RM'000
Short-term employee benefits	<b>6,290</b>	7,549
Post-employment benefits	<b>93</b>	121
Share grant plan	<b>592</b>	-
	<b>6,975</b>	7,670

These include the following directors' remuneration:

<b>The Group</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>RM'000</b>	2017 RM'000
Directors of the Company	<b>4,389</b>	4,016
Directors of subsidiaries	<b>6</b>	37
	<b>4,395</b>	4,053



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

29 Commitments

**29.1 Capital commitments**

Capital expenditure contracted for at end of the reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	<b>2018</b>	2017
<b>The Group</b>	<b>RM'000</b>	RM'000
Vessel	<b>144,231</b>	210,531
Other property, plant and equipment	<b>3,604</b>	3,604
	<b>147,835</b>	214,135

**29.2 Operating lease commitments (non-cancellable)**

*Where Group is the lessee,*

At the end of the reporting period, the Group was committed to making the following rental payments in respect of operating leases of office premises with an original term of more than one year:

	<b>2018</b>	2017
<b>The Group</b>	<b>RM'000</b>	RM'000
Not later than one year	<b>729</b>	454
Later than one year but not later than five years	<b>272</b>	642
	<b>1,001</b>	1,096

The leases have an average tenure of between one and three years with options to renew.

*Where Group is the lessor,*

At the reporting date, the Group had the following rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases related to investment properties:

	<b>2018</b>	2017
<b>The Group</b>	<b>RM'000</b>	RM'000
Not later than one year	-	387

The leases have an average tenure of between one and two years with options to renew. The investment properties have been reclassified to non-current assets held for sale during the financial year ended 31 December 2017 (Note 15) and the disposal was completed on 9 February 2018.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 30 Operating segments

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services, and has two reportable segments as follows:

- (i) Shipbuilding; and
- (ii) Vessel chartering.

Except as indicated above, no operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. However, group financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Income taxes are managed by the management of respective entities within the Group.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same of those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. There is no asymmetrical allocation to reportable segments. Management evaluates performance on the basis of profit or loss from operation before tax expense.

Inter segment sales and transfers are carried out on arm's length basis.

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

Segment assets consist primarily of property, plant and equipment, inventories, receivables and operating cash, and exclude income tax recoverable and deferred tax assets. Segment liabilities comprise operating liabilities and exclude items such as income tax payable and deferred tax liabilities.

Segment additions to non-current assets is the total cost incurred during the financial year to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used for more than one financial year.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 30 Operating segments (cont'd)

The Group	Shipbuilding		Chartering		Others		Eliminations		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<b>Revenue</b>										
- External revenue	195,340	239,379	134,522	80199	-	-	-	-	329,862	319,578
- Inter segment	61,430	-	154,491	82,862	-	-	(215,921)	(82,862)	-	-
<b>Results</b>										
Operating loss	-	(2,504,534)	(52,803)	(278,357)	-	(110,760)	-	-	(52,803)	(2,893,651)
Interest income	5,164	996	1,423	708	29,235	3,740	(33,977)	-	1,845	5,444
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(11,331)	(2,021)	(6,027)	(16,281)	(760)	(912)	748	-	(17,370)	(19,214)
Depreciation of investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	(930)	-	-	-	(930)
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	(162)	-	(108)	(108)	-	-	-	-	(270)	(108)
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	-	(4,279)	-	(19,759)	-	(47,694)	-	-	-	(71,732)
Inventories written down	(403)	(2,085,877)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(403)	(2,085,877)
Prepayments for inventories written off	-	(105,899)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(105,899)
Impairment loss on associate reversed/(made)	-	-	-	-	8,682	(5,237)	-	-	8,682	(5,237)
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	(12,905)	(107,303)	(2,382)	(239,464)	-	-	-	-	(15,287)	(346,767)
Contract termination expenses relating to prepayments for inventories	(4,166)	(8,363)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,166)	(8,363)
Impairment losses on contract assets	-	(198,660)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(198,660)
Inventories written off	(36,074)	(60,440)	(3,434)	(7,868)	(20,859)	(5,083)	34,564	-	(25,803)	(73,391)
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	(1,016)	(4,936)	-	-	(1,016)	(4,936)
Share of results of joint ventures	-	-	-	-	(9,634)	(46,610)	-	-	(9,634)	(46,610)
Share of results of associate	-	-	-	-	368,646	(110,359)	-	-	1,018,216	(3,018,588)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	705,808	(2,622,989)	(56,238)	(285,240)	998,992	1,450,045	(3,111,739)	(4,421,933)	1,497,978	2,773,384
Additions to non-current assets	1,445	741	78	2,181	1,041	-	-	-	2,564	2,922
Investment in associate	-	-	-	-	22,888	23,840	-	-	22,888	23,840
Investment in joint ventures	-	-	-	-	3,456	4,041	(432)	-	3,024	4,041
Other investments	-	-	-	-	2,707	3,226	-	-	2,707	3,226
Segment assets	1,907,829	3,608,125	576,254	423,666	1,680,574	1,285,022	(3,144,744)	(4,203,650)	1,019,913	1,113,163
Segment liabilities	2,723,091	5,024,956	887,634	720,316	998,992	1,450,045	(3,111,739)	(4,421,933)	1,497,978	2,773,384



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 30 Operating segments (cont'd)

For management purposes, revenue and non-current assets are grouped into the country or region that exhibit similar economic environment. Revenue and non-current assets information based on the geographical location of customers and assets respectively is as follows:

<b>The Group</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>RM'000</b>	2017 RM'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Malaysia	<b>132,678</b>	67,502
China	-	70,035
Marshall Islands	<b>96,487</b>	6,385
Nigeria	-	59,757
Thailand	-	115,899
United Kingdom	<b>100,697</b>	-
	<b>329,862</b>	319,578

The Group trades with customers in the countries shown above. In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the countries in which customers are invoiced.

<b>The Group</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>RM'000</b>	2017 RM'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Malaysia	<b>644,939</b>	231,876
Singapore	<b>1,085</b>	71,841
	<b>646,024</b>	303,717

Non-current assets information presented above consists of the following items as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position.

<b>The Group</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>RM'000</b>	2017 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	<b>613,249</b>	268,703
Prepaid land lease payments	<b>6,863</b>	7,133
Associate	<b>22,888</b>	23,840
Joint ventures	<b>3,024</b>	4,041
	<b>646,024</b>	303,717

### Major customers

Revenues from two (2017: three) customers of the Group's shipbuilding segment represent RM195,340,000 (2017: RM238,508,000) of the Group's total revenue.



# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group and the Company have documented financial risk management policies. These policies set out the Group's and the Company's overall business strategies and their risk management philosophy. The Group and the Company are exposed to financial risks arising from their operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. The Group's and the Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Group's and the Company's financial performance.

The Group's and the Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group and the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's and the Company's activities. The Group and the Company, through their training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

There has been no change to the Group's and the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which they manage and measure the risks. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk (Note 31.3) and foreign currency risk (Note 31.4).

The Group and the Company do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes or to hedge against fluctuations, if any, in interest rates and foreign exchange.

### **31.1 Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Group or the Company to incur a financial loss. The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For trade receivables, the Group adopts the practice of dealing only with those customers of appropriate credit history, and obtaining sufficient security where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. For other financial assets, the Group and the Company adopt the policy of dealing only with high credit quality counterparties.

The Group's objective is to seek continual growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure.

The Group has established a credit policy under which the creditworthiness of each new customer is evaluated individually before the Group grants credit to the customer. Credit limit is established for each customer, which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the directors. Payments will be required to be made upfront by customers which do not meet the Group's credit requirements.

Amounts due from customers are closely monitored and reviewed on a regular basis to identify any non-payment or delay in payment, and to understand the reasons, so that appropriate actions can be taken promptly. Through on-going credit monitoring and existing collection procedures in place, credit risk is mitigated substantially.

The Group's trade receivables comprise 3 debtors (2017: 3 debtors) that represented 73% (2017: 57%) of trade receivables.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

### 31.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

The Group has four types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Trade receivables;
- Contract assets;
- Debt investments carried at FVOCI; and
- Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits

While cash and bank balances and fixed deposits are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss is insignificant.

#### Trade receivables and contract assets

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the trade receivables and contract assets. The Group has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it operates to be the most relevant factors and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

On that basis, below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets using provision matrix:

	Contract assets	Trade receivables					Total
		Current	Past due 0 to 30 days	Past due 31 to 60 days	Past due 61 to 90 days	Past due more than 90 days	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<b>2018</b>							
Gross carrying amount	-	16,701	13,028	20,840	1,586	8,891	61,046
Expected credit loss rate	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	82.7%	
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	7,356	7,356
<b>2017</b>							
Gross carrying amount	236,444	6,478	9,017	1,014	289	29,520	46,318
Expected credit loss rate	84%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31.8%	
Loss allowance	198,660	-	-	-	-	9,378	9,378

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, among others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group.





# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

**31.1 Credit risk (cont'd)**

Exposure to credit risk

As the Group and the Company do 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.

The Group's and the Company's major classes of financial assets are bank deposits and trade receivables. Cash is held with established financial institutions. Further details of credit risks on trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 11.

**31.2 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

<b>The Group</b>	Carrying Amount RM'000	Contractual cash flows RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	Between 1 and 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000
<b>2018</b>					
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Borrowings (Note 20)	1,009,516	1,207,888	41,763	749,790	416,335
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	488,460	488,460	306,206	182,254	-
	<b>1,497,976</b>	<b>1,696,348</b>	<b>347,969</b>	<b>932,044</b>	<b>416,335</b>
<b>2017</b>					
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Borrowings (Note 20)	1,639,247	1,727,572	1,727,572	-	-
Trade and other payables, excluding goods and services tax payables (Note 21)	1,096,219	1,098,801	1,096,219	2,582	-
Provision for financial guarantees (Note 22)	32,380	32,380	32,380	-	-
	<b>2,735,466</b>	<b>2,858,753</b>	<b>2,856,171</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>-</b>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

### 31.2 Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The Company	Carrying Amount RM'000	Contractual cash flows RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	Between 1 and 5 years RM'000	Over 5 years RM'000
<b>2018</b>					
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Borrowings (Note 20)	670,223	797,565	26,809	494,624	276,132
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	33,488	33,488	33,488	-	-
	<b>703,711</b>	<b>831,053</b>	<b>60,297</b>	<b>494,624</b>	<b>276,132</b>
<b>2017</b>					
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Borrowings (Note 20)	1,114,322	1,151,999	1,151,999	-	-
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	2,336	2,336	2,336	-	-
Provision for financial guarantees (Note 22)	484,400	484,400	484,400	-	-
	<b>1,601,058</b>	<b>1,638,735</b>	<b>1,638,735</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

As disclosed in Note 2(e) to the financial statements, the directors are satisfied that the Group and the Company will have sufficient working capital and financial resources to meet their obligations as and when they fall due for the next twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The Group and the Company ensure that there are adequate funds to meet all their obligations in a timely and cost-effective manner. The Group and the Company maintain sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents and have available adequate amount of committed credit facilities from financial institutions to meet their working capital requirements.

### 31.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's and the Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from bank balances, bank overdrafts, certain project invoice financing, revolving credit and certain term loans at floating rates. Fixed deposits, medium term notes, other project invoice financing and other term loans bear interest at fixed rates. All other financial assets and liabilities are interest-free.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

**31.3 Interest rate risk (cont'd)**

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<b>Fixed rate instruments</b>				
Financial assets				
- fixed deposits	40,872	28,677	-	22,939
Financial liabilities				
- medium term notes	-	(1,068,307)	-	(1,114,322)
- project invoice financing	-	(4,536)	-	-
- term loans	(908,646)	(30,911)	(670,223)	-
	<b>(908,646)</b>	<b>(1,103,754)</b>	<b>(670,223)</b>	<b>(1,114,322)</b>
	<b>(867,774)</b>	<b>(1,075,077)</b>	<b>(670,223)</b>	<b>(1,091,383)</b>
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>				
Financial assets				
- bank balances	68,739	195,667	318	288
Financial liabilities				
- bank overdrafts	-	(18,217)	-	-
- project invoice financing	-	(18,220)	-	-
- revolving credit	-	(482,342)	-	-
- term loans	(100,870)	(16,714)	-	-
	<b>(100,870)</b>	<b>(535,493)</b>	-	-
	<b>(32,131)</b>	<b>(339,826)</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>288</b>

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group and the Company do not account for any fixed rate assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

At the end of the reporting period, if interest rates had been 100 (2017: 100) basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Group's and the Company's results net of tax and equity would have been RM321,000 (2017: RM3,398,000) lower/higher and RM3,000 (2017: RM3,000) higher/lower, respectively, arising as a result of higher/lower interest expense from floating rate bank overdrafts, project invoice financing, revolving credit and term loans, offset by higher/lower interest income from floating rate bank balances.

The magnitude represents management's assessment of the likely movement in interest rates under normal economic conditions. This analysis has not taken into account the associated tax effects and assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

The Group's and the Company's policy is to obtain the most favourable interest rates available without increasing its interest rate exposure.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

### 31.4 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arises when transactions are denominated in foreign currencies.

The Group and the Company have transactional currency exposures arising from transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of group entities, primarily Malaysia ringgit and Singapore dollar. The foreign currencies in which these transactions are denominated are principally Singapore dollar (SGD), United States dollar (USD) and Euro (EUR). Arising from the transactions of the group entities denominated in SGD, USD and EUR, the Group's and the Company's receivable and payable balances at the end of the reporting period have similar exposures.

The Group also holds cash and bank balances denominated in foreign currencies for working capital purposes.

Consequently, the Group and the Company are exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

#### Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the SGD, USD and EUR exchange rates (against Malaysia ringgit), with all other variables held constant, of the Group's and the Company's results net of tax and equity.

		The Group		The Company	
		2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
SGD	- strengthened 5% (2017: 5%)	<b>(28,943)</b>	(60,105)	<b>(34,210)</b>	(54,606)
	- weakened 5% (2017: 5%)	<b>28,943</b>	60,105	<b>34,210</b>	54,606
USD	- strengthened 5% (2017: 5%)	<b>(30,720)</b>	(53,316)	<b>(439)</b>	-
	- weakened 5% (2017: 5%)	<b>30,720</b>	53,316	<b>439</b>	-
EUR	- strengthened 5% (2017: 5%)	<b>(6)</b>	(448)	-	-
	- weakened 5% (2017: 5%)	<b>6</b>	448	-	-

## 32 Capital management

The Group's and the Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- (a) To safeguard the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as going concern;
- (b) To support the Group's and the Company's stability and growth;
- (c) To provide capital for the purpose of strengthening the Group's and the Company's risk management capability; and
- (d) To provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The Group and the Company actively and regularly review and manage its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements of the Group and the Company, and capital efficiency, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities. The Group and the Company currently do not adopt any formal dividend policy.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

32 Capital management (cont'd)

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

The Group and the Company are not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

No gearing ratio has been presented as the Group and the Company are in net capital deficit at the end of the reporting period.

33 Financial instruments

**Accounting classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities**

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each category are as follows:

The Group	Amortised cost RM'000	Debt instruments at FVOCI RM'000	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost RM'000	Total RM'000
<b>2018</b>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Other investments (Note 9)	-	2,707	-	2,707
Trade and other receivables (Note 11)	103,823	-	-	103,823
Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits (Note 14)	109,680	-	-	109,680
	<b>213,503</b>	<b>2,707</b>	-	<b>216,210</b>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Borrowings (Note 20)	-	-	(1,009,516)	(1,009,516)
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	-	-	(488,460)	(488,460)
	-	-	<b>(1,497,976)</b>	<b>(1,497,976)</b>
<b>2017</b>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Other investments (Note 9)	-	3,226	-	3,226
Trade and other receivables (Note 11)	83,402	-	-	83,402
Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits (Note 14)	224,417	-	-	224,417
	<b>307,819</b>	<b>3,226</b>	-	<b>311,045</b>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Borrowings (Note 20)	-	-	(1,639,247)	(1,639,247)
Trade and other payables, excluding goods and services tax payables (Note 21)	-	-	(1,096,219)	(1,096,219)
	-	-	<b>(2,735,466)</b>	<b>(2,735,466)</b>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

33 Financial instruments (cont'd)

## Accounting classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities (cont'd)

The Company	Amortised cost RM'000	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost RM'000	Total RM'000
<b>2018</b>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits (Note 14)	318	-	318
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Borrowings (Note 20)	-	(670,223)	(670,223)
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	-	(33,488)	(33,488)
	-	(703,711)	(703,711)
<b>2017</b>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits (Note 14)	23,227	-	23,227
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Borrowings (Note 20)	-	(1,114,322)	(1,114,322)
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	-	(2,336)	(2,336)
	-	(1,116,658)	(1,116,658)

### Fair values

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year is assumed to approximate their fair values.

However, the Group and the Company do not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at the end of the reporting period would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

The face value less any estimated credit adjustments for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year, comprising trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and fixed deposits, borrowings (which are short-term or repayable on demand), and trade and other payables, are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Group for similar financial instruments.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

33 Financial instruments (cont'd)

**Fair value hierarchy**

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

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as is prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The Group	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
<b>2018</b>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Other investments (Note 9)	-	<b>2,707</b>	-	<b>2,707</b>
<b>2017</b>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Other investments (Note 9)	-	3,226	-	3,226

There had been no transfers between level of fair value measurements during the financial years ended 31 December 2017 and 2018.

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair values are disclosed \*

The Group	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
<b>2018</b>				
Borrowings	-	-	<b>876,851</b>	<b>876,851</b>
<b>The Company</b>				
<b>2018</b>				
Borrowings	-	-	<b>578,561</b>	<b>578,561</b>

\* Exclude financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts measured on the amortised cost basis approximate their fair values due to their short-term or repayable on demand nature and where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The carrying amounts of interest-bearing loans that reprice within six months of the end of the reporting period approximate their fair values. The fair values of all other interest-bearing loans are calculated based on discounted expected future principal and interest cash flows.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018

## 34 Events after the reporting period

Pursuant to the terms of the Schemes of Arrangement, an aggregate of 126,358,100 Term Loan Shares were issued and allotted by the Company on 18 January 2019 for Review Year 1 in relation to the Interest Periods from 1 January 2018 to 30 June 2018 and from 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018. Following the allotment and issuance of the Term Loan Shares, the number of issued shares in the Company was increased from 7,017,940,767 to 7,144,298,867 shares (excluding 6,678,597 shares held in treasury).

On 17 January 2019, the Company's indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, SK Global Ltd., incorporated a 51% owned joint venture company, Pelayaran New Era (L) Berhad ("PNE"), in the Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia. The remaining 49% of the paid-up capital of PNE is held by Marcopolo Shipping (Hong Kong) Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Marco Polo Marine Ltd. PNE has an issued and paid-up capital of US\$1,000. The principal activity of PNE is chartering of vessel.

On 4 March 2019, the Company granted 70,179,408 shares to eligible employees of the Group under the NCMI Plan. 35,089,704 shares (representing 50%) shall vest on the date of the announcement of the audited financial statements for financial year ended 31 December 2018, and 35,089,704 shares (representing 50%) shall vest on the first anniversary of the announcement.