2022 ANNUAL REPORT

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CORPORATE **PROFILE**

At Nam Cheong, we believe in meeting our clients' need through three basic principles:

QUALITY. RELIABILITY. DELIVERY.

The company emphasises on its strong procurement philosophies and takes pride in building top notch OSVs, thereby aspiring to revolutionise Nam Cheong into a global household brand and steers the future of shipbuilding.

Our extensive track record and comprehensive knowledge about the offshore support vessel market enable us to strategically envisage and identify the most appropriate vessels to construct for our prospective customers. Coupled with our cutting edge engineering expertise, our ultimate mission is to make certain that the customers receive quality and suitable vessels on schedule. This allows them to execute their projects in a timely manner and enhance their efficiency.

Nam Cheong Limited ("NCL") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are an offshore marine group headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The Group's history can be traced back to the 1960s with the incorporation of its principal operating subsidiary, Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn. Bhd. ("NCD"), in Malaysia as a private limited company (under the Malaysia Companies Act 1965) on 5 December 1968, which was then engaged primarily in the construction of barges and fishing vessels in Malaysia.

In 2007, the Group expanded its shipbuilding operations, with part of their scope being the engagement, supervision and monitoring of the PRC Contractors where the Group's shipbuilding operations are outsourced to the PRC Contractors. In May 2011, NCL was listed on the Mainboard of the SGX-ST through a reverse takeover of Eagle Brand Holdings Limited. On 25 April 2011, Eagle Brand Holdings Limited changed its name to Nam Cheong Limited.

VISION

OUR VISION IS TO CREATE CONSISTENT VALUE GROWTH THROUGH INNOVATIVE SUPPLY CHAIN SOLUTIONS AND UNIQUE PARTNERSHIPS.

TO REALISE THIS VISION, WE PRACTISE A CLIENT VALUE ADDING BUSINESS MODEL THAT GIVES STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES TO THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY.

MISSION

TIMELY DELIVERY OF RELIABLE VESSELS AND CHARTERING SERVICES TO OUR CUSTOMERS, THUS SAVING THEM INVALUABLE TIME AND ENHANCING THEIR OPERATIONS.

CORPORATE PROFILE & **BUSINESS OVERVIEW**

The Group's core business is the provision of Offshore Support Vessels ("OSVs") used in the offshore oil and gas exploration and production ("E&P") and oilfield services industries, including Safety Standby Vessels ("SSVs"), Anchor Handling Tug Supply ("AHTS") vessels, Platform Supply Vessels ("PSVs") accommodation work barges and maintenance work vessels, through its vessel chartering and shipbuilding division.

The Group's customers consist primarily of national and international oil majors, oil field service providers and ship owners as well as marine services operators operating in the offshore oil and gas industry in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Vietnam, the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), Netherlands, India, Tunisia, the Middle East, the United States and West Africa and Latin America.

At present, the OSVs provided by the Group include:

ANCHOR HANDLING TUG SUPPLY (AHTS)

AHTS vessels are designed to provide anchor handling for offshore drilling rigs, tow offshore drilling rigs, barges and other types of OSVs, and also transport supplies and equipment to and from offshore drilling rigs, production platforms and other types of offshore support vessels and installations. The Group's AHTS vessels range from 5,000 bhp to 12,000 bhp, which can produce between 60 and 150 tonnes of bollard pull. The vessels are generally between 60 metres to 78 metres long and are equipped with fire-fighting and fuel-efficient capabilities.

ACCOMMODATION WORK BARGES (AWB)

AWB are vessels specifically designed to house and accommodate crew. Depending on the size and specifications, the capacity of accommodation barges may vary from 150 to 500 people.

MAINTENANCE WORK VESSEL (MWV)

MWV are vessels designed as a platform for the loading and unloading of cargo or as a temporary workspace for the handling of equipment and materials. Measuring up to 78 metres in length, the Group's accommodation workboats are installed with DP2 and have a carrying capacity of up to 200 people. The workboats are currently built for operation in Asia but can be upgraded in size to operate in Europe if required by customers.

PLATFORM SUPPLY VESSEL (PSV)

PSV are designed for the transportation of supplies and equipment to and from offshore oil and gas support production platforms, offshore drilling rigs and other types of offshore vessels and installations. The Group's PSVs measure up to 90 metres in length and have a speed of up to 15 knots. Typically, they can carry loads of up to 5,000 DWT and are equipped with fire-fighting and fuel-efficient capabilities as well as DPS.

SHIP CHARTERING

The Group started vessel chartering operations since 2007. These operations are carried out through our subsidiaries, SKOSV Sdn Bhd and SKOM Sdn Bhd. The Group currently has a fleet of more than 25 vessels, comprising AHTS, PSV, MWV, AWB, Safety Standby Vessel and Landing Craft. From bareboat charter, we moved to time chartering which succeed by a team of professionals who commits to strive the highest standard of quality, health, safety, security & environment.

We hold a valid Petronas license and are being seen as one of the largest OSV providers in Malaysia to the national oil company and international oil majors.

SHIPBUILDING

The Group's shipbuilding was conducted solely in its 12.6-hectare Miri shipyard located in Kuala Baram, Sarawak, Malaysia, and East Malaysia prior to 2006. However, due to an increase in the demand for its vessels, the Group started outsourcing the construction of vessels to yards in the PRC.

The Group builds vessels 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 favorable. The Group initiates the design and engineering of vessels contracts after it has assessed the market demand for vessels and the availability of major equipment for vessels with identified specifications.

The Group's strategic focus is on building OSVs such as AHTS vessels, accommodation workboats, accommodation barges, and since 2011, Platform Supply Vessels ("PSVs") which comply with the technical specifications required to operate in the North Sea, including the requirements of the Norwegian Maritime Directorate and Det Norske Veritas ("DNV"), as well as alternative PSVs designed specifically for Asian waters.

The Group secures its sale contracts through negotiations and is awarded contracts mainly based on its track record, capacity, pricing, technical product specifications and technical financial capabilities. The Group has developed strong relationships with its customers over the years and has gained a reputation for building reliable, high quality vessels.

The Group typically builds vessels based on standard proven designs, which are widely accepted, and specifications that are able to meet the requirements of its customers.

CORPORATE **INFORMATION**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK
(Executive Chairman)

TIONG CHIONG HIIUNG
(Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director)

LEONG SENG KEAT
(Chief Executive Officer)

AJAIB HARI DASS
(Lead Independent Director)

YEE KIT HONG
(Independent Director)

KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN
(Independent Director)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

YEE KIT HONG (Chairman)
AJAIB HARI DASS
KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

AJAIB HARI DASS (Chairman)
YEE KIT HONG
TIONG CHIONG HIIUNG

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

AJAIB HARI DASS (Chairman)
YEE KIT HONG
KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN

COMPANY SECRETARY

KONG WEI FUNG
CHEOK HUI YEE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

CONYERS CORPORATE SERVICES (BERMUDA) LIMITED

REGISTERED OFFICE

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http://www.namcheong.com.my

BERMUDA REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER OFFICE

MUFG FUND SERVICES (BERMUDA) LIMITED
4th Floor North
Cedar House
41 Cedar Avenue
Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda

SINGAPORE SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

IN.CORP CORPORATE SERVICES PTE. LTD.
30 Cecil Street
#19-08 Prudential Tower
Singapore 049712
Tel: (65) 6812 1611
Fax: (65) 6812 1601

AUDITOR

FOO KON TAN LLP
(a principal member of HLB International)
Chartered Accountants
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One Raffles Place Tower 2
Singapore 048616
Tel: (65) 6336 3355
Fax: (65) 6337 2197

AUDIT PARTNER-IN-CHARGE

MR ONG SOO ANN
(Appointed from the financial year ended 31 December 2021)

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	2021	% changes
Group Statement of Profit or Loss (RM'000)			
Revenue	**365,721**	286,159	28%
Gross Profit	**100,693**	63,706	58%
Net Profit After Tax	**67,940**	83,989	(19%)
Group Statement of Financial Position (RM'000)			
Total Assets	**694,583**	606,273	15%
Total Liabilities	**1,325,559**	1,282,110	3%
Shareholders' Deficit	**(630,976)**	(675,837)	(7%)
Borrowings	**995,896**	965,078	3%
Financial Ratios			
Earnings Per Share			
Basic (sen)	**0.83**	1.12	
Diluted (sen)	**0.82**	1.10	
Net Liability Value Per Share (sen)	**(7.9)**	(8.6)	

CHAIRMAN'S **STATEMENT**

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Nam Cheong Limited ("**Nam Cheong**", together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**"), I am pleased to present to you our Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 ("**FY2022**").

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

While the post-COVID recovery was in progress in 2022, a confluence of the weakening global economic environment, heightened geopolitical tensions, and ongoing supply chain disruptions have created considerable challenges to the offshore and marine sector.

Oil prices swung wildly in 2022, climbing on tight supplies driven by the Russia-Ukraine war in the first half and then sliding on poor economic growth and fanned worries of a potential recession in the second half. The unwinding of China's COVID-zero policy in early December has also failed to significantly boost the oil market sentiment. Throughout 2022, the Intercontinental Exchange ("**ICE**") benchmark Brent crude price gained only about 9% and ended at US$85.91 per barrel[1].

[1] Bloomberg: Brent Crude Price

Nevertheless, the Group continued to be on the path of progressive recovery and delivered a resilient set of results for FY2022.

RESILIENT PERFORMANCE AMIDST MACROECONOMIC HEADWINDS

We closed FY2022 with revenue from the vessel chartering division of RM365.7 million, up 28% year-on-year ("**yoy**"), primarily driven by higher vessel utilisation during the reporting period. The shipbuilding division did not record any revenue in the last two years as there was no scheduled vessel delivery.

In line with the growth in vessel chartering income, FY2022 gross profit jumped to RM100.7 million, a 58% yoy increase over FY2021. Gross profit margin improved significantly and stood at 27.5% for FY2022 compared to 22.3% for FY2021.

Other income decreased by 38% yoy to RM80.1 million in FY2022, mainly attributable to the decrease in gain on waiver of debts by trade and financial creditors amounting to RM107.1 million. The decrease was partially offset by the gain on disposal of 8 units of vessels for RM44.4 million in FY2022.

Consequently, the Group achieved a net profit of RM67.9 million for FY2022, fell by 19% yoy from RM84.0 million for FY2021.

2022 has been the second consecutive year that the Group delivered positive results since recovering from a net loss position in 2020, which showcases the Group's successful transformation from shipbuilding to vessel chartering, which provides stable and recurring revenue streams. In addition, it also showcases the Group's responsiveness and agility in repositioning itself and capturing any available growth opportunity amid difficult times.

MAKING PROGRESS IN RESTRUCTURING FOR THE YEAR

In addition to the sound financial performance, the Group has achieved meaningful progress toward debt restructuring in 2022.

On 25 May 2022, the Group entered an in-principle agreement with all its financial institution ("**FI**") creditors for the proposed restructuring scheme (the "**Restructuring**") following many rounds of negotiations. Since then, definitive agreements have been prepared with legal advisors and circulated with the FI creditors for their comments and approval. The Group is working closely with all to ensure that the process can be completed in an expedient manner.

The Group is working towards the restructuring of its other liabilities as well and made an application to the High Court of Malaya (the "**Court**") on 15 February 2023 to summon a formal meeting with the corresponding scheme creditors for approvals or modifications of a proposed scheme of arrangement (the "**New NCL Scheme**"). The application was approved by the Court on 21 March 2023 and the Group is required to convene the formal meeting within 6 months from the date of approval.

Besides that, the Group has also convened an informal meeting on 7 March 2023 with the creditors under the term loan facility to update the debt restructuring options and the proposed terms of the New NCL Scheme.

We are heartened that Nam Cheong has made such significant steps forward in the restructuring process. We will continue to refine and progress in the process to smoothly conclude the financial restructuring and pave the way for a long-term growth trajectory.

LOOKING AHEAD

World oil supply rose 830 thousand barrels per day ("**kb/d**") in February 2023 to 101.5 million barrels per day ("**mb/d**"), driven by the oil production rebound in the US and Canada post-winter storms. In addition, global oil demand growth is projected to increase sharply across 2023 from 710 kb/d in 1Q2023 to 2.6 mb/d in 4Q2023, fuelled by the rebounding global air traffic and the resuming industrial activities in China.[2] While the oil market has witnessed a positive start in 2023, uncertainties arising from geopolitical risks and macroeconomic headwinds remain in the offshore and marine sector.

As such, we continue to be cautious about the short-term economic and offshore vessel market outlook. Notwithstanding that, we continue to take a long-term view and strive to work closely with various stakeholders to navigate through the difficult times and get back on track for the long-term journey.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

Lastly, I would like to thank my fellow Board members, who have demonstrated their capability and commitment to help the Group recover and emerge better. We would like to extend our appreciation to our bankers and creditors for your continued support and patience during the restructuring process. To our employees, business partners and suppliers, we sincerely appreciate your help and understanding over the years.

We are confident that make significant headway to finalising the restructuring process and are well placed to benefit from the improving fundamentals in the oil market. Hence, we look forward to your continued support which will be a great motivation for us.

Yours faithfully

TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK
Executive Chairman

12 April 2023

[2] International Energy Agency: Oil Market Report – March 2023

FINANCIAL & OPERATIONS **REVIEW**

REVENUE AND PROFITABILITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 ("FY2022"), the Group's revenue from vessel chartering division increased by 28% from RM286.2 million in the previous financial year ended 31 December 2021 ("FY2021") to RM365.7 million in FY2022 due to higher vessel utilisation in FY2022.

The shipbuilding segment did not register any revenue for both FY2022 and FY2021 as there was no scheduled delivery of vessel sale during the year.

In line with the increase in chartering revenue and higher gross profit margin, gross profit increased by 58% to RM100.7 million in FY2022.

Other income was lower at RM63.5 million in FY2022 as compared to RM128.6 million recorded in FY2021 mainly due to the decrease in gain on waiver of debts by trade and financial creditors, by RM107.1 million to RM16.2 million in FY2022. The effect was partially offset by the gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment amounting to RM44.4 million in FY2022 as a result of 8 units of vessels being disposed of during the year.

Selling and administrative expenses increased by RM5.4 million or 16% to RM38.3 million in tandem with the increase in revenue.

Other operating expenses of RM20.7 million in FY2022 was lower than RM32.8 million recorded in FY2021 mainly due to the absence of accretion of non-current trade payables of RM19.1 million in FY2022.

Finance costs decreased to RM26.0 million in FY2022 as compared to RM33.8 million recorded in FY2021, mainly due to the decrease in finance cost related to vessel financing during the year.

Consequently, the Group's net profit after tax decreased from RM84.0 million in FY2021 to RM67.9 million in FY2022.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Chartering segment has been the sole revenue generator for the Group's revenue, contributing RM365.7 million and RM286.2 million to the Group's revenue in FY2022 and FY2021 respectively.

SHARE OF RESULTS FROM JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE

Share of results of equity accounted associates and joint ventures improved to profit of RM4.5 million and profit of RM1.4 million in FY2022 as compared to profit of RM0.7 million and loss of RM1.0 million in FY2021 respectively mainly due to higher vessel utilisation.

CASH FLOWS

Net cash from operating activities of RM61.0 million in FY2022 was mainly due to collection from customers during the year.

Net cash used in investing activities of RM15.6 million in FY2022 was mainly due to the payment made for acquisition of property, plant and equipment of RM93.5 million, which was partially offset by proceeds received from disposal of property, plant and equipment amounting to RM77.8 million during the year.

Net cash used in financing activities of RM14.0 million in FY2022 was mainly due to repayment of bank borrowings and lease liabilities.

TOTAL ASSETS

Total assets of the Group increased by 14.6% or RM88.3 million from RM606.3 million as at 31 December 2021 ("FY2021") to RM694.6 million as at 31 December 2022 ("FY2022") mainly due to:

(i) Property, plant and equipment increased by RM36.5 million or 9.3% from RM390.3 million to RM426.8 million as at FY2022 mainly due to acquisition of 3 unit of vessels and transfer of a vessel from inventories amounting to RM119.2 million, which was offset with the disposal of 8 units of vessels amounting to RM59.4 million;

(ii) Trade and other receivables increased by RM23.5 million or 15.0% from RM157.5 million as at FY2021 to RM181.0 million as at FY2022 mainly due to the disposal of a vessel on a deferred payment basis during the year; and

(iii) Cash and bank balances increased by RM33.9 million from RM25.5 million to RM59.4 million mainly due to the proceeds received from chartering of vessels during the year.

The increase in total assets was partially offset by the decrease in inventories of RM10.4 million or 43.2% from RM24.0 million to RM13.6 million mainly due to the transfer of a vessel from inventories to property, plant and equipment during the year.

TOTAL LIABILITIES

Total liabilities of the Group increased by 3.4% or RM43.4 million from RM1.28 billion as at FY2021 to RM1.33 billion as at FY2022 mainly due to the increase in borrowings and provision for financial guarantee by RM30.8 million and RM4.1 million in FY2022 respectively as a result of fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK

Executive Chairman
Date of Appointment: 28 April 2011

In 1998, Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk had through a series of equity injections increased his shareholding interest in Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn Bhd ("NCD"). In the subsequent year, Tan Sri Datuk Tiong has obtained majority shareholding control and has since assumed an active role in the management of the Group.

Tan Sri Datuk Tiong has more than 20 years of solid experience in the shipbuilding industry. He oversees the Group's strategic direction and shipbuilding operations in the Company's shipyard located at Miri and the People's Republic of China contractors' shipyards. With his extensive experience and involvement in the shipbuilding industry, he has built a wide network of Malaysian and foreign business contacts over the years. He has played a significant role in steering the Group from being primarily involved in the construction of barges and fishing vessels in Malaysia to building of offshore support vessels ("OSVs"), transforming the Group into one of the leading providers of OSVs in Malaysia.

Tan Sri Datuk Tiong is also the founder of CCK Consolidated Holdings Berhad ("CCK"), a company listed on the Main Market of Bursa Securities Malaysia Bhd. Under his stewardship, CCK and its subsidiaries ("CCK Group") has progressed from a small family-run business to one of Sarawak's largest integrated poultry producers in Malaysia. Tan Sri Datuk Tiong also sits on various school boards and boards of other private limited companies.

Tan Sri Datuk Tiong was awarded the Pingat Bintang Sarawak by the head of the Sarawak state in 1987 and Johan Setia Mahkota by Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong in 2000 for his noteworthy contributions to the community.

In 1999, Tan Sri Datuk Tiong was appointed as a Member of MAPEN II (Majlis Perundingan Ekonomi Negara Kedua). Tan Sri Datuk Tiong is also the Honorary Life President of the World Federation of Foochow Association, Permanent Honorary Chairman and Inaugurator of The World Zhang Clan Association, Honorary Life President of the Federation of Foochow Association of Malaysia and Honorary President of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Sarawak.

Tan Sri Datuk Tiong was conferred the Panglima Jasa Negara (P.J.N.) which carries the title "Datuk" by Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the occasion of His Excellency's 75th Birthday 2 June 2001.

Tan Sri Datuk Tiong was subsequently conferred the Panglima Setia Mahkota (P.S.M.) which carries the title "Tan Sri" by Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong XIV, Almu'tasimu Billahi Muhibbuddin Tuanku Alhaj Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah Ibni Almarhum Sultan Badlishah on the occasion of His Excellency's 88th Birthday on 4 June 2016.

MR TIONG CHIONG HIIUNG

Executive Vice Chairman
Finance Director
Member of Nominating Committee
Date of Appointment: 1 July 2014

Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung joined the Group in 1993.

Mr Tiong holds a degree in Bachelor of Economics from Monash University, Australia in 1989. In 1997, he became the Managing Director of CCK Group of Companies ("CCK Group") where he oversees the overall management and operations of the CCK Group. He has played a pivotal role in transforming the CCK Group's operations into one of the pioneer poultry producer in Malaysia today.

Mr Tiong oversees the Group's general corporate and financial affairs. He involves in crafting the human resource policies and had initiated the implementation of the employee salary structure for the Group. He had also initiated the development of the corporate management system where policies, procedures and detailed processes of different functions are documented and monitored for the betterment of the Group.

In 2014, Mr Tiong was appointed as the Executive Vice Chairman of the Group where he serves to strengthen the Group's financial health in light of the increasing demands of an evolving and dynamic business. He also assists the Executive Chairman in reviewing various Board matters and in supporting the implementation of growth and business strategy.

Mr Tiong was appointed as the Financial Director of the Group in 2017. He provides guidance to the Finance team in financial strategies and control towards a healthier financial performance for the Group. His vast experience in corporate strategies planning and financial management provides an assurance to the Group's commitment in business continuity and growth.

Mr Tiong is a licensed company secretary by the Companies Commission of Malaysia. He also sits on the boards of various private limited companies.

MR LEONG SENG KEAT

Chief Executive Officer
Date of Appointment: 21 May 2013

Mr Leong Seng Keat joined the Group in 2005.

Mr Leong graduated from the Chrisholm Institute of Technology, Australia in 1990 with a Bachelor of Engineering degree, majoring in Electrical and Computing. Before joining the Group, Mr Leong has accumulated more than 15 years of experiences in the management of information technology. He is very well versed with the different phases of development and changes in the life of a corporation.

Mr Leong joined Group as an Executive Director in the early days and brought with him his vast experience in sales and management. He has successfully marketed and pioneered the sale of the Group's vessels to the international market.

In 2013, Mr Leong was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer for the Group. He spearheads the management team in working towards the visions of the Group. Under his leadership, the Group progresses steadily in its expansion of global market sales and innovation in price performance vessels with fuel efficient features. Mr Leong predominantly guides the Group towards maintaining a steady performance in the dynamic industry. He also oversees and manages the Group's overall corporate and strategic directions, works closely with the management team intrinsically for significant expansion of market share and operations, delegating and directing agendas and communicating with the Board. In 2016, Mr Leong has established a ship management arm for Group, SKOM Sdn Bhd, creating yet another significant milestone for the Company. Under his assiduous supervision, the Company and its subsidiaries has grown to be a proven vessels operator with over 30 vessels in active operation.

Mr Leong is a frequent and well sought-after speaker and panellist at various domestic and international offshore and marine conferences due to his invaluable sales and management experience and in-depth knowledge about offshore and marine industry.

Mr Leong has been a member of American Bureau of Shipping (ABS) Southeast Asia Regional Committee since 2008.

MR AJAIB HARI DASS

Lead Independent Director
Chairman of Nominating Committee
Chairman of Remuneration Committee
Member of Audit Committee
Date of Appointment: 28 April 2011

Mr Ajaib Hari Dass joined the Board of Directors in 2011.

Mr Hari Dass graduated from the University of London in 1974 with a Bachelor of Law (Honours) degree and was called to the English Bar at the Middle Temple in 1975. Mr Hari Dass was admitted as an Advocate & Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Singapore in 1976. Mr Hari Dass has set up Haridass Ho & Partners in 1985. As the founding partner and consultant for the firm, Mr Hari Dass is internationally accredited by Chambers & Partners as a "Senior Statesman" in the niche practice of shipping law in Singapore.

Mr Hari Dass has more than 46 years of legal experience and specializes in shipping and admiralty matters, both litigious and non-litigious in nature as well as matters relating to ship sale and purchase and financing aspects of such transaction. On the admiralty/shipping front, he handles marine insurance claims, collision claims, salvage and cargo claims, oil pollution and bunker supply disputes, charterparty disputes, bills of lading, towage and shipbuilding/construction disputes. He also has an active practice in international sale of goods, commercial and banking litigation. He has handled several major arbitration cases in Singapore in the capacity as arbitrator and as well as counsel.

Mr Hari Dass is an independent director of the listed companies, Sembcorp Industries Ltd and Mertis Energy Limited. He is also a director of Singapore LNG Corporation Pte Ltd. He is a Senior Accredited Specialist (Maritime & Shipping) with Singapore Academy of Law, a panel member of Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC), Singapore Chamber of Maritime Arbitration (SCMA), a principal mediator of the Singapore Mediation Centre as well as a member of the MPA National Maritime Safety at Sea Council. He is also a Commissioner for Oaths, a Notary Public and had served as a Justice of the Peace.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR YEE KIT HONG

Independent Director
Chairman of Audit Committee
Member of Nominating Committee
Member of Remuneration Committee
Date of Appointment: 28 April 2011

Mr Yee Kit Hong joined the Board of Directors in 2011.

Mr Yee had graduated from the University of Singapore with a Bachelor of Accountancy. As a qualified professional accountant, he has over 30 years of extensive experience in the field of audit, management consultancy, accountancy and taxation. Mr Yee is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountant, England and Wales, the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and a full member of the Institute of Directors. Prior to establishing the practice, he was a Tax Manager with Ernst & Young. He is presently a partner of the practice in Kit Yee & Co., Chartered Accountants Singapore and JH Tan & Associates, Chartered Accountants Singapore.

In 2003, Mr Yee was conferred the award of Public Service Medal (PBM) by the Singapore government as recognition for his noteworthy public services.

Mr Yee also sits on the board of another listed companies in Singapore.

MR KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN

Independent Director
Member of the Audit Committee
Member of the Remuneration Committee
Date of Appointment: 1 October 2014

Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin joined the Board of Directors in 2014.

Mr Kan graduated from the University of Hull in the United Kingdom with B.Sc. Economics (Hons). He then articled with Grant Thornton in London and was admitted as Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales in 1983. He is also a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore and the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

Mr Kan was with PricewaterhouseCoopers, Singapore for more than 30 years. At that time, he covered insolvency services, management consulting and in the last 12 years, he built a new business unit focussing on corporate finance related activities. Following significant growth in the first 4 years, the partnership decided to form a separate licensed business entity, PricewaterhouseCoopers Corporate Finance Pte Ltd and in 2002 obtained a Capital Market Services licence from the Monetary Authority of Singapore and Mr Kan had remained as its Managing Director until he retired from the partnership in June 2014.

Mr Kan has over 35 years of extensive advisory experience working in the Asian region and the United Kingdom. His clients include the public sector, multinational corporation, government linked companies as well as many emerging local companies.

Mr Kan was appointed a member of Competition and Consumer Commission of Singapore in August 2016 for two consecutive 3-year term, of which he had retired from the same on 31 December 2022. In June 2018, Mr Kan joined the board of the Mainboard listed PropNex Limited.

MR TIONG CHIONG SOON (JOSEPH)

Executive Director (Operations)

Mr Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph) joined the Group as the Group General Manager in 2009.

Mr Joseph Tiong supervises the Group's shipbuilding operation, vessels' repair works, procurement and sourcing of equipment required for the shipbuilding and chartering operation. Since the set-up the ship management arm of the Group, SKOM Sdn Bhd, he has been instrumental in supervising the Group's chartering business strategies and affairs.

Mr Joseph Tiong graduated from the University of Oklahoma, USA in 1994, of which he holds a Bachelor of Business. He started his career with CCK Consolidated Holdings Berhad, where he is principally responsible for all the purchasing function and retail division of the CCK Group of Companies ("CCK Group"). In 1997, he was appointed the Executive Director of CCK Group. He has an excellent rapport with suppliers thus ensuring timely delivery of products of the highest quality for the CCK Group.

Mr Joseph Tiong also sits on the boards of various private limited companies.

MR LEONG JUIN ZER JONATHAN

Executive Director (Commercial)

Mr Leong Juin Zer Jonathan joined the Group in 2013. He graduated from the University of Bristol, United Kingdom in 2013 with a degree in Law.

Mr Jonathan Leong joined the Group as a Management Trainee. He first joined the Corporate Affairs division in 2013, where he assisted in the drafting and negotiation of shipbuilding contracts for newbuild projects of the Group. He subsequently served and rotated in a few different departments of the Group before being permanently placed into the Group's Business Development team. He was also involved in the Group's corporate communications and investor relations.

In 2015 Mr Jonathan Leong was permanently placed into the Group's Business Development team, where he was tasked with not only contributing to the major business transactions of the Group at the time, but also to develop an alternative stream of revenue for the Group within the oil and gas segment, as well as studying several new potential asset classes for the Group's built-to-stock business strategy.

In 2018 Mr Jonathan Leong was promoted to Manager of the Chartering team, and was principally responsible in securing the cashflow needed by the Group through successful expansion of the chartering business. In 2020, Mr Jonathan Leong was appointed as the Executive Director of the Commercial division, where he leads the Commercial team to further expand the business unit through the provision of offshore support vessels chartering and other related services.

KEY EXECUTIVES

MR GREGORY FLINT
General Manager (Marine Operations)

Mr Gregory Flint joined the Group in February 2016 as the Head of Marine Operations. Having over 40 years of experience in the marine industry with the last 18 years in the oil and gas industry, Mr Flint was tasked to establish SKOM Sdn Bhd ("SKOM") as the ship management arm of the Group. Today, SKOM has steadily grown to be a proven vessels operator with over 30 active vessels under his current management. Originally from an engineering background, Mr Flint also holds qualifications as a Ships Master and a Marine Warranty Surveyor. He brings to the Group extensive knowledge of vessel management and operations.

Mr Flint commenced his seagoing career as a Marine Engineer in Australia before obtaining deck qualifications. After coming ashore, he took on managerial roles in general cargo operations, marine construction and ship repair companies before venturing into the oil and gas industry. He was initially the Country Manager in Papua New Guinea for Tidewater Marine, and then subsequently acted in a similar capacity for Tidewater Marine in Malaysia and Thailand. Mr Flint next joined GAC, a Swedish logistics company and stayed for 8 years, firstly as General Manager based in Turkmenistan, where he managed the operation of up to 20 vessels, a shipping agency and initiated Turkmenistan's first dedicated supply base. He also took the lead in developing the GAC marine operations in Kazakhstan. He then served as GAC Regional Marine Manager for Africa, Mediterranean, Central Asia and Russia, where he was based in Cairo, Egypt, primarily overseeing the commercial operations of up 30 vessels in the various locations. Mr Flint then joined Topaz Marine as their Marine Operations Manager based in Nigeria, where he supervised all West African vessel operations, from Angola to Ivory Coast, before joining the Group.

MR CHONG CHUNG FEN
Chief Financial Officer

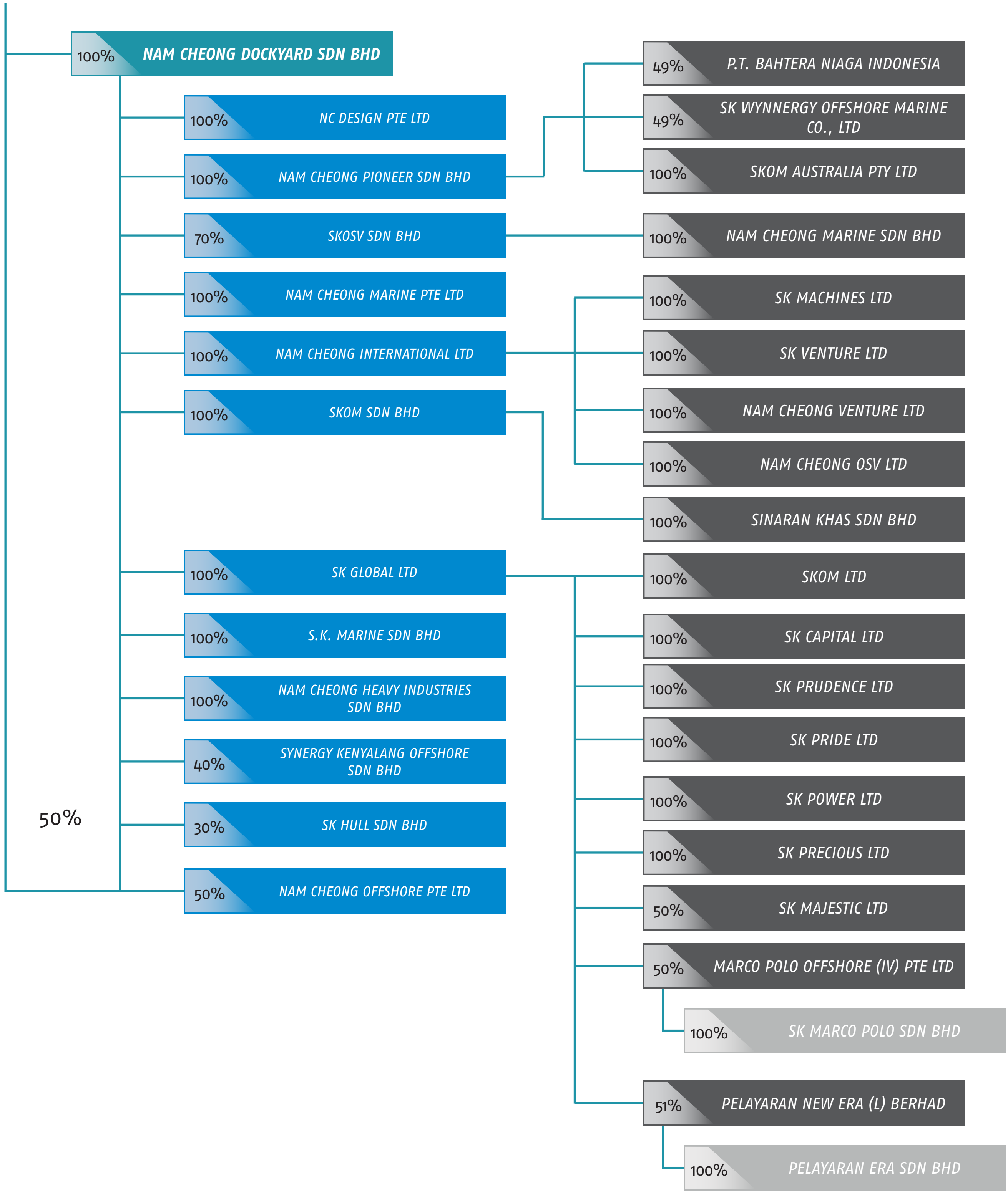
Mr Chong Chung Fen joined the Group in 2008 as an Accountant. Appointed as the Group's Chief Financial Officer in March 2020, Mr Chong oversees the corporate finance, financial planning and risk management, treasury, statutory reporting, taxation and investor relations of the Group. Over the years, he contributed significantly in the major corporate exercises undertaken by the Group, which includes successful listing the Company on the Singapore Exchange, private placement, establishment and issuance medium term notes, acquisitions, joint ventures and financial restructuring.

Mr Chong was the Financial Controller of the Group where he leads the finance and accounts team before his most recent role as the Group's Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining the Group, he was the Personal Assistant to Director at The Navigators Asia and Audit Manager at Ernst & Young Kuala Lumpur.

Mr Chong holds a bachelor's degree in Commerce (Corporate Finance) from the University of Adelaide. He is also a member of CPA Australia and Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

NAM CHEONG LIMITED



CORPORATE **MILESTONES**

1968
Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn Bhd established

1987
Delivered first SSV

1989
Delivered first AHTS vessel

2001
Relocation to larger premises at Miri Yard

2005
Doubling of production capacity of our Miri yard

2006
Tripling of production capacity. Commenced outsourcing of shipbuilding to Chinese Yard

2007
- Commenced Chartering business
- Management headquarters shifted to Kuala Lumpur
- Received ISO9001 : 2000 (since been revised to ISO9001 : 2008) certificate
- Delivered first Malaysia made DP2 OSV

2008
Expand market to India, Dubai, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Netherlands

2009
- Expand into China & Vietnam markets
- Received the Industry Excellence Award (Transportation Sector)

2010
Expand market to Tunisia, Indonesia and USA

2011
Successfully listed on the Singapore Exchange on May 27

2012
- Delivered first PSV
- Expanded into West African market

2013
- Expanded into Latin America market
- Raised US$38m on SGX
- Received the Most Transparent Company Award

2014
- Launched our first propriety design DE series vessels, NCA8DE (64.8m 80T BP)
- Received Bronze for the Best Managed Board Award
- Received the Most Transparent Company Award – Runner-up

2016
Received Silver for Best IR Award

2017
Fleet size expanded to 20 vessels; chartering revenue growth by 65%

2018
Fleet size expanded to 28 vessels; chartering revenue growth by 68%

2019
- Chartering revenue growth by 112%
- Awarded the 'Fastest Growing Offshore Support Vessel Company' by UK based International Finance Magazine

2020
Chartering revenue up 5%

2022
Chartering revenue up 28%

SHAREHOLDERS' **INFORMATION**

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS	NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	%	NO. OF SHARES	%
1 – 99	1,907	16.37	81,616	0.00
100 – 1,000	4,192	35.97	1,252,389	0.02
1,001 – 10,000	1,566	13.44	9,187,922	0.11
10,001 – 1,000,000	3,651	31.33	454,752,683	5.63
1,000,001 AND ABOVE	337	2.89	7,606,263,149	94.24
TOTAL	**11,653**	**100.00**	**8,071,537,759**	**100.00**

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

NO.	NAME	NO. OF SHARES	%
1	DBS NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	1,231,035,679	15.25
2	S.K. TIONG ENTERPRISE SDN. BHD.	1,148,685,680	14.23
3	RHB BANK NOMINEES PTE LTD	954,771,817	11.83
4	HUNG YUNG ENTERPRISE SDN BHD	639,909,690	7.93
5	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	470,856,029	5.83
6	TIONG SU KOUK	403,968,263	5.00
7	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	391,756,076	4.85
8	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE.) LIMITED	210,102,620	2.60
9	UOB KAY HIAN PRIVATE LIMITED	193,984,460	2.40
10	CGS-CIMB SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	187,711,783	2.33
11	KGI SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD	130,374,684	1.62
12	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	126,796,261	1.57
13	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	90,936,527	1.13
14	LAU LIONG KII	88,185,884	1.09
15	MAYBANK NOMINEES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	74,945,414	0.93
16	HSBC (SINGAPORE) NOMINEES PTE LTD	74,362,223	0.92
17	BANK OF CHINA NOMINEES PTE LTD	69,834,355	0.87
18	UOBM NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD	57,654,847	0.71
19	MAYBANK SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	43,232,169	0.54
20	TIONG ENG MING	36,462,680	0.45
	TOTAL	**6,625,567,141**	**82.08**

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

List of Substantial Shareholders as at 17 March 2023

Number of equity securities	:	7,957,181,299 (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings)
Class of equity securities	:	Ordinary share of HK$0.001 each
Voting rights	:	One vote per share
Number of treasury shares	:	6,678,597
Number of subsidiary holdings	:	114,356,460

Name of Substantial Shareholders	Direct Interest		Deemed Interest	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk(1)	436,168,263	5.48	1,819,486,230	22.87
S.K. Tiong Enterprise Sdn. Bhd.(2)	1,148,685,680	14.44	1,106,968,813	13.91
Hung Yung Enterprise Sdn. Bhd.(3)	639,909,690	8.04	1,615,744,803	20.31
Puan Sri Datin Wong Bak Hee(4)	30,840,860	0.39	2,224,813,633	27.96
RHB Bank Berhad(5)	–	–	954,771,817	12.00
Employees Provident Fund Board(6)	–	–	954,771,817	12.00

Notes:

(1) Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk is deemed to have an interest in the shares held by Hung Yung Enterprise Sdn. Bhd., S.K. Tiong Enterprise Sdn. Bhd., his wife, Puan Sri Datin Wong Bak Hee and 50,000 shares held by Philip Securities Pte. Ltd. (as nominee), by virtue of Sections 4 and 133 of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289).

(2) S.K. Tiong Enterprise Sdn. Bhd. is deemed to have an interest in the shares held by Hung Yung Enterprise Sdn. Bhd., Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, Puan Sri Datin Wong Bak Hee and Philip Securities Pte. Ltd. (as nominee) by virtue of Section 4 of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289).

(3) Hung Yung Enterprise Sdn. Bhd. is deemed to have an interest in the shares held by S.K. Tiong Enterprise Sdn. Bhd., Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, Puan Sri Datin Wong Bak Hee and Philip Securities Pte. Ltd. (as nominee) by virtue of Section 4 of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289).

(4) Puan Sri Datin Wong Bak Hee is deemed to have an interest in the shares held by S.K. Tiong Enterprise Sdn. Bhd., Hung Yung Enterprise Sdn. Bhd. and her husband, Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk and 50,000 shares held by Phillip Securities Pte. Ltd. (as nominee), by virtue of Section 4 of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289).

(5) RHB Bank Berhad is deemed to have an interest in the shares held by RHB Bank Nominees Pte. Ltd. (as nominee).

(6) Employees Provident Fund Board (***EPF***) is deemed to have an interest in the shares held by RHB Bank Berhad.

Percentage of Shareholding in Public Hands

Based on the information available to the Company as at 17 March 2023, approximately 70.1% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company is held by the public hand, therefore, Rule 723 of the Listing Manual issued by the SGX-ST is complied with.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

Nam Cheong Limited ("Company") is committed to upholding the highest standards of corporate governance business integrity and professionalism in all activities undertaken by the Company. Its Board of Directors ("Board"), its Management and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") has established self-regulating and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that effective corporate governance is implemented at all times when executing its responsibilities to protect and enhance long-term shareholder value and financial performance of the Group.

The Group observes and adheres to the general principles and guidelines set out in the Code of Corporate Governance 2018 ("Code"). Where there have been deviations from the Code, the Company has sought to provide appropriate explanation for each deviation in this report.

The following illustrates the Group's corporate governance processes and structures that are in place during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 ("FY 2022"), with specific reference to the principles and guidelines of the Code, which forms part of the Continuing Obligations of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited's ("SGX-ST") Listing Manual.

BOARD MATTERS

THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF ITS AFFAIRS

***Principle 1:** The company is headed by an effective Board which is collectively responsible and works with Management for long-term success of the company.*

The Board comprises of fiduciaries who act objectively at all times in the best interests of the Company and shareholders and hold the Management accountable for long-term performances and financial stability of the Group. The Board supervises the Management by providing overall strategy, guidance and direction to the Group. To instil tenets of good corporate governance, the Board, together with the Company have established a code of conduct and ethics which sets appropriate tone-from-the-top and desired organisational culture, and ensures proper accountability and responsibility within the Company. Directors facing conflicts of interest recuse themselves from discussions and decisions involving issues of conflict.

The Board decides on matters that require its approval and clearly communicates this to Management in writing. Matters requiring Board approval are disclosed in this annual report. The principal functions of the Board are as follows:

(a) To decide on matters in relation to the Group's operations which are of a significant nature, including decisions on strategic directions and guidelines and the approval of periodic plans and major investments and divestments;

(b) To oversee the business and affairs of the Company, and together with the Management, establish the strategies and financial objectives to be implemented by Management, and monitor the performance of Management;

(c) To oversee processes for evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls and risk management systems;

(d) To set and review the Company's values and standards (including ethical standards) periodically; and

(e) To consider sustainability issues such as environmental and social factors as part of its strategic formulation.

In addition to its statutory duties, the Board reserves the following key matters for its decision:

(a) Major funding proposals, investments, acquisitions and divestments including the Group's commitment in terms of capital and other resources;

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

(b) The annual budgets and financial plans of the Group;

(c) Annual and quarterly financial reports;

(d) Internal controls and risk management strategies and execution; and

(e) Appointment of directors and key management staff, including review of their performance and remuneration packages.

Directors understand the Company's business as well as their directorship duties, including their roles as executive, non-executive and independent directors.

Where a new director is appointed to the Board, a formal letter setting out his/her duties, obligations and responsibilities is issued to the newly-appointed Director. The Board ensures that all incoming directors will receive extensive, comprehensive and tailored induction upon joining the Board. These include, but are not limited to, a briefing of his/her duties, obligations and responsibilities and how to effectively and objectively discharge these duties in good faith, as well as a comprehensive orientation program to ensure familiarity with the Group's businesses, financial related matters and governance practices. For FY 2022, there is no new Director appointed for the Board.

Directors are provided with opportunities to develop and maintain their skills and knowledge. They are encouraged to attend relevant courses/training conducted by Singapore Institute of Directors, Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, as may be relevant to the objectives and effective discharge of their responsibilities, particularly on relevant new laws, regulations and changing commercial risks, at the expense of the Group. During the financial year, each Board of the Directors have attended the sustainability training course organised by Singapore Institute of Directors.

The schedule of all the Board and Board Committee meetings as well as the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") for the next calendar year is planned well in advance. The Board meets every quarterly and on special warranted meetings by particular circumstances. To enhance effective participation and communication, Directors who are unable to attend the meeting in person, will participate via tele-conference, electronic or other communication facilities which permits all parties to communicate with each other simultaneously.

The Board has set up and is primarily supported by four Board Committees, which are the Audit Committee ("AC"), the Remuneration Committee ("RC"), the Nominating Committee ("NC") and the Risk Management Committee ("RMC") to assist in the execution of its responsibilities and to strengthen the Board's effectiveness. To undertake the respective responsibilities more efficiently, each committee has its own defined terms of reference setting out their compositions, authorities and duties, including reporting back to the Board. The names of each committee members and respective activities are elaborated under principle 4 for the NC, principle 6 for the RC, principle 9 for the RMC and principle 10 for the AC respectively.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

Directors' participation in the board committee meetings is consistent. The number of meetings held by the Board and Board Committees and the attendance for during the FY 2022 are as follows:

	Board Meeting	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nominating Committee
No. of meetings held	4	4	1	1
	No. of meetings attended			
Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mr Leong Seng Keat	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung	4	N.A.	N.A.	1
Mr Ajaib Hari Dass	4	4	1	1
Mr Yee Kit Hong	4	4	1	1
Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin	4	4	1	N.A.

Directors with multiple board representations ensure that sufficient time and attention are given to the Company's affairs.

In the Board meetings or special warranted meetings by particular circumstances, whereby Directors are updated on the Group businesses, operational activities and possible changes of business risks, the Company's policy is to ensure the Board is equipped with complete, adequate and timely information prior to meetings and on periodic basis to enable Directors to make informed decisions as part of their duties and responsibilities. The Company shall at the Directors' requests or at any time, provides with further additional explanation, briefing or informal discussion on any aspect of the Group's operations or business issues. Where the Board's approval is required, matters are to be communicated transparently to the Management in writing.

The Company recognises the essentiality of keeping the Board abreast of the ongoing affairs of the Group to enable the them to make informed decisions and discharge their duties and responsibilities. All scheduled Board, Board Committee and Company's strategic meetings' papers are sent to Directors not less than a week in advance of the meeting for Directors to be adequately prepared for the meeting. Such meetings' papers consist of information including, without limitation explanatory background facts, purposes and vision, financial projections and impacts, risk analysis, sustainability and recommendations. Senior Management and key personnel from the Company attend Board, Board Committee and strategic meetings to address any additional query from Directors. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, meetings conducted in FY 2022 were carried out virtually. The Company has abolished the provision of hard copy of all meeting papers to Directors, and instead, align with the Group's sustainability effort, minutes and contents of meeting are provided in soft copy manner ahead of the meetings.

Directors also at all times have independent and unrestricted access to the Company Secretary, Management and when required, external advisers at the Company's expenses.

The Company Secretaries works closely with the Management in setting the agenda for Board meetings. They or, when unavailable, an authorized designate, attends all Board meetings and ensures that board procedures are followed and that applicable rules and regulations are complied with. Under the direction of the Chairman, the Company Secretary's responsibilities include ensuring good information flow within the Board and its Board Committees, and between Management and non-executive Directors. Where required, the Company Secretaries also organise orientation and training for new Directors, as well as provides updates and advises Directors on all governance matters. The Company's Constitution provides that the appointment and removal of the Company Secretaries is subject to the approval of the Board.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE

Principle 2: *The Board has an appropriate level of independence and diversity of thought and background in its composition to enable it to make decisions in the best interests of the company.*

The Board comprises six members of whom three are Independent Directors:

Executive Directors
Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk (Executive Chairman)
Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung (Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director)
Mr Leong Seng Keat (Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"))

Independent Directors
Mr Ajaib Hari Dass (Lead)
Mr Yee Kit Hong
Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin

The Board comprises Directors who are all of high calibre members with wealth of experiences in the Company's business segment. They bring a wide range of invaluable experiences, skills, knowledge, extensive business network and expertise in specialised fields, including but without limitation to admiralty matters, shipbuilding and vessel chartering, strategic planning, audit management, taxation, mergers and acquisitions, corporate finance and restructuring, accounting, financing, marketing and business development and legal. The size, composition, range of experience and the varied expertise of current Board members allow discussions on policy, strategy and performance to be critical, informed and effective.

The Board ensures that there is effective representation to its shareholders and issues of strategy, performance and resources are fully disclosed and examined to take into account the long-term interests of the shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers and the industries in which the Group conducts its business.

The Directors complete an annual declaration of independence, whereby they are required to assess their independence taking into account the above requirements, which is then put to the NC for review. The Directors are mindful, however, that the relationships identified in the annual confirmation of independence are only indicators of possible situations where independent judgment may be impaired, but are not in themselves conclusive, and they are also required to disclose any relationship with the Company, its related corporations or its officers which may interfere with, the exercise of their independent business judgment in the best interests of the Company, or would otherwise deem them to be not independent. No individual or group of individuals dominates the Board's decision-making. The roles of the Executive Chairman, the Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and the CEO are assumed by different persons.

The Board has a healthy proportion of independent and non-executive directors, where such independent and non-executive directors comprising half the Board. The Independent Directors contribute to the Board processes by constructively challenging, developing, monitoring and reviewing the Management's performance against pre-determined goals, strategies and objectives. Their views and opinions provide alternative perspectives to the Group's business and operations. The Independent Directors exercise independent judgment and discretion on the Group's business activities and transactions, particularly in situations involving conflicts of interest and other complexities. To facilitate a more effective check on the Management, the Independent Directors also meet on a need-be basis without the presence of the Management. Where required, the chairman of such meetings provides feedback to the Board and/or Management as appropriate.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

The NC reviews annually whether a Director or potential candidate for the Board is considered an independent director bearing in mind the Code's definition of an "independent director" and guidance as to the relationships, the existence of which would deem a Director not to be independent (Principle 2). Under the Code, an independent director is one who is independent in conduct, character and judgment, and has no relationship with the Company, its related corporations, its substantial shareholders or its officers, that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of the director's independent business judgement in the best interests of the Company. Under the SGX-ST Listing Manual a director will not be deemed independent if he is employed by the Company or its related corporations for the current or any of the past three financial years, or if he has an immediate family member who is employed or has been employed by the Company or its related corporations for the past three financial years, and whose remuneration is determined by the RC.

The Company, adhering to the Code's definition, determines annually on the Independent Directors' independence. The NC has assessed the independence of each Independent Director and considers that Mr Ajaib Hari Dass, Mr Yee Kit Hong and Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin are, and continue to be, independent. Each member of the NC has abstained from deliberations in respect of the assessment on his own independence.

With effect from January 1, 2022, a director will not be independent if he has served for an aggregate of more than 9 years and his continued appointment as an independent director has to be sought and approved in separate resolutions by (a) all shareholders and (b) shareholders, excluding the directors and chief executive officer of the issuer, and associates of such directors and chief executive officer (the "Two-Tier Voting"). Such resolutions approved by a Two-Tier Voting may remain in force for three years from the conclusion of the annual general meeting following the passing of the resolutions or the retirement or resignation of the director, whichever the earlier. The Company confirms that the Mr Ajaib Hari Dass and Mr Yee Kit Hong, both being Directors serving the Board above 9 years, have been re-elected to continue to serve as Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Company in pursuant to the Two-Tier Voting in the Company's AGM held on 30 April 2021.

On 11 January 2023, Singapore Exchange Regulation ("SGX RegCo") had announced that it will limit to nine years the tenure of independent directors serving on the board of issuers listed on Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. The new requirements impose a hard tenure limit for Independent Directors of nine years, beyond which such directors will no longer be considered independent. However, such directors may continue to be considered independent until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the issuer. To provide issuers sufficient time for board appointments, SGX RegCo has established transitional arrangements and will implement the nine-year limit at the issuer's AGMs for the financial year ending on or after 31 December 2023. During the transitional period, long-serving independent directors whose tenure exceeds the nine-year limit may continue to be considered independent until the conclusion of the next AGM of the issuer for the financial year ending on or after 31 December 2023.

Following the announcement made by SGX RegCo on 11 January 2023, the Board would also look into searching for suitable candidates in view of the changes to the above new requirements.

The Board considers continuity and stability of the Board important, especially in these volatile oil market period which impacts the Company's business direction, and that it is not in the interests of the Company to require directors who have served more than nine years or longer to be ineligible for re-election (as independent directors). Both long tenured independent directors have many years of business, financial, legal and industry experience and are able to serve the present needs of the Company with their vast experience and knowledge as well as comprehensive understanding of the Group's business and the markets, notwithstanding their long tenure. The Board nevertheless will on a continual basis, review, the need for progressive refreshing of its Board, taking into account the need to maintain or enhance its balance and diversity in line with the Code. Reconstituting the Board early to comply with the Code would avoid undue disruption and help to maintain institutional knowledge and continuity in the Board.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

The Board noted that under Principles 2.2 and 2.3 of the Code, independent directors and non-executive directors are to make up a majority of the Board respectively, where the Chairman is not independent. The Board and the NC have ascertained that for the period under review, three out of its six Directors are independent and non-executive.

Notwithstanding Principles 2.2 and 2.3 of the Code, the NC takes the view that a Board's size should not be determined solely and arbitrarily on the basis that majority of the Board must consists independent and non-executive directors. The continued services of current size of the Board are crucial and critical as its valuable experience and expertise contribute to the Group's decision-making process. The Directors have contributed significantly in terms of experience, expertise, professionalism, integrity, objectivity and independent judgment in engaging and challenging Management to the best interest of the Group as it performs its duties in good faith, which by means are more prudent measures than ascertaining majority independence of the Board size. Moreover, given that the dynamic business nature of the Company which constantly render uncertain situations and new external challenges, preserving the Board would avoid undue disruption and help to maintain institutional knowledge and continuity in the Board. It is therefore more important to harness the relevant expertise of these Directors to tide through this period as opposed to reconstituting the Board to comply with the Code.

In concurrence with the NC, the Board is of the view that the current size of the Board is appropriate for the nature of the Group's business and the scope of its operations and there is a strong independence element in the Board.

The Board and NC will nonetheless continue to exercise due and careful review, taking into consideration other factors, in assessing the independence of the Board. These factors include, inter alia, whether the directors have any interest, business, relationship and/or any other material contractual relationships with the Group which could reasonably be perceived to compromise their independence and interfere with the exercise of their independent business judgment with a view to the best interest of the Group.

The Company puts in place a Board Diversity Policy in recognition of the need and benefits of embracing diversity at the Board level to enhance stewardship and decision-making capabilities in line with the Company's operating environment. A well-balanced Board with Directors from diverse backgrounds can provide fresh perspectives to solve business issues, foster growth, create value and enhance corporate governance. A diverse Board reduces the risks of group-thinking whereby conformity and biases may lead to tunnel vision and sub-optimal decisions for the Company. The Board is committed to greater diversity and adopting it as a strategic imperative. All Board appointments will continue to be made based on merit, in the context of the skills, experience, independence and knowledge which the Board as a whole requires to be effective. The NC will review the Company's progress towards meeting the targets set for promoting and achieving adequate diversity on the Board and keep the Board updated. The Board Diversity Policy is available at the Company's website at the URL http://www.namcheong.com.my/pdf/general/NamCheong_Board_Diversity_Policy.pdf.

Key information regarding the Directors, including directorship and chairmanship both present and those held over the preceding five years in other listed companies, and other principal commitments, are set out in the Board of Directors' section and on pages 14 to 16 which provide further information on them.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Principle 3: *There is a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and Management, and no one individual has unfettered powers of decision-making.*

The roles of the Executive Chairman and CEO of the Company are undertaken separately by different persons. Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, the Executive Chairman, Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, the Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and Mr Leong Seng Keat, the CEO, are the pillars in propelling the growth of the Group. They provide strong leadership and strategic vision for the Company by undertaking the formulation and execution of overall business strategies and policies and charter the corporate direction of the Group.

The role of the Executive Chairman includes:

(a) leading the Board to ensure its effectiveness on all aspects of its role;

(b) setting the agenda and ensuring that adequate time is available for discussion of all agenda items, in particular strategic issues;

(c) promoting a culture of transparency at the Board;

(d) ensuring that the Directors receive complete, adequate and timely information;

(e) ensuring effective communication with shareholders;

(f) encouraging constructive relations within the Board and between the Board and the Management;

(g) facilitating the effective contribution of Non-Executive Directors in particular; and

(h) promoting high standards of corporate governance.

The Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director is responsible predominantly in corporate strategies planning and financial management, as an assurance to the Group's commitment in business continuity and growth.

The CEO is responsible primarily in the overall management and operation of the Group in accordance with Group's pre-determined goals, strategies and objectives.

All strategic and major decisions which are made by the Executive Chairman, Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and CEO are reviewed and approved by the Board. The roles of the Chairman and the CEO are kept separate to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and greater capacity of the Board for independent decision-making.

The Company discloses the following:

* Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, Executive Chairman, is the father of both Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and Mr Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph), Executive Director of Operations; the father-in-law of Mr Leong Seng Keat, CEO; and the grandfather of Mr Leong Juin Zer Jonathan, Executive Director of Commercial.

* Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director, is the son of Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, Executive Chairman; the brother of Mr Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph), Executive Director of Operations; the brother-in-law of Mr Leong Seng Keat, CEO; and the uncle of Mr Leong Juin Zer Jonathan, Executive Director of Commercial.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

* Mr Leong Seng Keat, CEO, is the son-in-law of Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, Executive Chairman; the brother-in-law of both Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and Mr Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph), Executive Director of Operations; and the father of Mr Leong Juin Zer Jonathan, Executive Director of Commercial.

* Mr Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph), Executive Director of Operations, is the son of Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, Executive Chairman; the brother of Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director; the brother-in-law of Mr Leong Seng Keat, CEO; and the uncle of Mr Leong Juin Zer Jonathan, Executive Director of Commercial.

* Mr Leong Juin Zer Jonathan, Executive Director of Commercial, is the grandson of Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, Executive Chairman; the nephew of both Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and Mr Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph), Executive Director of Operations; and the son of Mr Leong Seng Keat, CEO.

Notwithstanding the family relationship, each of Executive Chairman, Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and the CEO has clearly defined roles and responsibilities in the Company and no one individual has unfettered powers of decision-making.

Mr Ajaib Hari Dass, the Lead Independent Director of the Company is responsible for co-ordinating and leading the Independent Directors, providing non-executive perspectives and contributing well balanced viewpoints, to enable the Board to exercise independent decision making and to further ensure that an appropriate balance of power and authority in the spirit of good corporate governance are executed.

Mr Ajaib Hari Dass is also available to the shareholders should they require alternative advices apart from contacts with the Chairman or Management.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Principle 4: *The Board has a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of directors, taking into account the need for progressive renewal of the Board.*

The NC is regulated by a set of written terms of reference endorsed by the Board. The NC comprises three members, a majority of whom are independent, including the Chairman of the NC who is not associated in any way with the substantial shareholders of the Company. The Lead Independent Director, Mr Ajaib Hari Dass is the Chairman of the NC.

The members of the NC as at the date of this Report are:

Mr Ajaib Hari Dass (Chairman)
Mr Yee Kit Hong
Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung

The functions of the NC include the following:

(a) To identify candidates for nomination and make recommendations to the Board on all board appointments;

(b) To re-nominate directors, having regard to the director's contribution and performance (e.g. attendance, preparedness, participation and candour) including, if applicable, as an independent director.

(c) To determine annually whether a director is independent;

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(d) To review the balance and diversity of skills, experience, gender, knowledge and competencies of the Board, and its size and composition;

(e) To develop and recommend to the Board a process for evaluation of the performance of the Board, Board Committees and directors;

(f) To assess the effectiveness of the Board, the Board Committees and the contribution by each individual director to the effectiveness of the Board;

(g) To review and recommend to the Board the succession plans for directors, in particular, the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer;

(h) To review and recommend the training and professional development programmes for the Board; and

(i) To review the succession plans and the development programmes for key executive/editorial positions.

Where there is a requirement for selection, nomination or re-nomination of directors to the Board, the NC will shortlists candidates with the appropriate profile for such nomination or re-nomination and recommends them to the Board for approval. It looks out for suitable candidates to ensure continuity of Board talent. Some of the selection criteria used are integrity, independent-mindedness, diversity, ability to commit time and effort to the Board, track record of good decision-making, experience in high-performing companies and financial literacy. The Committee may seek advice from external search consultants where necessary.

The NC regards succession planning as an important part of corporate governance and has an internal process of succession planning for the Chairman, Directors, the CEO and senior Management, to ensure the progressive and orderly renewal of the Board and key executives. The Company strive to have a concrete succession plan over the next 5 years.

The NC has adopted internal guidelines addressing competing time commitments that arise when Directors serve on multiple boards and have other principal commitments. As a guide, a director should not have more than six listed company board representations and other principal commitments.

The NC monitors and assesses annually whether Directors who have multiple board representations and other principal commitments, are able to give sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Company and diligently discharge his duties as a Director of the Company. The NC takes into account the results of the assessment of the effectiveness of the individual Director, his actual conduct on the Board and Board Committees, and his attendance record at meetings, in making this determination.

The NC is satisfied that in FY 2022, despite their other listed company board representations and other principal commitments, each of the Directors was able to give sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Company, and was able to adequately and diligently carry out his duties as a Director of the Company.

All Directors are required to submit themselves for re-nomination and re-election at regular intervals, and at least once every three years. Article 116 of the Company's Bye-Laws requires one-third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third, to retire by rotation at every annual general meeting (“AGM”). These Directors may offer themselves for re-election, if eligible. The NC has reviewed and recommended the re-election of Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk and Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin who are retiring under the Company's Bye-Law 86(1) at the forthcoming AGM. The Board has accepted the recommendation and the retiring Directors will be offering themselves for re-election. The additional information of the re-election Directors, Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk and Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin are set out on pages 141 to 147 of this Annual Report.

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BOARD PERFORMANCE

Principle 5: *The Board undertakes a formal annual assessment of its effectiveness as a whole, and that of each of its board committees and individual directors.*

The NC reviews the performance of the Board on an annual basis, based on performance criteria as agreed by the Board, and decides how this may be evaluated. The Board has a process for assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole.

The Board evaluation process involves having Directors complete a questionnaire seeking their views on various aspects of the performance of the Board and Board Committees, such as Board composition, information, process and accountability. The Company Secretaries compile Directors' responses to the questionnaire into a consolidated report. The report is discussed at the NC meeting and also shared with the Board. The NC assessed the performance of the Board as a whole, based on performance criteria (determined by the NC and approved by the Board), such as the Board's composition and size, the Board's access to information, Board processes, Board accountability, standard of conduct and performance of the Board's principal functions and fiduciary duties, and guidance to and communication with Management and stakeholders. The performance criteria do not change from year to year, unless the NC is of the view that it is necessary to change the performance criteria, for example, in order to align with any changes to the Code.

During FY 2022, the NC had conducted a performance evaluation of the Board on areas including board composition, board information, board process, internal control and risk management, board accountability, CEO and top management's performances and standard of conduct. The NC confirms that all Directors have effectively contributed to the performance evaluation of the Board. No external facilitator had been engaged by the Board for this purpose.

REMUNERATION MATTERS

PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING REMUNERATION POLICIES

Principle 6: *The Board has a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on director and executive remuneration, and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors and key management personnel. No director is involved in deciding his or her own remunerations.*

The RC is regulated by a set of written terms of reference endorsed by the Board. The RC comprises the three members and all three are independent and non-executive, including the Chairman.

The members of the RC as at the date of this report are:

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

The functions of the RC include the following:

(a) To review and recommend to the Board of Directors a framework of remuneration for the Board, Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and key executives;

(b) To review and recommend to the Board the specific remuneration packages for each director, the CEO and key executives;

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(c) To review all aspects of remuneration, including but not limited to directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, share-based incentives and awards, benefits in kind and termination payments;

(d) To review and administer the share and other incentive scheme(s) adopted by the Group and to decide on the allocations to eligible participants under the said scheme(s); and

(e) To review the Company's obligations arising in the event of termination of the executive directors' and key executives' contracts of service, so as to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous.

The recommendations of the RC would be submitted for review and approval by the entire Board. To ensure the RC's ability to exercise unbiased judgment in its deliberations and act in the best interests of the Group as well as the shareholders, each member of the RC shall abstain from voting on any resolutions in respect of his or his associates' remuneration package. No individual Director shall be involved in deciding his own remuneration.

The RC also reviews the Company's obligations arising in the event of termination of the Directors and key management personnel's contracts of service to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous.

The RC may seek expert advice inside and/or outside of the Company on remuneration of Directors and staff. During FY 2022, the RC did not require the service of an external remuneration consultant.

LEVEL AND MIX OF REMUNERATION

Principle 7: *The level and structure of remuneration of the Board and key management personnel area appropriate and proportionate to the sustained performance and value creation of the company, taking into account the strategic objectives of the company.*

The RC and the Board in determining the level and structure of remuneration of the Board and key management personnel will ensure that they are appropriate and proportionate to the sustained performance and value creation of the Group, taking into account its strategic objectives, its long-term interests and risk policies. In designing the remuneration packages, the RC ensure that the level and mix remuneration is competitive, relevant and appropriate to strike a balance in remunerating the Board, the Company and the key management personnel. The RC takes into consideration the salary payment and employment experiences within the same industry, in comparable companies, the performance of the Group and the performance of the relevant individual. In structuring the compensation framework, the RC also takes into account the risk policies of the Group, the need for the compensation to be symmetric with the risk outcomes, and the time horizon of risks.

The remuneration framework for Directors, CEO and key management personnel is aligned with the interest of shareholders and relevant stakeholders and appropriate to attract, retain and motivate them for the long-term success of the Group.

Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, the Executive Chairman, Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, the Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and Mr Leong Seng Keat, the CEO are paid based on their respective service agreements with the Group. The service agreements are for an initial period of three years each, with an automatic renewal for a further three years on the same terms and conditions, unless terminated prior to the renewal by either party giving six months' written notice.

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The remuneration package of the Executive Directors includes a variable or performance related bonus which is based on the performance of the Company and the relevant individual, and have been designed to align their interests with those of shareholders and to promote the long-term success of the Group. Directors' fees are tabled annually for shareholders' approval at the AGM.

The non-executive and Independent Directors do not have any service agreements with the Company. They are paid with Directors' fees, which are determined by the Board, appropriate to the level of their skills, experiences and contribution, taking into consideration factors such as the responsibilities, effort and time spent for serving the Board and Board Committees. Non-Executive Directors' fees comprise of a basic fee, fees in respect of service on Board Committees and attendance fees, and are subject to the approval of shareholders at the AGM. Other than the Directors' fees, the Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors do not receive any other remuneration from the Company.

The Group adopts a remuneration policy for the CEO, Directors and key management personnel comprising a fixed component and a variable component. The fixed component is in the form of a base salary. The variable component is in the form of a variable allowance, bonus and benefits-in-kind that is linked to the Group and based on each individual's performance.

Having reviewed and considered the variable component of the Executive Directors and the key management personnel, the RC is of the view that there is no requirement to institute contractual provisions to allow the Group to reclaim incentive components of their remuneration paid in prior years in exception circumstance of misstatement of financial results, or of misconduct resulting in financial loss. In addition, the Executive Directors owe a fiduciary duty to the Company. The Group should be able to avail itself to remedies against the Executive Directors in the event of such breach of fiduciary duties.

DISCLOSURE OF REMUNERATION

Principle 8: *The company is transparent on its remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, and the relationships between remuneration, performance and value creation.*

Align with Principle 8 of the Code, the Company is transparent on its remuneration policies, level and mis of remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, and the relationships between remuneration, performance and value creation.

For the period under review, the executive Directors' and the CEO's remuneration package includes the salary and a variable bonus element and performance share grant, which are based on the Company's and individual performance and have been designed to align their interests with those of shareholders.

Non-executive and Independent Directors are paid Directors' fees, subject to the approval of shareholders at the AGM. Directors' fees comprise a basic retainer fee, fees in respect of service on Board Committees, attendance fees, and, where appropriate, fees for participation in special projects, adhoc committees and subsidiary boards. The Directors' fees are appropriate to the level of contribution, taking into account factors such as effort and time spent, and the responsibilities of the Directors, such that the independence of the non-executive Directors is not compromised by their compensation.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

A breakdown showing the level and mix of each individual Director's and the CEO's remuneration payable for FY 2022 is as follows:

Remuneration	Salary SGD (%)	Director's Fees & Meeting Allowances SGD (%)	Variable or Performance Related Income/ Bonus and Benefits-In-Kind SGD (%)	Total Compensation SGD (%)
Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk	540,000 (99.1%)	5,000 (0.9%)	–	545,000 (100%)
Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung	432,000 (98.63%)	6,000 (1.37%)	–	438,000
Mr Leong Seng Keat	414,000 (54.5%)	5,000 (0.66%)	340,569 (44.84%)	759,569 (100%)
Mr Ajaib Hari Dass	–	99,540 (100%)	–	99,540 (100%)
Mr Yee Kit Hong	–	98,780 (100%)	–	98,780 (100%)
Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin	–	84,860 (100%)	–	84,860 (100%)

The RC has recommended to the Board an amount of S$299,180 per year as Directors' Fees for FY 2022. These recommendations have been endorsed by the Board and would be tabled at the forthcoming AGM for shareholders' approval. The Board concurred with the RC that the proposed Director's Fees for FY 2022 are appropriate and not excessive, taking into consideration the level of skills, expertise and contributions by the Directors and factors such as the responsibilities, effort and time spent for serving the Board and Board Committees. No Director was involved in deciding his own remuneration.

The key management personnel's (who are not Directors or the CEO of the Company) remuneration package includes the salary and a variable bonus element which are based on the Company's and individual performance.

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For FY 2022, the remuneration of the top 5 key management personnel (who are not also directors or the CEO of the Company) in bands no wider than S$250,000 is disclosed as follows:

Key Management Personnel		**Salary %**	**Variable or Performance Related Income/ Bonus and Benefits-In-Kind %**	**Total Compensation %**
S$250,001 and above				
Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph)	Executive Director (Operations)	100	0	100
S$250,000 and below				
Gregory John Flint	General Manager (Marine Operations)	100	0	100
Chong Chung Fen	Chief Financial Officer	100	0	100
Lee Boon Chye	Senior Manager (Technical Services)	100	0	100
Leong Juin Zer Jonathan	Executive Director (Commercial)	87.89	12.11	100

The Company has not disclosed the upper limits for the higher remuneration bands, given the confidentiality and commercial sensitivity attached to remuneration matters, and the competition for talent in the job market in relation to the skillsets of these personnel in the industry.

For FY 2022, the aggregate total remuneration for the key management personnel (who are not also Directors or the CEO of the Company) amounted to S$1,044,089.46.

The RC ensures the remuneration paid to the CEO, Directors, and key management personnel are clearly linked to the achievement of their individual performance targets. The performance targets, as determined by the RC, are meant to motivate a high degree of business performance, while the remuneration remains at a practical level. The individual performance target is aligned to the overall strategic, financial, and operational goals of the Group, ensuring that the Group and its people grow together. The performance target, while differs individually, is based on the same criteria. Actual performance is measured against pre-agreed performance targets, which includes financial and non-financial performance indicators and all other actions and performances that support the Group's long-term financial soundness, risk management framework, internal controls to safeguard the shareholders' interests and the Group's assets.

Save for Mr Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph) and Mr Leong Juin Zer Jonathan, there is no other employees who are substantial shareholders of the Company, or are immediate family members of a Director, the CEO or a substantial shareholder of the Company, and whose remuneration exceeds S$100,000 during the financial year, in bands no wider than S$100,000. Both Mr Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph) and Mr Leong Juin Zer Jonathan's relationship with the Director or the CEO or substantial shareholder of the Company are set out in pages 29 to 30 of this Corporate Governance Report.

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The above remuneration bands include performance shares granted to staff under the Nam Cheong Management Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan is administered by the RC.

Staff who participate in the Plan are a selected group of employees of such rank and service period as the RC may determine or as selected by the RC. Further details on the Plan and the incentives issued, can be found in the Directors' Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements.

Shareholders approved Nam Cheong Management Incentive Plan (the "Plan") during the special general meeting held on 20 August 2018. The objectives of the Plan are to attract, retain, incentivise and motivate the Company's employees' performance and contribution, to attract skilled employees to contribute to the Group and create value for shareholders.

Shareholders also approved the termination of the Nam Cheong Group 2013 Share Grant Plan.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Principle 9: *The Board is responsible for the governance of risk and ensures that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls, to safeguard the interests of the company and its shareholders.*

The Risk Management Committee ("RMC") oversees the risk governance in the Group to ensure that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls to safeguard shareholders' interests and the Group's assets.

The RMC monitors and assists the Board in determining the nature and extent of the significant risks which the Company is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives and value creation. The RMC provides risk management report to the Board no less than twice a year.

The RMC is led by the CEO, Mr Leong Seng Keat, and together with Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director, Mr Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph), Executive Director of Operations, Mr Chong Chung Fen (Chief Financial Officer ("CFO")), are members of the RMC. The RMC reviews regularly the Group's policies and procedures, business and operational activities, to identify areas of significant risks as well as to determine appropriate measures to control and mitigate these risks and subsequently report these findings to the AC and Board.

The risk management and internal audit exercises are conducted by internal auditors which are appointed from an independent advisory firm, Tricor Axcelasia Sdn Bhd ("Tricor Axcelasia") (formerly Axcelasia Columbus Sdn Bhd) to monitor and manage the risks across the Group via an Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") framework. Tricor Group had in April 2020 acquired Axcelasia Sdn Bhd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Axcelasia Inc., a company incorporated in Malaysia and listed on the Singapore Exchange.

The internal auditors provide an annual audit plan, which focuses on material internal control systems including financial, operational, IT and compliance controls, and the risk management processes. They also provide advices on security and control in new systems development, recommends improvements to effectiveness and economy of operations, and contributes to risk management and corporate governance processes. Any material non-compliance or lapses in internal controls together with corrective measures are reported to the AC.

The internal auditors recommend a risk reporting structure, together with reporting frequency and roles and responsibilities for implementation by the Group. Key risks were assessed and risk action plans were developed for the top risks of the Group. This ERM framework and risk management activities is reviewed, updated and improved regularly to enhance the Group's capability in risks identification, assessment and management in the light of challenging business environment.

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The Board acknowledged the recommendations and is committed to continuously implementing a suitable ERM framework for the Group. During the financial year in review, follow-up was performed internally on the risk action plans implementation status. Results of the follow-up were reported to the AC. Risk ratings were also re-assessed during the financial year to communicate and reflect the Management's views on the challenges expected ahead based on available information.

The Company has appointed Foo Kon Tan LLP as external auditors for the Group. In performing the audit of the financial statements of the Group, the external auditors perform test over the operating effectiveness of certain controls that they intend to rely on, that are relevant to the preparation of its financial statements. The external auditors will also highlight any material internal control weaknesses which have come to their attention in carrying out their normal audit, which is designed primarily to enable them to express their opinions on the financial statements. Such material internal control weaknesses noted during their audit, and recommendations, if any, by the external auditors are reported to the AC. The AC has reviewed the adequacy and effectiveness of the action taken by Management on the opinions and recommendations made by the external auditors in this respect.

The Board requires, discloses and confirmed that it has received assurance from:

(a) the CEO and the CFO that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and

(b) the CEO and other key management personnel who are responsible, regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal controls systems.

Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the Group, work performed by the internal and external auditors, and regular reviews performed by Management, the AC, the RMC and the Board is of the concurrence that the Group's internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) and risk management systems were adequate and effective during the financial year to address financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks which the Group considers relevant and material to its operations.

The Board will, on a continuing basis, endeavour to further enhance and improve the Group's system of internal controls and risk management policies. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board notes that the system of internal controls provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the Group will not be affected by any event that could be reasonably foreseen and mitigated against as it strives to achieve its business objectives. In this regard, the Board also notes that no system can provide absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors, poor judgment in decision-making, human error, fraud or other irregularities.

The Board is accountable to all shareholders for the management of the Group and to provide a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects which extends to interim and other price sensitive public reports. The Board updates shareholders on the operations and financial position of the Group through quarterly and full year results announcements in addition to the timely announcements of other matters as prescribed by the relevant rules and regulations.

The Board has also undertaken adequate steps to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements, including requirements under the SGX-ST Listing Manual, by establishing written policies where appropriate.

To ensure the Board fulfils its responsibilities, the Company is accountable to the Board by providing the Board with the necessary updates in relation to the performance of the Group. The Board emphasize on transparency in the conduct of the Company's affairs, whilst preserving the Company's commercial interests.

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The Management team provides the Board with information including management accounts, which the Board may require from time to time, in the discharge of its duties, to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Principle 10: *The Board has an Audit Committee ("AC") which discharges its duties objectively.*

The AC is regulated by a set of written terms of reference, which sets out their authority, duties and responsibilities. The AC comprises three Non-Executive Directors, all of whom are Independent Directors.

The members of the AC as at the date of this Annual Report are:

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

The members of the AC bring with them invaluable experience and professional expertise in the financial, legal, consultancy and administration fields. The Board is of the view that the Chairman and members of the AC are appropriately qualified to discharge their responsibilities. At least two members, including Mr Yee Kit Hong, AC Chairman and Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin are equipped with solid accounting and related financial management expertise or experience, as determined by the Board in its business judgment.

None of the AC members is a former partner or director of the Group's existing auditing firm or auditing corporation within a period of two years commencing on the date of cessation of being a partner of the auditing firm or director of the auditing corporation; and in any case, nor they have any financial interest in the Group's existing auditing firm.

The AC performs the functions as set out in the Code including the following:

(a) To review the annual audit plans and audit reports of external and internal auditors;

(b) To review the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the Company and the consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the Group before they are submitted to the Board for approval;

(c) To review the significant financial reporting issues and judgments so as to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and any announcements relating to the Company's financial performance;

(d) To review the assurances from the CEO and the CFO on the financial records and financial statements;

(e) To review the auditors' evaluation of the system of internal accounting controls;

(f) To review annually on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management systems;

(g) To review the scope, adequacy, independence, effectiveness and results of the Company's external audit and internal audit function;

(h) To review the scope, results and effectiveness of the external audit, and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors annually, and the nature and extent of non-audit services supplied by the external auditors so as to maintain objectivity;

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

(i) To make recommendations to the Board on the proposals to the shareholders on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditors, and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;

(j) To review the Company's policies, including the whistle-blowing policy, and to ensure that such policies arrangements are in place for concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters to be raised and independently investigated, and for appropriate follow-up action to be taken;

(k) To oversee any internal investigation into cases of fraud and irregularities;

(l) To review any interested person transaction;

(m) To approve the hiring, removal, evaluation and compensation of the head of the internal audit function; and

(n) To ensure that the internal audit function is adequately resourced and has appropriate standing within the Company.

Apart from the above functions, the AC shall commission and review the findings of internal assessments, review and discuss on matters with the internal and external auditors where there is any suspected fraud or irregularity, failure of internal controls, or infringement of any Singapore law, rule or regulation, which has or is likely to have a material impact on the operating results or the financial position of the Company. The AC will also ensure that the appropriate follow-up and necessary actions are taken. In the event that a member of the AC is interested in any matter being considered by the AC, he will abstain from reviewing that particular transaction or voting on that particular resolution.

The AC has the explicit authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference, full access to and co-operation by Management, and full discretion to invite any Director or executive officer to attend its meetings and reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its function properly. It has also set in place arrangements to ensure independent investigation of matters such as improprieties in financial reporting.

Where necessary, the AC meets with the internal auditors and the external auditors without the presence of the Management, at least once a year. The audit partner of the external auditors is rotated every five years, in accordance with the requirements of the SGX-ST Listing Manual.

Quarterly financial statements and the accompanying announcements are reviewed by the AC before presentation to the Board for approval, to ensure the integrity of information to be released.

During the financial year, the AC reviewed amongst others, the quarterly financial statements prior to approving or recommending their release to the Board, as applicable; the auditors' evaluation of the system of internal accounting controls; the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls; the annual audit plan of the internal and external auditors and the results of the audits performed by them; and potential interested person transactions. It also reviewed the scope, results and effectiveness of the internal audit and external audit functions; the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and the non-audit services rendered by them; and the re-appointment of the external auditors and their remuneration.

The AC takes measures to keep abreast of the changes to accounting standards and issues which have a direct impact on financial statements, with training conducted by professionals or external consultants.

Under Rules 712, a company must appoint a suitable auditing firm to meet its audit obligations, having regard to the adequacy of the resources and experience of the auditing firm and the audit engagement partner assigned to the audit, the firm's other audit engagements, the size and complexity of the listed group being audited, and the number and experience of supervisory and professional staff assigned to the particular audit.

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The AC has conducted an annual review of the performance of the external auditors by taking into consideration the Audit Quality Indicators Disclosure Framework recommended by ACRA as reference. The external auditors audit the Company's accounts, its Singapore-incorporated subsidiaries and its affiliated firm audits its significant foreign-incorporated subsidiaries and associated companies. The Board, concurs with the AC that the appointment of the collaborated firm shall not in any way compromises the standard and effectiveness of the audit of the Company. The AC has also reviewed the volume of non-audit services to satisfy itself that the nature and extent of such services will not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the external auditors, before confirming their re-nomination. Details of the aggregate amount of fees paid to the external auditors for FY 2022, and a breakdown of the fees paid in total for audit and non-audit services respectively, can be found on page 122. For FY 2022, there are no non-audit services provided by the auditors.

The Company confirms that the appointment of the external auditors is in accordance with Rules 712, 715 and 716 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual.

The internal auditors conduct a full review of the Group's internal controls and risk management system. The audit work carried out by the internal auditors is guided by the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditors laid down in the International Professional Practices Framework issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors.

The internal auditors are from integrated professional services group which have experiences in providing tax advisory, business consulting, enterprise management system applications and business process which outsource services to public listed companies, private companies, multinational corporations and government linked entities. The internal auditors of the Group are led by professionals with diverse professional experience in internal audits, risk management and corporate governance advisory. None of the internal auditors have any relationships or conflict of interest with the Group, which could impair their objectivity and independence.

The internal audit function is primarily under the purview of the AC, which determines the appointment, termination and remuneration of the head of internal auditors function, as recommended by the Company but ultimately approved by the AC.

The Board recognises that it is responsible for maintaining a system of internal control to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Group's businesses and assets, while the Management is responsible for establishing and implementing the internal control procedures in a timely and appropriate manner. The role of the internal auditors is to assist the AC in ensuring that the controls are effective and functioning as intended, to undertake investigations as directed by the AC and to conduct regular in-depth audits of high-risk areas.

The internal auditors provide an annual audit plan, which focuses on material internal control systems including financial, operational, IT and compliance controls, and the risk management processes. They also provide advices on security and control in new systems development, recommends improvements to effectiveness and economy of operations, and contributes to risk management and corporate governance processes. Any material non-compliance or lapses in internal controls together with corrective measures are reported to the AC.

During the period of audit, the internal auditors have full and unfettered access to all of the Group's documents, records, properties and personnel, including access to the AC and carries out its function in accordance with the standards set by international recognised professional bodies.

The internal auditors carry out their functions under the direction of the AC and reports their findings and makes recommendations to the AC and administratively to the Management and the Board. The internal audit reports are submitted to the AC for deliberation and their findings and recommendations are discussed at the AC meetings. To ensure timely and adequate closure of audit findings, the status of the implementation of the actions agreed by management of the Company is tracked and discussed with the AC. Annually, the AC will review the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal auditors to ensure that it is sufficiently resourced and able to perform its functions effectively and objectively.

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Based on the audit reports and management controls in place, the AC is satisfied that the Group's internal audit function is adequately resourced to perform its function effectively, and in addition, is staffed by suitably qualified and experienced professionals with the relevant experience and has appropriate standing within the Group. The Board, with the AC's concurrence is satisfied that the internal control systems (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, that proper accounting records are maintained and financial statements are reliable.

Based on the above, the AC is satisfied with the independence of the internal audit function.

The Company has put in place a code of conduct and ethics which shall be read in line with other policies, including the whistleblowing policy. The whistleblowing policy is clearly cascaded to each employee upon joining the Group and the policy forms an integral part of the employees' handbook of the Group. The whistleblowing policy, endorsed by the AC, sets out the procedures whereby employees of the Group and any other persons may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible corporate improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters and to ensure that arrangements are in place for the independent investigations of such matters and for appropriate follow up actions. The Company is committed to keep the identity of the whistleblower strictly confidential and being protected from reprisal. Reports and concerns of improprieties are made directly to the members of the Audit Committee. The whistle-blowing policy is clearly cascaded to each employee upon joining the Group and the policy is makes an integral part of the employees' handbook of the Group. The whistleblowing system provides: (i) an avenue for employees to raise concerns without fear of unfair treatment and define a way to handle such concerns; (ii) whistleblower who report in good faith protection against possible retaliation; and (iii) Management to be informed at an early stage of such act of misconduct. The Company shall fully investigate any received disclosures or reports promptly and assures that all such disclosures and reports, including the identity of the whistleblower shall be treated strictly confidential. Where required, a separate independent function will be formed to investigate the whistleblowing reports, and reports to the AC, who is responsible for the overview and monitoring of whistleblowing. For the financial year under review, the AC nor the Company has received any reports related to whistleblowing. For more information on the Company's code of conduct and ethics, please refer to the Company's website at: http://namcheong.com.my/pdf/general/NamCheong_Code_of_Conduct_F.pdf.

The Company has adopted an internal policy, which is in line with Rule 1207(19) of the SGX-ST Listing Manual, with respect to dealings in securities of the Company.

The Company and its officers are prohibited from dealing in the securities of the Company at least two weeks before the announcement of the Company's financial results for each of the first three quarters of its financial year, and one month before the announcement of the Company's full year financial results, and ending on the date of the announcement of the relevant results or when they are in possession of any unpublished price sensitive information of the Group. In compliance with Rule 1207(19) of the SGX-ST Listing Manual, quarterly reminders of the restrictions in dealing in the securities of the Company are issued to all Directors and officers of the Company.

In addition, Directors and officers are reminded not to deal with the Company's securities for a short-term considerations and are expected to observe the insider trading laws at all times even when dealing in securities within the permitted trading period.

The Directors and the officers are required to notify their dealings in the Company's shares within two business days of the transaction.

The Company has complied with Rule 1207(19) of the SGX-ST Listing Manual.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND ENGAGEMENT

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND CONDUCT OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Principle 11: *The company treats all shareholders fairly and equitably in order to enable them to exercise shareholders' rights and have the opportunity to communicate their views on matters affecting the company. The company gives shareholders a balanced and understandable assessment of its performance, position and prospects.*

The Company encourages shareholders' participation, and ensures that shareholders have the opportunities to participate and vote effectively at general meetings of shareholders and informs them of the rules governing general meetings of shareholders.

All Directors, including the chairmen of the AC, NC, RC and RMC, and senior Management, are in attendance at the AGMs and Special General Meetings (if any) to allow shareholders the opportunity to voice their views and ask Directors or Management questions regarding the Company. The CFO and the external auditors are also present to address the shareholders' queries on the Company's financial related matters, the conduct of the audit and the preparation of the content of auditors' report.

The general meeting procedures allow shareholders to raise questions relation to each resolution tabled for approval, and to participate, engage and openly communicate their views on matters relating to the Group. The Company tables separate resolutions at general meetings of shareholders on each substantially separate issue unless the issues are interdependent and linked so as to form one significant proposal. Where the resolutions are bundled, the Company explains the reasons and material implications in the notice of meeting. There are no bundled resolutions tabled for the upcoming AGM.

Resolutions to be passed at the general meetings are always separate and distinct in terms of issue and are consistent with the Code's recommendation that companies avoid "bundling" resolutions unless the resolutions are interdependent and linked so as to form one significant proposal.

The Bye-Laws of the Company currently does not allow a shareholder to vote in absentia at general meetings, except through the appointment of a proxy, attorney or in the case of a corporation, a corporate representative, to cast their vote in their stead.

All shareholders are treated fairly and equitably to facilitate the exercise of their ownership rights. The Company practises fair and equitable treatment to all shareholders and stakeholders and to facilitate the exercise of ownership rights, the Company provides all material information which would materially affect the price or value of the Company's shares in an accurate and timely manner via SGXNET, so as to enable shareholders to make informed decisions.

At general meetings, each distinct issue is proposed as a separate resolution. All resolutions are put to the vote by electronic poll voting. Independent scrutineers are appointed to conduct the voting process and verify votes after each resolution. The results of the electronic poll voting are announced instantaneously at the meeting.

The Company prepares minutes of general meetings which incorporate substantial and relevant comments or queries from shareholders relating to the agenda of the general meeting, and responses from Board and Management. The aforesaid, together with the results of the electronic polling generated from the general meeting is promptly announced on SGXNET after the general meeting.

As of FY 2022, the Company does not have a formal dividend policy. The Company is working through its restructuring arrangement for the financial year to enhance the Group's financial strength. Therefore, no interim and final dividends have been declared for FY 2022.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

ENGAGEMENT WITH SHAREHOLDERS

Principle 12: *The company communicates regularly with its shareholders and facilitates the participation of shareholders during general meetings and other dialogues to allow shareholders to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company.*

The Company is fully committed in maintaining and improving its level of corporate transparency and disclosure. The Company has an investor relations policy which adheres to fair disclosure principles and engagement with shareholders and stakeholders. The Investor Relations Policy is available at the Company's website at the URL http://www.namcheong.com.my/pdf/general/NamCheong_Investor_Relations_Policy.pdf.

Other than the routine announcements made via SGXNET in accordance with the requirements of the SGX-ST Listing Manual, the Group has issued additional announcements and press releases to update shareholders and investing stakeholders on the activities of the Company so as to ensure that all shareholders and investing stakeholders have access to material information at the same time. In addition, shareholders and the investing stakeholders can access to the Company's website at www.namcheong.com.my for more information of the Group, including the corporate profile and financial information of the Company, corporate governance related matters and other salient information about the Company. The Group provides descriptive and detailed disclosure whenever possible and avoids boilerplate disclosure.

The Group does not practise selective disclosure. Price-sensitive information is first publicly released before the Group meets with any group of investors or analysts. Results and annual reports are announced or issued within the mandatory period (and where this is not possible, relevant extensions of time are sought in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and rules). Subsequent to the release of the results, investor relations personnel are available by e-mail or telephone to answer questions from shareholders and the media as long as the information requested does not conflict with SGX-ST's rules of fair disclosure. In the event where there is inadvertent disclosure made to a select group, the Company endeavours to made the same disclosure publicly to all others as promptly as possible.

In view of the constantly evolving COVID-19 situation, the Company has taken appropriate steps to comply with the regulations in pursuant to Infectious Diseases (Measures to Prevent Spread of COVID-19) Regulations 2020, the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Alternative Arrangements for Meetings for Companies, Variable Capital Companies, Business Trusts, Unit Trusts and Debenture Holders) Order 2020 of the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) Act 2020 (Act 14 of 2020) and the Joint Statement by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority, the Monetary Authority of Singapore and the Singapore Exchange Regulation issued on 13 April 2020 (as updated from time to time) and to hold the AGM via electronic means. The notice of AGM sets out all items of businesses to be transacted at the AGM and is advertised in the newspaper. In addition, the notice of AGM is supplemented by additional notes guiding shareholders' participation via electronic means, including submission of questions in advance of, or "live" at AGM.

The Group seeks to deliver steady value growth in its business and has determined that sustainability is a long-term voyage to build an enduring and high performing business. The Company will issue a standalone Sustainability Report by 30 April 2023 which shall adhere to SGX's Sustainability Reporting guidelines and where applicable, provide the needful disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility policies and practices. The Company's Sustainability Report will primarily focus on the Group's stakeholder engagement; material environmental; social and governance factors; safety management system; environmental protection; climate risk reporting; compliance; human resources overview; community giving and business resilience. For the Company's Sustainability Report, a copy of which shall be made available at the Company's website by 30 April 2023.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

MANAGING STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIPS

ENGAGEMENT WITH SHAREHOLDERS

Principle 13: *The Board adopts an inclusive approach by considering and balancing the needs and interests of material stakeholders, as part of its overall responsibility to ensure that the best interests of the company are served.*

The Company adopts a balanced approach towards the needs and interests of key stakeholders group, taking into account the best interests of the Company and manage its relationships with such groups. The Company communicates with the key stakeholders through multiple platforms and communication channels to ensure perseverance of long-term value with the key stakeholders.

To facilitate the exercise of shareholders' rights, the Company ensures that all material information relating to the Company and its financial performance is disclosed in an accurate and timely manner via SGXNET. The Company maintains a current corporate website to communicate and engage with stakeholders.

OTHER CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

The Company has adopted an internal policy in respect of any transaction with interested persons and has set out the procedures for review and approval of any interested person transactions.

All interested person transactions are subject to review by the AC to ensure that such transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms or entered into on an arm's length basis and are not prejudicial to the interests of the Group and its minority shareholders.

For FY 2022, the Group has carried out interested person transactions with the following company/persons:

Name of Interested Person	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during the financial year under review (excluding transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920)	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920
S.K. Tiong Properties Sdn Bhd[1]	S$262,432	Not applicable

Notes on nature of relationship:

(1) Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, Executive Chairman of the Company, the father of Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and Tiong Chiong Soon (Joseph), Executive Director of Operations, the father-in-law of Mr Leong Seng Keat, CEO, and the grandfather of Leong Juin Zer Jonathan, Executive Director of Commercial holds shares representing more than 30% of the issued capital in S.K. Tiong Properties Sdn Bhd ("SKTP"). During the period under review, Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn Bhd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and SKOM Sdn Bhd, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, had rented office space from SKTP in the amount of S$262,432.00

The Group does not have a general mandate for recurrent interested person transactions.

CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in the Report of the Directors and Financial Statements, the service agreements between the Executive Directors and the Company, and above, there were no material contracts (including loans) of the Company or its subsidiaries involving the interests of the CEO, any directors or controlling shareholders which are either still subsisting as at the end of FY 2022 or if not then subsisting, entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

DIRECTORS' **REPORT**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

The directors submit this annual report to the members together with the audited financial statements of Nam Cheong Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022.

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 2022 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, and premised on the positive outcome of the assumptions described in Note 2(e), 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 cum Finance Director
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, Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk and Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin 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 2022

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 1.1.2022	**As at 31.12.2022#**	As at 1.1.2022	**As at 31.12.2022#**
The Company - Nam Cheong Limited		Number of ordinary shares		
Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk	376,168,263	**376,168,263**	1,879,486,230	**1,879,486,230**
Tiong Chiong Hiiung	14,259,240	**14,259,240**	9,629,881	**9,629,881**
Leong Seng Keat	2,915,790	**2,915,790**	94,117,527	**94,117,527**

\# There were no changes in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 January 2023.

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.

(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.

Share plan (Cont'd)

(i) Eligibility (Cont'd)

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.

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.

DIRECTORS' **REPORT**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Share plan (Cont'd)

(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 and 9 March 2020
Performance period:	1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019
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.

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

Grant date NCMI Plan	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
4 March 2019					
For management of the Group	up to 21,053,820	-	-	-	-
For executive director	up to 42,107,648	-	-	-	-
For controlling shareholders of the Company (and their associates)	7,017,940	-	-	-	-
9 March 2020					
For management of the Group	up to 21,053,820	-	-	-	-
For executive director	up to 42,107,648	-	-	-	-
For controlling shareholders of the Company (and their associates)	7,017,940	-	-	-	-

DIRECTORS' **REPORT**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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 three 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;

(g) the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management process and internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, via reviews carried out by the internal auditors;

(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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

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TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK

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LEONG SENG KEAT

Dated: 12 April 2023

INDEPENDENT **AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the members of Nam Cheong Limited

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 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group 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

Liabilities and going concern

As discussed in Note 2(e) to the financial statements, as at 31 December 2022, the Group had net current liabilities and net liabilities of RM1,058,823,000 (2021 - RM1,056,125,000) and RM630,976,000 (2021 - RM675,837,000) respectively. The Company also had net current liabilities and net liabilities of RM852,696,000 (2021 - RM807,898,000) and RM852,696,000 (2021 - RM807,898,000) respectively, as at 31 December 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared by management on a going concern basis, the validity of which is premised on a cash flows forecast of the Group prepared for at least the next 12 months from the end of the reporting period. Key assumptions made in the cash flows forecast are the Group was not exposed to any additional liabilities in respect of its suspension of the remaining ten shipbuilding contracts (the "Contracts") awarded to the Non-Fujian Group Shipyards; and the completion of restructuring exercise in the financial year ending 31 December 2023.

As at 31 December 2022, the aggregate contract sum of the Contracts was US$121.1 million (RM531.6 million), of which payments of US$16.3 million (RM67.9 million) had been made. Based on the contract sums and payments made by the Group, the outstanding exposure to the Non-Fujian Group Shipyards under the Contracts is approximately US$104.8 million (RM460.1 million). An amount of US$24.7 million (RM108.3 million) had been recorded in liabilities under trade and other payables (Note 17) based on contractual milestones. Management had represented that the Group had reached an understanding without a written agreement with the Non-Fujian Group Shipyards to suspend construction or delivery of the vessels, with a view to extend the delivery period or terminate the Contracts to minimise any financial exposure.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Nam Cheong Limited

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion (Cont'd)

Liabilities and going concern (Cont'd)

No independently verifiable supporting evidence was available to corroborate management's representation that the balance sum of the Contracts had not been incurred and all liabilities related to the Contracts had been accounted for as at 31 December 2022. We were unable to assess the financial impact of any provision for onerous contracts, provision for restructuring expenses and/or contingent liabilities that may arise from the default on contractual obligations.

There were no alternative audit procedures that we could perform to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the Group's liabilities in respect of the work performed on the Contracts as at 31 December 2022 and potential contingent liabilities that may arise from the default on contractual obligations.

Any adjustment that would be required may have a consequential significant effect on the cash flows forecast, net liabilities of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and the profit or loss attributable to the owners for the year then ended and the related disclosures thereof in the financial statements.

On 1 October 2020, Corporate Debt Restructuring Committee of Malaysia (the "CDRC"), a committee under the purview of Bank Negara Malaysia has accepted an application by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn Bhd ("NCD"), for the CDRC's assistance to mediate between NCD and its financial creditors ("NCD-FCs"). In November 2020, management has submitted the restructuring proposal to CDRC. Since November 2020, NCD has been engaging actively with both its FCs and trade creditors. After its admission into the CDRC process, NCD, together with its advisors, has prepared an initial debt restructuring proposal for review by the CDRC and was presented to the NCD-FCs.

On 25 May 2022, the Company made an announcement to provide an update on the restructuring that an in-principle agreement has been agreed with the FCs of the Group ("FCs") subject to conditions that will be set-out in definitive agreements ("DRMA"). As announced on 31 March 2023, majority of the FCs have provided written confirmation that, in principle, they do not have further comments on the draft DRMA in its current form. The Company expects the execution of the DRMA to take place by the middle of April 2023.

Prior to 31 March 2023, the Company, has on 15 February 2023 made an application to the High Court of Malaya ("Court Application") to seek the following orders:

- An order pursuant to Section 366(1) of the Companies Act 2016 of Malaysia to summon a meeting of the scheme creditors (the "Scheme Meeting") for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification (which modification can be made at any time prior to and/or at the Scheme Meeting) a scheme of arrangement and compromise to be proposed between the Company and the scheme creditors (the "New NCL Scheme");

- In the event that the New NCL Scheme is approved at the Scheme Meeting, that pursuant to section 366(4) of the Companies Act 2016, the Company be at liberty to apply for an Order of Court approving the New NCL Scheme, with such modifications as are approved at the Scheme Meeting (if any), so as to be binding on the Company and its scheme creditors.

INDEPENDENT **AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the members of Nam Cheong Limited

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion (Cont'd)

Liabilities and going concern (Cont'd)

On 21 March 2023, the Court Application has been granted and ordered that the Company convenes the Scheme Meeting within 6 months from the date of the Court Order. In the event that the New NCL Scheme is approved at the Scheme Meeting, pursuant to Section 366(4) of the Companies Act 2016, the Company will be at liberty to apply for an Order of Court approving the New NCL Scheme, with such modifications (if any) as may be approved at the Scheme Meeting, to be binding on the Company and its scheme creditors.

As of the date of this report, the Scheme Meeting is yet to convene to approve the New NCL Scheme. There is no assurance or reasonable certainty that the New NCL Scheme will be approved or successfully concluded.

Given these circumstances, which are more extensively described in Note 2(e), there were no practicable audit procedures that we could perform to form an opinion on whether management has considered all relevant events and conditions when making assessment on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

Provision for financial guarantee (Note 18)
As disclosed in Note 18, the Company has provided financial guarantee to its joint venture, P.T. Bahtera Niaga Indonesia ("BNI") in respect of term loan granted to BNI. In 2020, BNI has defaulted the term loan repayment and letter of demand was issued to the Company. Consequently, the Group and the Company have recognised a provision of RM48,125,000 (2021 – RM44,036,000) for the liabilities of the joint venture which it is obliged to settle with the banks due to the guarantee as mentioned above.

The Group has concluded that the carrying amount of the provision for financial guarantee remain reasonable and appropriate. However, as we did not receive an independent bank confirmation from the bank, we were unable to satisfy ourselves that the provision made by management is adequate, as we have no evidence to suggest that the bank will not charge the Company a financial penalty or accrue interest on the outstanding amount due to them. There were no alternative audit procedures that we could perform to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the adequacy of the provision for financial guarantee. Consequently, we are unable to determine whether any adjustment is required which may have a consequential significant effect on the profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2022 and statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022.

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 ("IFRSs"), 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 are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT **AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the members of Nam Cheong Limited

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") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ong Soo Ann.

Foo Kon Tan LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore,

12 April 2023

STATEMENTS OF **FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	The Group 2022 RM'000	The Group 2021 RM'000	The Company 2022 RM'000	The Company 2021 RM'000
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	**426,784**	390,324	**-**	-
Subsidiaries	4	**-**	-	**-**	-
Associates	5	**5,210**	680	**-**	-
Joint ventures	6	**3,315**	1,996	**-**	-
Other investments	7	**-**	-	**-**	-
		435,309	393,000	**-**	-
Current Assets					
Inventories	8	**13,604**	23,968	**-**	-
Trade and other receivables	9	**181,016**	157,457	**152**	152
Prepayments	10	**1,789**	5,143	**92**	78
Cash and bank balances	11	**59,394**	25,472	**38**	77
Fixed deposits	11	**3,471**	1,233	**-**	-
		259,274	213,273	**282**	307
Total assets		**694,583**	606,273	**282**	307
EQUITY					
Capital and Reserves					
Share capital	12	**3,904**	3,836	**3,904**	3,836
Share premium	12	**310,850**	309,357	**310,850**	309,357
Treasury shares	13	**(4,097)**	(4,097)	**(4,097)**	(4,097)
Reserves	14	**287,734**	312,374	**778,608**	778,608
Accumulated losses		**(1,232,500)**	(1,298,230)	**(1,941,961)**	(1,895,602)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**(634,109)**	(676,760)	**(852,696)**	(807,898)
Non-controlling interests		**3,133**	923	**-**	-
Total equity		**(630,976)**	(675,837)	**(852,696)**	(807,898)
Non-Current Liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	15	**6,365**	2,839	**-**	-
Borrowings	16	**1,097**	9,873	**-**	-
Trade and other payables	17	**-**	-	**-**	-
		7,462	12,712	**-**	-
Current Liabilities					
Borrowings	16	**994,799**	955,205	**719,540**	681,138
Trade and other payables	17	**271,555**	268,769	**85,313**	83,031
Provision for financial guarantee	18	**48,125**	44,036	**48,125**	44,036
Current tax payable		**3,618**	1,388	**-**	-
		1,318,097	1,269,398	**852,978**	808,205
Total liabilities		**1,325,559**	1,282,110	**852,978**	808,205
Total equity and liabilities		**694,583**	606,273	**282**	307

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 2022

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Revenue	19	**365,721**	286,159
Cost of sales		**(265,028)**	(222,453)
Gross profit		**100,693**	63,706
Other income	20	**63,465**	128,602
Administrative expenses		**(38,319)**	(32,921)
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables reversed/(made)		**889**	(1,312)
Other operating expenses		**(20,733)**	(32,819)
Finance costs	21	**(25,950)**	(33,758)
Share of results of associates, net of tax		**4,528**	674
Share of results of joint ventures, net of tax		**1,361**	(1,047)
Profit before taxation	22	**85,934**	91,125
Taxation	23	**(17,994)**	(7,136)
Profit for the year		**67,940**	83,989
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation (loss)/gain on consolidation		**(24,640)**	4,604
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax of nil		**(24,640)**	4,604
Total comprehensive income for the year		**43,300**	88,593
Profit/(Loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**65,730**	86,761
Non-controlling interests		**2,210**	(2,772)
		67,940	83,989
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**41,090**	91,365
Non-controlling interests		**2,210**	(2,772)
		43,300	88,593
Earnings per share			
- Basic (Malaysia sen)	24	**0.83**	1.12
- Diluted (Malaysia sen)	24	**0.82**	1.10

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 2022

	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
Balance at 1 January 2022	**3,836**	**309,357**	**(4,097)**	**316,775**	**(4,401)**	**(1,298,230)**	**(676,760)**	**923**	**(675,837)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	65,730	65,730	2,210	67,940
Other comprehensive loss for the year									
- Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	(24,640)	-	-	(24,640)	-	(24,640)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(24,640)	-	-	(24,640)	-	(24,640)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	(24,640)	-	65,730	41,090	2,210	43,300
Contributions by and distributions to owners									
- Issuance of term loan shares (Note 12)	68	1,493	-	-	-	-	1,561	-	1,561
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	68	1,493	-	-	-	-	1,561	-	1,561
Balance at 31 December 2022	**3,904**	**310,850**	**(4,097)**	**292,135**	**(4,401)**	**(1,232,500)**	**(634,109)**	**3,133**	**(630,976)**

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 2022

	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
Balance at 1 January 2021	3,552	303,028	(4,097)	312,171	(4,401)	(1,385,176)	(774,923)	3,494	(771,429)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	86,761	86,761	(2,772)	83,989
Other comprehensive income for the year									
- Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	4,604	-	-	4,604	-	4,604
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	4,604	-	-	4,604	-	4,604
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	4,604	-	86,761	91,365	(2,772)	88,593
Contributions by and distributions to owners									
- Issuance of non-sustainable debt shares (Note 12)	218	4,848	-	-	-	-	5,066	-	5,066
- Issuance of term loan shares (Note 12)	66	1,481	-	-	-	-	1,547	-	1,547
- Share grant expense	-	-	-	-	-	185	185	-	185
- Issuance of shares to non-controlling interest of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	201
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	284	6,329	-	-	-	185	6,798	201	6,999
Balance at 31 December 2021	3,836	309,357	(4,097)	316,775	(4,401)	(1,298,230)	(676,760)	923	(675,837)

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 2022

	Note	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before taxation		**85,934**	91,125
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	**29,014**	27,924
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	20	**-**	(83)
Gain on lease termination	22	**(446)**	-
Gain on waiver of debts	20	**(16,223)**	(123,270)
Accretion of non-current trade payables	22	**-**	19,089
Reversal of impairment losses on other investments	20	**(277)**	-
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	3	**-**	6,927
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables (reversed)/made	22	**(889)**	1,312
Interest expense	21	**25,950**	33,758
Interest income		**(641)**	(2,503)
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3	**(44,380)**	564
Property, plant and equipment written off	3	**-**	3,681
Share grant expense	22	**-**	185
Share of post-tax results of equity-accounted joint ventures	6	**(1,361)**	1,047
Share of post-tax results of equity-accounted associates	5	**(4,528)**	(674)
Bad debts written off	22	**92**	-
Project deposit written off	22	**241**	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**72,486**	59,082
Changes in inventories		**(15,580)**	(6,046)
Changes in trade and other receivables		**28,795**	36,373
Changes in prepayments		**3,392**	(2,787)
Changes in trade and other payables		**(9,132)**	(9,437)
Cash generated from operations		**79,961**	77,185
Interest paid		**(6,208)**	(10,608)
Income taxes paid		**(12,756)**	(7,404)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**60,997**	59,173
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Repayment from/(Advances to) associates		**8,734**	(10,974)
Advances to joint ventures		**(9,248)**	(10,297)
Interest received		**641**	2,503
Investment in a joint venture		**-**	(2,383)
Investment in an associate		**-**	(2)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	3	**77,833**	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	**(93,539)**	(23,175)
Repayment to shipyard creditors[1]		**-**	(73,856)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(15,579)**	(118,184)

(1) This refers to the payment made during the year in relation to the purchase of vessels in prior year.

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 2022

	Note	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayments of borrowings		**(3,964)**	-
Repayments of lease liabilities		**(7,663)**	(6,392)
Proceeds from issuance of shares to non-controlling interest of a subsidiary		**-**	201
Fixed deposits pledged as security for bank facilities		**(2,384)**	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(14,011)**	(6,191)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**31,407**	(65,202)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**26,416**	96,066
Effect of foreign exchange fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		**(487)**	(4,448)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	11	**57,336**	26,416

Note:

A. Reconciliation of movements of liabilities and assets to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Note	At 1 January 2022 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Foreign exchange RM'000	New leases RM'000	Termination of lease RM'000	At 31 December 2022 RM'000
Liabilities							
Bilateral facilities debt	16	**102,626**	**(3,964)**	**3,140**	**-**	**-**	**101,802**
Term loans	16	**845,036**	**-**	**47,168**	**-**	**-**	**892,204**
Lease liabilities	16	**17,416**	**(7,663)**	**1,329**	**1,652**	**(10,844)**	**1,890**
Asset							
Fixed deposits (pledged)	11	**(289)**	**(2,384)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,673)**

	Note	At 1 January 2021 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Foreign exchange RM'000	Waiver of debts* RM'000	New lease RM'000	At 31 December 2021 RM'000
Liabilities							
Bilateral facilities debt	16	100,568	-	2,058	-	-	102,626
Term loans	16	896,607	-	1,586	(53,157)*	-	845,036
Lease liabilities	16	1,704	(6,392)	108	-	21,996	17,416
Asset							
Fixed deposits (pledged)	11	(289)	-	-	-	-	(289)

* In the previous financial year, waiver of debts refers to the debts waived by FCs as a result of the repayment of certain loan and borrowings via the issuance of non-sustainable debt shares to the FCs during the financial year.

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 2022

Note:

B. **Property, plant and equipment**

During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the Group returned the vessels to the original supplier with an aggregate cost of RM52,495,000 (2021 – RM159,113,000).

During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of RM104,403,000 (2021 – RM45,118,000). Cash payments of RM93,539,000 (2021 – RM23,175,000) were made to purchase property, plant and equipment, RM7,920,000 were offset with receivables and the balance of RM2,944,000 (2021 – RM21,943,000) are recorded in trade and other payables.

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NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

The financial statements of Nam Cheong Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2022 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 80, Robinson Road #02-00 Singapore 068898.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to investment holding. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

2(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") 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 2022

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.

Significant influence over associates
The Group has interests in associates as listed in Note 5. The Group assesses that it has significant influence over an investee when the Group has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee. Management is of the view that the Group has significant influence over the associates because there is an agreement with the other shareholders whereby the Group has the right to appoint its representatives for the investee's board of directors.

Joint arrangements
The Group has interests in joint arrangements as listed in Note 6. The Group has joint control over these arrangements as under the contractual agreements, joint consent is required from all parties to the agreements for all relevant activities.

The Group's joint arrangements are structured as limited companies and provide the parties to the agreements with rights to the net assets of the limited companies under the arrangements. Therefore, these arrangements are classified as joint ventures.

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 15 and Note 23 to the financial statements, respectively.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

2(a) Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

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 3 to 60 years. In particular, management estimates the useful life of vessels to be 14 - 25 years. The carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 3 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 RM2,901,000 (2021 - RM2,792,000).

Impairment of property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that they may be impaired.

In view of the recurring losses in difficult industry conditions, management performed an impairment assessment of its property, plant and equipment. The estimated recoverable amounts are based on valuation reports obtained from independent professional valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and experience in the assets being valued. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The recoverable amounts could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions and the assumptions used in determining the market value. 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 3 to the financial statements.

A decrease of 5% in the recoverable amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment would have decreased the Group's profit or loss before tax by RM21,339,000 (2021 - RM19,516,000).

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associates 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, associates 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, associates and joint ventures at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in Note 4, Note 5 and Note 6 to the financial statements, respectively.

A decrease in 5% in the recoverable amount of the Group's investment in associates and joint ventures would have decreased the Group's profit or loss before tax by RM261,000 (2021 - RM34,000) and RM166,000 (2021 - RM100,000).

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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 selling prices may have declined due to business environment and market conditions. Management estimates the net realisable value of the vessels based on assessment of projected timing of sales, prevailing customer demand, committed sales prices, estimated future pricing, recent sales activities and market positioning of the vessels. The net realisable value of the vessels is based on the valuations performed by independent professional valuers. The estimated selling price may differ from the price at which the Group's assets could be sold at a particular time, since actual selling prices are negotiated between willing buyers and sellers. The carrying amount of the Group's inventories at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 8 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 RM1,360,000 (2021 – RM2,397,000).

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables (Note 9)
Allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") of trade and other receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the ECL calculation, based on the Group's past collection history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at each reporting date. Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for trade receivables. 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 is disclosed in Note 29.1.

The Group and the Company apply the 3-stage general approach to determine ECL for other receivables. ECL is measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage-1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage-2 or stage-3 assets. An asset moves from stage-1 to stage-2 when its credit risk increases significantly and subsequently to stage-3 as it becomes credit-impaired. In assessing whether credit risk has significantly increased, the Group and the Company consider qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. Lifetime ECL represents ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument whereas 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL expected to result from default events possible within twelve months after the reporting date.

The carrying amount of the Group's and the Company's trade and other receivables are disclosed In Note 9. A decrease of 10% in the estimated future cash inflows will not lead to further allowance for impairment on the Group's and the Company's trade and other receivables.

The accounting policies used by the Group and the Company have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as explained in Note 2(b), which addresses changes in accounting policies.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

2(b) Adoption of new and revised IFRS effective for the current financial year

On 1 January 2022, the Group and the Company have adopted all the new and revised IFRS, IFRIC and amendments to IFRS, effective for the current financial year that are relevant to them. The adoption of these new and revised IFRS pronouncements does not result in significant changes to the Group's and the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts or the disclosures reported for the current or prior reporting periods, except as discussed below:

Reference	Description	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendment to IFRS 16	COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021	1 April 2021
Amendments to IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment–- Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 37	Onerous Contracts-Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Amendments to IFRS 9	Fees in the''10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities	1 January 2022
Amendment to IFRS 1	Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 41	Taxation in Fair Value Measurements	1 January 2022

Amendment to IFRS 16 COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

The amendment provides a relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession as if the change were not a lease modification. The practical expedient initially applies only to reductions in lease payments due on or before 30 June 2021, but that date has been subsequently extended to 30 June 2022.

The amendment is applied retrospectively, and the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) of the reporting period in which the amendment is first applied.

There is no material impact to the Group's consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments are made to IFRS 3 Business Combinations to update references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and to add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and IFRIC 21 Levies. For obligations within the scope of IAS 37, the acquirer shall apply IAS 37 to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date as a result of past events. For a levy within the scope of IFRIC 21, the acquirer shall apply IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date. The amendments also clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

2(b) Adoption of new and revised IFRS effective for the current financial year (Cont'd)

Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Cont'd)

The amendments are applied prospectively to business combinations occurring on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the amendments are first applied.

There is no impact on the financial statements as there have been no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of the amendments that have arisen during the period.

Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use. Such sales proceeds and related costs are recognised in profit or loss. The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly' as assessing the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial statements shall disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of ordinary activities.

The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the amendments are first applied. The cumulative effect of initial application is recognised as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

There is no impact on the financial statements as there have been no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (such as direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (such as allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The amendments are applied to contracts for which the reporting entity has not yet fulfilled all of its obligations at the beginning of the reporting period in which the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognised as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate). The comparatives are not restated.

Previously, the Group included only incremental costs of fulfilling the contract when determining whether a contract was onerous. The revised policy is to include both incremental costs and an allocation of other direct costs. The Group has analysed all the applicable contracts in existence at the beginning of the current financial year and has determined that none of them is identified as onerous applying the revised policy.

Amendment to IFRS 9 Fees in the''10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The amendment clarifies that in applying the''10 per cen'' test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, the reporting entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

2(b) Adoption of new and revised IFRS effective for the current financial year (Cont'd)

Amendment to IFRS 9 Fees in the''10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities (Cont'd)

The amendment is applied to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the amendment is first applied.

There is no impact on the financial statements as there have been no modification or exchange of the Group's financial instruments during the period.

Amendment to IFRS 1 Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter of IFRS later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption.

There is no impact on the financial statements as the Group is not a first-time adopter.

Amendment to IAS 41 Taxation in Fair Value Measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 Agriculture for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pre-tax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

The amendment is applied prospectively for fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the amendment is first applied.

There is no impact on the financial statements as the Group does not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at the reporting date.

2(c) New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group and the Company have not adopted the new and revised IFRS, IFRIC and amendments to IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective to them.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

2(c) New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective (Cont'd)

Management anticipates that the adoption of these new and revised IFRS pronouncements in future periods will not have a material impact on the Group's and the Company's accounting policies in the period of their initial application, except as discussed below:

Reference	Description	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendment to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendment to IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising From a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1	Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Yet to be determined

2(d) Summary of significant accounting policies

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to the reporting date each year. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company 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.

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.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

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 2022

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

Consolidation (Cont'd)
Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

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), less 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 required/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 Financial Instruments when applicable, or cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Property, plant and equipment
All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. 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.

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 lands	11. 5 to 60 years
Buildings	3 to 50 years
Launching ways, plant and machinery	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Vessels	5 to 25 years
Renovations	10 years

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)
No depreciation is provided for construction-in-progress.

Certain plant and equipment are subject to overhauls at regular intervals. The inherent components of the initial overhaul are determined based on the estimated costs of the next overhaul and are separately depreciated over a period of 5 years in order to reflect the estimated intervals between two overhauls. The costs of the overhauls subsequently incurred are capitalised as additions and the carrying amounts of the replaced components are written off to profit or loss.

The depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that have been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only 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 entity and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in profit or loss 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.

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss with "other income and other operating expenses".

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

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

Associates
An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The Group accounts for its investment in associate using the equity method from the date on which they become an associate, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Associates (Cont'd)

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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 of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the 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 there is objective evidence that the Group's net investment in an associate is impaired, the requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the associate is disposed of.

When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

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.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Joint ventures (Cont'd)
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).

The Group's interest in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes a joint venture, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5.

Under the equity method, an investment in joint venture is recognised initially in the consolidated statements of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. The profit or loss reflects the share of results of operations of the joint venture. Distributions received from joint ventures reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Where there has been a change recognised in other comprehensive income by the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of such changes in other comprehensive income. Unrealised gains and loss resulting from transaction between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

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

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the joint ventures. The Group determines at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is objective evidence that the Group's net investment in a joint venture is impaired, the requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

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 instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Financial instruments (Cont'd)
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets
<u>Initial recognition and measurement</u>
Financial assets are recognised when, and 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 that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration that is unconditional 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 a third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

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.

<u>Subsequent measurement</u>
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

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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, cash and bank balances and fixed deposits.

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).

Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
Investments in debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other gains and losses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".

Financial assets at FVTPL
The Group subsequently measures all its investments in equity instruments, including listed and unlisted equity securities, at their fair values. Such equity investments are classified as FVTPL with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise and presented in "other gains and losses", except for those equity securities which are not held for trading. The Group has elected to recognise changes in fair value of equity securities not held for trading in other comprehensive income as these are strategic investments and the Group considers this to be more relevant. Movements in fair values of investments classified as FVOCI are presented as "fair value gains or losses" in other comprehensive income. Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss as dividend income within "other income".

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Derecognition (Cont'd)
When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Foreign exchange gains and losses
The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically,

- for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the 'Other income and operating expenses' line item;
- for debt instruments measured at FVOCI that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognised in profit or loss in the 'Other income and operating expenses' line item. As the foreign currency element recognised in profit or loss is the same as if it was measured at amortised cost, the residual foreign currency element based on the translation of the carrying amount (at fair value) is recognised in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserves;
- for financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the 'Other gains and losses' line item as part of the fair value gain or loss; and
- for equity instruments measured at FVOCI, exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the investments revaluation reserves.

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).

For trade receivables, 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.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)
The Group applies the 3-stage general approach to determine ECL for other receivables. ECL is measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage-1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage-2 or stage-3 assets. An asset moves from stage-1 to stage-2 when its credit risk increases significantly and subsequently to stage-3 as it becomes credit-impaired. In assessing whether credit risk has significantly increased, the Group considers qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. Lifetime ECL represents ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument whereas 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL expected to result from default events possible within twelve months after the reporting date.

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

(i) Significant increase in credit risk
In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations, namely real estate, industrial construction and engineering materials.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument (e.g. significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost);
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; and
- actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (Cont'd)
Despite the aforegoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default,
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past due amounts.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default
The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that the receivables which meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate. 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.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets
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 that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Financial assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

(iv) Write-off policy
A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery (e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings). Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

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 borrowings, trade and other payables and provision for financial guarantee.

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.

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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses
For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the 'Other income and operating expenses' line item in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Borrowings

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.

Financial guarantee contracts

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 payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Group entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of a financial asset, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

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 estimated 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 the Group's cash management.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Share capital is determined using the nominal value of new ordinary shares that have been issued. Share premium is the amount subscribed for ordinary shares in the capital of the Company in excess of the nominal value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against share premium.

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.

<u>Onerous contracts</u>

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 2022

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

(i) The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of twelve months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

(a) Lease liability
The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee. The incremental borrowing rate is defined as the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:
- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantee;
- exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that are not based on an index or a rate are not included as part of the measurement and initial recognition of the lease liability. The Group shall recognise those lease payments in profit or loss in the periods that trigger those lease payments.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Leases (Cont'd)

(i) The Group as lessee (Cont'd)

(a) Lease liability (Cont'd)

For all contracts that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Group has elected to not separate lease and non-lease components and account these as one single lease component.

The lease liabilities are presented within "borrowings" in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost, by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has already been reduced to nil) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

(b) Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset comprises the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Depreciation on right-of-use assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset, as follows:

Leasehold lands	11.5 - 60 years
Buildings	3 - 5 years

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

Leases (Cont'd)

(i) The Group as lessee (Cont'd)

(b) Right-of-use asset (Cont'd)

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented within "property, plant and equipment" in the statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

(ii) The Group as lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group recognizes lease payments received from vessels under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of revenue.

Income taxes

Current income tax payables or receivables 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, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Income taxes (Cont'd)
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to 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 and the Company 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

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.

<u>Key management personnel</u>
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.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The carrying amounts of the Company's and the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories, 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 to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

Impairment of non-financial assets (Cont'd)
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 loss recognised for a cash-generating unit is charged pro rata to the assets in the cash-generating unit. 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.

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.

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.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in profit or loss.

Revenue recognition
Revenue from sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation ("PO") by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer. The transaction price is allocated to each PO in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the promised goods or services. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services. When consideration is variable, the estimated amount is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Revenue may be recognised at a point in time or over time following the timing of satisfaction of the PO. If a PO is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised based on the percentage of completion reflecting the progress towards complete satisfaction of that PO.

Sale of vessels
Revenue from sale of vessels is recognised at a point in time when the vessel is delivered to the customer, all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied, and the customer obtains control of the vessel, including the legal title to the vessel and the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the vessel.

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

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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

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

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 Malaysia ringgit, 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 operating 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 the average exchange rates for the year; 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 2022

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 28 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
The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the 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.

2(e) Going concern

During the financial year 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. Following the debt restructuring exercise in 2018, those liabilities are classified into Non-sustainable Debt and Sustainable Debt.

During the financial year 2020, the Group breached the payment for Bilateral Facilities Debt and Term Loan Cash Interest of Sustainable Debt. 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. Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn. Bhd. ("NCD") Scheme and Nam Cheong International Ltd. ("NCI") Scheme were sanctioned by the Malaysia Court on 12 July 2018, subsequent to which the Nam Cheong Limited ("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.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

2(e) Going concern (Cont'd)

Non-sustainable Debt
Each 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 and 416,918,605 Non-Sustainable Debt Shares were allotted and issued in the financial year 2018 and 2021 respectively.

Bilateral Facilities Debt
The Bilateral Facilities Debt is excluded from the Schemes. The maturity date of the Bilateral Facilities Debt is 31 December 2020. The Group breached the payment for Bilateral Facilities Debt amounting to RM100,568,000 which was due on 31 December 2020. The Group is currently under restructuring exercise, with the mediation from Corporate Debt Restructuring Committee of Malaysia (the "CDRC").

Sustainable Debt
US$221,619,000 (RM923,043,135) of the Sustainable Debt was restructured as the Term Loan. The tenure 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. The Group breached the payment for Term Loan Principal of 10% and 20% which was due on 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022 respectively. The Group also breached the payment for Term Loan Cash Interest for the interest period from 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020 which was due on 30 June 2020, interest period from 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2020 which was due on 31 December 2020, interest period from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021 which was due on 30 June 2021, interest period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 which was due on 31 December 2021, interest period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 which was due on 30 June 2022 and interest period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022 which was due on 31 December 2022. The Group is currently under restructuring exercise, with the mediation from CDRC.

Non-Fujian Group Shipyards
As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, seven shipbuilding contracts had been mutually terminated, while the shipbuilding contracts for another five vessels had been fully settled. The Group has reached an understanding without a written agreement with the Non-Fujian Group Shipyards in relation to the remaining ten shipbuilding contracts to delay construction or delivery of the vessels, with a view to extend the contract period or terminate the shipbuilding contracts to minimise any financial exposure. Based on the contract sums and payments made by the Group, the outstanding exposure to the Non-Fujian Group Shipyards under the remaining ten shipbuilding contracts is approximately US$104.8 million (RM460.1 million).

Admission into the Corporate Debt Restructuring Committee of Malaysia (the "CDRC")
On 1 October 2020, the CDRC, a committee under the purview of Bank Negara Malaysia has accepted an application by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, NCD, for the CDRC's assistance to mediate between NCD and its financial creditors ("NCD-FCs"). In November 2020, management has submitted the restructuring proposal to CRDC.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

2(e) Going concern (Cont'd)

Admission into the Corporate Debt Restructuring Committee of Malaysia (the "CDRC") (Cont'd)

On 25 May 2022, the Company made an announcement to provide an update on the restructuring that an in-principle agreement has been agreed with the financial creditors of the Group ("FCs") subject to conditions that will be set-out in definitive agreements ("DRMA"). As announced on 31 March 2023, majority of the FCs have provided written confirmation that, in principle, they do not have further comments on the draft DRMA in its current form. The Company expects the execution of the DRMA to take place by the middle of April 2023.

Prior to 31 March 2023, the Company, has on 15 February 2023 made an application to the High Court of Malaya ("Court Application") to seek the following orders:

- An order pursuant to Section 366(1) of the Companies Act 2016 of Malaysia to summon a meeting of the scheme creditors (the "Scheme Meeting") for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification (which modification can be made at any time prior to and/or at the Scheme Meeting) a scheme of arrangement and compromise to be proposed between the Company and the scheme creditors (the "New NCL Scheme').
- In the event that the New NCL Scheme is approved at the Scheme Meeting, that pursuant to section 366(4) of the Companies Act 2016, the Company be at liberty to apply for an order of Court approving the New NCL Scheme, with such modifications as are approved at the Scheme Meeting (if any), so as to be binding on the Company and its scheme creditors.

On 21 March 2023, the Court Application has been granted and ordered that the Company convenes the Scheme Meeting within 6 months from the date of the Court Order. In the event that the New NCL Scheme is approved at the Scheme Meeting, pursuant to Section 366(4) of the Companies Act 2016, the Company will be at liberty to apply for an Order of Court approving the New NCL Scheme, with such modifications (if any) as may be approved at the Scheme Meeting, to be binding on the Company and its scheme creditors.

As of the date of this report, the Scheme Meeting is yet to convene to approve the New NCL Scheme. There is no assurance or reasonable certainty that the New NCL Scheme will be approved or successfully concluded.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

2(e) Going concern (Cont'd)

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

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had net current liabilities and net liabilities of RM1,058,823,000 (2021 - RM1,056,125,000) and RM630,976,000 (2021 - RM675,837,000) respectively. The Company also had net current liabilities and net liabilities of RM852,696,000 (2021 - RM807,898,000) and RM852,696,000 (2021 - RM807,898,000) respectively, as at 31 December 2022.

In assessing whether the Group and the Company can meet their debt obligations for at least 12 months from the end of the reporting period, management has prepared cash flows forecast for the financial year ending 31 December 2023. The key assumptions include (i) sufficient cash inflows are generated by the Group's chartering segment, based on reasonable expectations of daily charter rates, vessel utilisation and low default rates by its customers, to generate sufficient operating cash inflows; (ii) no material claims from creditors, particularly those subcontracted shipyards, which the Group has yet to terminate the contracts or restructure the debts owing to such subcontracted shipyards, that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Group's financial conditions and operations are brought against the Group; (iii) the continued recovery of offshore activities in Malaysia; and (iv) completion of restructuring exercise in the financial year ending 31 December 2023.

Based on the cash flows forecast, premised on the completion of restructuring exercise and barring any further unforeseen adverse, macroeconomic and industry-wide circumstances, 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. As at the date of the financial statements, the Group is not able to ascertain the full extent of the probable impact to the offshore and marine industry, arising from the geographical tension and the volatility in oil prices but will continually assess as the situation develops.

If the Group and the Company were unable to continue their operational existence or their capabilities to do so were significantly impaired, 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 2022

3 Property, plant and equipment

The Group	Leasehold lands 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
Cost									
At 1 January 2021	18,440	31,768	14,706	1,707	3,048	1,162,274	2,142	2,548	1,236,633
Transfers from inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions*	-	-	173	259	-	44,679	7	-	45,118
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(25,125)	-	-	(25,125)
Return of vessels to supplier**	-	-	-	-	-	(159,113)	-	-	(159,113)
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(7,913)	-	-	(7,913)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	(3,681)	-	-	(3,681)
Exchange differences	-	-	-	3	-	32,938	-	-	32,941
At 31 December 2021	**18,440**	**31,768**	**14,879**	**1,969**	**3,048**	**1,044,059**	**2,149**	**2,548**	**1,118,860**
Transfers from inventories	-	-	-	-	-	**25,944**	-	-	**25,944**
Additions*	-	**1,652**	**102**	**128**	**445**	**102,076**	-	-	**104,403**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	**(627)**	**(337,529)**	-	-	**(338,156)**
Return of vessels to supplier**	-	-	-	-	-	**(52,495)**	-	-	**(52,495)**
Termination of lease	-	-	-	-	-	**(23,397)**	-	-	**(23,397)**
Write-offs	-	**(997)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(997)**
Exchange differences	-	-	-	**11**	-	**39,302**	-	-	**39,313**
At 31 December 2022	**18,440**	**32,423**	**14,981**	**2,108**	**2,866**	**797,960**	**2,149**	**2,548**	**873,475**

* Comprises property, plant and equipment of RM102,751,000 (2021 - RM21,721,000) and right-of-use assets of RM1,652,000 (2021 - RM23,397,000) (Note 27).

** During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the Group returned the vessels to the original supplier with an aggregate cost of RM52,495,000 (2021 - RM159,113,000).

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

3 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

The Group	Leasehold lands 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
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses									
At 1 January 2021	5,140	28,487	14,052	913	2,980	696,466	929	2,039	751,006
Depreciation	405	769	247	213	17	26,119	154	-	27,924
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(251)	-	-	(251)
Return of vessels to supplier	-	-	-	-	-	(76,329)	-	-	(76,329)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	6,927	-	-	6,927
Exchange differences	-	-	-	2	-	19,257	-	-	19,259
At 31 December 2021	**5,545**	**29,256**	**14,299**	**1,128**	**2,997**	**672,189**	**1,083**	**2,039**	**728,536**
Depreciation	**405**	**815**	**232**	**257**	**47**	**27,104**	**154**	**-**	**29,014**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(627)**	**(279,077)**	**-**	**-**	**(279,704)**
Return of vessels to supplier	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(40,189)**	**-**	**-**	**(40,189)**
Termination of lease	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(12,998)**	**-**	**-**	**(12,998)**
Write-offs	**-**	**(997)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(997)**
Exchange differences	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11**	**-**	**23,018**	**-**	**-**	**23,029**
At 31 December 2022	**5,950**	**29,074**	**14,531**	**1,396**	**2,417**	**390,047**	**1,237**	**2,039**	**446,691**
Carrying amount									
At 31 December 2022	**12,490**	**3,349**	**450**	**712**	**449**	**407,913**	**912**	**509**	**426,784**
At 31 December 2021	12,895	2,512	580	841	51	371,870	1,066	509	390,324

Property, plant and equipment include right-of-use assets with carrying amount of RM12,490,000, RM3,349,000 and RM Nil (2021 - RM12,895,000, RM2,512,000 and RM17,548,000) as at 31 December 2022 related to leasehold lands, buildings and vessels, respectively.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

3 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment pledged as security for borrowings at the end of the reporting period comprise leasehold lands, buildings and vessels with carrying amount of RM5,651,000 (2021 - RM5,813,000), RM1,573,000 (2021 - RM1,618,000) and RM 39,685,000 (2021 - RM42,734,000), respectively (Note 16).

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022, additions to property, plant and equipment (excluding right-of-use assets) amount to RM 102,751,000 (2021 - RM21,721,000), of which RM93,539,000 (2021 - RM 21,721,000) has been paid, RM7,920,000 (2021 - RM Nil) were offset with receivables and RM1,292,000 (2021 - RM Nil) outstanding is recorded under trade and other payables.

The Group has disposed of plant and equipment with a total carrying amount of RM58,452,000 (2021 - RM24,874,000) for a sales consideration of RM102,832,000 (2021 - RM24,310,000), of which RM77,833,000 (2021 - RM Nil) has been received and RM24,999,000 (2021 - RM24,310,000) outstanding is recorded under trade and other receivables. The gain on disposal of RM44,380,000 (2021 - loss on disposal of RM564,000) was recognised as "other income" (2021 - "other operating expenses") in profit or loss.

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 in writing of the Director of Lands and Surveys; and
(vi) no sublease affecting the land may be effected without the consent in writing of the Director of Lands and Surveys.

Impairment testing

The Group has net current liabilities of RM1,058,823,000 and net capital deficit of RM630,976,000 as at 31 December 2022. However, the Group have reported a net profit during the year of RM67,940,000 as most of the Group's chartering vessels are profit generating except for three vessels which were idle during the financial year. Comparisons were made with reference to disposal of similar vessels to third party during the financial year to assess whether there is impairment. As the disposal prices were higher than the carrying amount of the vessels, management has assessed that no impairment is required for the three vessels. Accordingly, management assessed that there were no indications of impairment of the Group's property, plant and equipment during the financial year. The Group engaged an independent valuation firm to determine the market values of the chartering vessels. The valuation of the vessels was based on "as is, where is" sales at their current locations, between a willing buyer and a willing seller. The review led to the recognition of an impairment loss of RM Nil (2021 - RM6,927,000) in the Group's profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the valuation of the vessels was based on the direct comparison method which involves the analysis of comparable sales of similar vessels and adjusting the sale prices to that reflective of the subject vessels. The estimates of fair value of vessels involves consideration of items such as actual recent sales of similar vessels, the vessel's age, market conditions, among others, which are unobservable inputs. The fair value measurement is categorised as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy.

3 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

Impairment testing (Cont'd)

The Group also carried out an assessment of the recoverable amount of the other property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. The recoverable amount of the leasehold land and building was based on the fair value less costs of disposal (Level 3 valuation). The fair value was based on the market value, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller. The valuation of leasehold land was based on the direct comparison method which involves the analysis of comparable sales of similar properties and adjusting the sale prices to that reflective of the subject properties. The valuation of buildings was determined using the cost approach. The cost approach is based on the cost to reproduce or replace under new condition with current market prices for similar assets, with allowance for accrued depreciation arising from the conditions, utility, age, wear and tear, or obsolescence present (physical, functional or economic), taking into consideration past and present maintenance policy and rebuilding history. No impairment losses were recognised for the financial years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 as the recoverable amounts were higher than the carrying amounts of the leasehold land and buildings.

4 Subsidiaries

The Company	**2022** **RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Unquoted equity investments, at cost	**1,143,476**	1,143,476
Employee share grants, at cost	**1,323**	1,323
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	**(1,144,799)**	(1,144,799)
	-	-
Amount due from subsidiaries (non-trade)	**1,474,243**	1,418,819
Allowance for impairment loss	**(1,474,243)**	(1,418,819)
	-	-
Carrying amount	**-**	-

The non-trade amount due from subsidiaries is unsecured and bears interest at 4% (2021 - 4%) 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 subsidiaries, it is stated at cost less impairment loss.

Incorporation of a subsidiary in the Group

On 26 August 2022, the Company's indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Nam Cheong Pioneer Sdn. Bhd., incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary, SKOM Australia Pty Ltd ("SKOMA"), in Australia, with a cash consideration of RM3.12 (AUD1).

On 1 September 2022, the Company's indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, SKOM Sdn. Bhd., incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary, Sinaran Khas Sdn. Bhd., in Malaysia, with a cash consideration of RM1.

Striking off of subsidiaries in the Group

On 18 March 2021, the Company's indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Nam Cheong Property Pte. Ltd. has been struck off the Register of Companies, Singapore pursuant to the notice issued by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority by virtue of section 344A of the Companies Act 1967.

On 4 May 2021, the Company's indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Nam Cheong Capital Pte. Ltd. has been struck off the Register of Companies, Singapore pursuant to the notice issued by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority by virtue of section 344A of the Companies Act 1967.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

4 Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Impairment testing

Movement in the allowance for impairment of subsidiaries is as follows:

The Company	**2022** **RM'000**	2021 RM'000
At 1 January	**2,563,618**	2,561,302
Impairment losses recognised	**55,424**	2,316
At 31 December	**2,619,042**	2,563,618

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 International Ltd., Nam Cheong Pioneer Sdn. Bhd. and SK Pride Ltd., due to the significant cash outflows from operations incurred by the Group. The review led to the recognition of an impairment loss of RM55,424,000 (2021 - RM2,316,000) 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. The fair value measurement is categorised as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. In view that the subsidiaries had significant net liabilities, management has determined that the recoverable amount which is based on fair value less costs of disposal to be RM Nil.

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NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

4 Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business	Percentage of effective equity held	
			2022 %	2021 %
Held by the Company				
Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn. Bhd. (2)	Shipbuilding	Malaysia	**100**	100
Nam Cheong Offshore Pte. Ltd. (1)	Shipbuilding	Singapore	**100**	100
Held by Subsidiaries				
Nam Cheong International Ltd. (2)	Shipbuilding	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
S.K. Marine Sdn. Bhd. (2)	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	**100**	100
Nam Cheong Heavy Industries Sdn. Bhd. (2)	Dormant	Malaysia	**100**	100
Nam Cheong Marine Pte. Ltd. (1)	Vessel chartering	Singapore	**100**	100
Nam Cheong Marine Sdn. Bhd. (4)	Dormant	Malaysia	**70**	70
NC Design Pte. Ltd. (1)	Design services	Singapore	**100**	100
Nam Cheong Pioneer Sdn. Bhd. (2)	Investment holding	Malaysia	**100**	100
SKOSV Sdn. Bhd. (2)	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	**70**	70
Nam Cheong OSV Ltd. (2)	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
Nam Cheong Venture Ltd. (2)	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
SK Venture Ltd. (2)	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
SK Machines Ltd. (2)	Trading	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
SK Global Ltd. (2)	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

4 Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business	Percentage of effective equity held	
			2022	2021
Held by Subsidiaries (Cont'd)			**%**	%
SK Pride Ltd. [(2)]	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
SK Power Ltd. [(2)]	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
SK Precious Ltd. [(2)]	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
SK Prudence Ltd. [(2)]	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
SKOM Sdn. Bhd. [(2)]	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	**100**	100
SK Capital Ltd. [(2)]	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
SKOM Ltd. [(2)]	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**100**	100
Sinaran Khas Sdn Bhd [(2)] [(5)]	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	**100**	-
SKOM Australia Pty Ltd [(3)] [(6)]	Dormant	Australia	**100**	-

(1) Audited by Foo Kon Tan LLP, Singapore.
(2) Audited by HLB Ler Lum Chew PLT, Malaysia.
(3) Not required to be audited.
(4) Audited by Crowe Malaysia PLT, Malaysia.
(5) Incorporated on 1 September 2022
(6) Incorporated on 26 August 2022

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

4 Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Summarised financial information of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Summarised consolidated 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 consolidated statement of financial position

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Current assets	**158,134**	180,407
Non-current assets	**4,491**	17
Current liabilities	**(96,337)**	(121,503)
Non-current liabilities	**(4)**	(4)
Net assets	**66,284**	58,917
Less: Equity contribution made by holding company	**(56,000)**	(56,000)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**10,284**	2,917
Non-controlling interests	**3,133**	923

Summarised consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Revenue	**397,306**	280,888
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**7,366**	(9,241)
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**7,366**	(9,241)
Attributable to:		
- owners of the Company	**5,156**	12,013
- non-controlling interests	**2,210**	(2,772)
	7,366	(9,241)
Dividend paid to NCI	**-**	-
Issuance of shares to NCI	**-**	201

Other summarised financial information

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(20,606)**	49,619
Net cash inflow from investing activities	**(4,194)**	139
Net cash outflow from financing activities	**66,436**	(52,078)
Net cash outflow for the year	**41,636**	(2,320)

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

4 Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

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

Dilution in Interest in SK Majestic Ltd

On 12 August 2021, SK Majestic Ltd ("SKMJ"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company issued 999 new ordinary shares, at an issue price of USD1 each, of which 499 shares were subscribed by SK Global Ltd, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and 500 shares were subscribed by 3 subscribers.

Following the above changes, SKMJ was deemed disposed of and becomes a 50%-owned associate company of the Group. The following summarises the consideration received, and the amounts of assets disposed of and liabilities transferred at the date of disposal:-

	2021 RM'000
The Group	
Property, plant and equipment	7,913
Trade and other receivables	3
Prepayments	35
Trade and other payables	(8,034)
	(83)
Foreign exchange translation reserve	*
	(83)
Consideration received	-
Gain on deemed disposal of a subsidiary	(83)

*: Amount less than RM500

5 Associates

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Equity investment, at cost	**492**	110,892
Share of post-acquisition results	**4,716**	(92,928)
Allowance for impairment loss	**-**	(17,288)
Exchange difference	**2**	4
Balance at end of financial year	**5,210**	680

Movement in the allowance for impairment of associate is as follows:

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
At 1 January	**17,288**	17,288
Derecognition of an associate	**(17,288)**	-
At 31 December	**-**	17,288

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

5 Associates (Cont'd)

On 8 February 2022, an associate, SK Hull Sdn. Bhd. ("SK Hull") increased its registered capital from RM1,000,000 to RM1,633,334, in which Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn. Bhd. ("NCD"), a direct subsidiary of the Compay did not subscribe any additional shares. Following the changes, the equity interest in SK Hull reduced from 49% to 30% with the recognition as associate remained.

On 18 February 2022, an associate, P.T. Pelayaran Nasional Bina Buana Raya Tbk ("BBR") has performed a share consolidation which the number of shares reduced to 3,578,050,832. The equity interest in BBR remained as 30% following this change.

On 11 March 2022, BBR completed its rights issue exercise and its number of shares increased to 8,479,490,328 in which Nam Cheong Pioneer Sdn. Bhd. ("NCP"), an indirect subsidiary of the Company did not subscribe any additional shares. Following the changes, the interest in BBR reduced to 12.6% and was derecognised as an associate. Accordingly, BBR was reclassified to other investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and no gain or loss has been recognised for the difference between the carrying amount of BBR and the fair value of the retained interest in BBR.

No impairment losses were recognised for the financial years ended 31 December 2022 as the recoverable amounts of the investment in the associates, SK Majestic and SK Hull were higher than the carrying amount of the investment.

Details of the associate are as follows:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business	Percentage of effective equity held	
			2022 **%**	2021 %
P.T. Pelayaran Nasional Bina Buana Raya Tbk (1)	Vessel chartering	Indonesia	**-**	30
SK Hull Sdn. Bhd. (2)	Offshore facilities	Malaysia	**30**	49
SK Majestic Ltd. (2)	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory Of Labuan Malaysia	**50**	50

(1) Audited by Hertanto, Grace & Karunawan, Indonesia.
(2) Audited by HLB Ler Lum Chew PLT, Malaysia.

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

The financial information of the associates are summarised below. There have been no dividends received from the associates.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

5 Associates (Cont'd)

Statement of financial position

	P.T. Pelayaran Nasional Bina Buana Raya Tbk		SK Hull Sdn. Bhd.		SK Majestic Ltd.		Total	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Assets and liabilities								
Current assets	**-**	34,904	**21,214**	17,028	**1,067**	1,670	**22,281**	53,602
Non-current assets	**-**	100,987	**1,231**	145	**15,601**	15,680	**16,832**	116,812
Total assets	**-**	135,891	**22,445**	17,173	**16,668**	17,350	**39,113**	170,414
	-							
Current liabilities	**-**	(72,878)	**(15,356)**	(15,947)	**(10,132)**	(16,074)	**(25,488)**	(104,899)
Non-current liabilities	**-**	(29,250)	**(673)**	-	**-**	-	**(673)**	(29,250)
Total liabilities	**-**	(102,128)	**(16,029)**	(15,947)	**(10,132)**	(16,074)	**(26,161)**	(134,149)
Net assets/(liabilities)	**-**	33,763	**6,416**	1,226	**6,536**	1,276	**12,952**	36,265
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**-**	30%	**30%**	49%	**50%**	50%		
Share of net assets	**-**	10,129	**1,925**	601	**3,268**	674	**5,193**	11,404
Associate's losses in excess of equity	**-**	16,260	**-**	(601)	**-**	-	**-**	15,659
	-	26,389	**1,925**	-	**3,268**	674	**5,193**	27,063

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	P.T. Pelayaran Nasional Bina Buana Raya Tbk		SK Hull Sdn. Bhd.		SK Majestic Ltd.		Total	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Income and expenses								
Revenue	**-**	31,598	**20,469**	33,025	**6,607**	1,766	**27,076**	66,389
Operating expenses	**-**	(20,070)	**(14,615)**	(23,314)	**40**	(227)	**(14,575)**	(43,611)
Depreciation and amortisation	**-**	(9,083)	**(169)**	(26)	**(930)**	(146)	**(1,099)**	(9,255)
Interest income	**-**	1,330	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	1,330
Interest expense	**-**	(2,594)	**(17)**	-	**-**	-	**(17)**	(2,594)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	**-**	1,181	**5,668**	9,685	**5,717**	1,393	**11,385**	12,259
Taxation	**-**	(320)	**(1,111)**	(35)	**(510)**	(45)	**(1,621)**	(400)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**-**	861	**4,557**	9,650	**5,207**	1,348	**9,764**	11,859
Other comprehensive income ("OCI")	**-**	-	**-**	-	**53**	-	**53**	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	861	**4,557**	9,650	**5,260**	1,348	**9,817**	11,859

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

5 Associates (Cont'd)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Cont'd)

	P.T. Pelayaran Nasional Bina Buana Raya Tbk		SK Hull Sdn. Bhd.		SK Majestic Ltd.		Total	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**-**	30%	**30%**	49%	**50%**	50%		
Share of post-tax profit for the year	**-**	258	**1,367**	4,728	**2,630**	674	**3,997**	5,660
Share of unrealised profit	**-**	-	**601**	-	**(27)**	-	**574**	-
Return of profit due to dilution in interest	**-**	-	**(43)**	-	**-**	-	**(43)**	-
Associate's losses in excess of equity	**-**	(258)	**-**	(4,728)	**-**	-	**-**	(4,986)
	-	-	**1,925**	-	**2,603**	674	**4,528**	674

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

	P.T. Pelayaran Nasional Bina Buana Raya Tbk		SK Hull Sdn. Bhd.		SK Majestic Ltd.		Total	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Share of net assets								
At 1 January	**26,389**	26,389	**-**	-	**680**	-	**27,069**	26,389
Investment in an associate	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	2	**-**	2
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**-**	-	**1,925**	-	**2,603**	674	**4,528**	674
Derecognition of an associate	**(26,389)**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(26,389)**	-
Exchange differences	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2**	4	**2**	4
At 31 December	**-**	26,389	**1,925**	-	**3,285**	680	**5,210**	27,069
Effect of realisation of profits	**-**	1,093	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	1,093
Effect of unrealised profits	**-**	(10,194)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	(10,194)
Impairment during the year	**-**	(17,288)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	(17,288)
Carrying amount of the Group's investment in associate	**-**	-	**1,925**	-	**3,285**	680	**5,210**	680

The investment in associate had no contingent liabilities and capital commitments at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

6 Joint ventures

The Group	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Unquoted equity investments, at cost	**15,849**	15,849
Share of post-acquisition results	**(11,055)**	(12,416)
Allowance for impairment loss	**(1,430)**	(1,430)
Exchange differences	**(49)**	(7)
	3,315	1,996

Movement in the allowance for impairment of joint venture is as follows:

The Group	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At 1 January	**1,430**	1,430
Impairment loss provided	**-**	-
At 31 December	**1,430**	1,430

The Group has interest in joint ventures through separate structure vehicles incorporated and operating in Malaysia, Indonesia and Republic of China, Taiwan. 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.

On 10 February 2021, Nam Cheong Pioneer Sdn. Bhd., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has incorporated a 49%-owned joint venture company, SK Wynnergy Offshore Marine Company Limited ("SK Wynnergy"). SK Wynnergy is a private limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of China, Taiwan with an issued and paid-up capital of NT$34,060,000 (equivalent to RM2,383,000) divided into 3,406,000 shares at the par value of NT$10 each. The principal activity for SK Wynnergy is chartering of vessels.

The Group carried out a review of the recoverable amount of the investment in the joint venture, Pelayaran New Era (L) Bhd. due to persistent operating losses and cash outflows incurred by the joint venture. The recoverable amount was based on fair value less costs of disposal, which was determined to be the adjusted net assets of the joint venture. In deriving the adjusted net assets of the joint venture, 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. The fair value measurement is categorised as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. In view that the joint venture had significant net liabilities, management has determined that the recoverable amount which is based on fair value less costs of disposal to be RM Nil. The review led to a provision of impairment loss of RM1,430,000 in the Group's profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

During the financial year, the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the joint ventures except for SK Wynnergy. No impairment losses were recognised for the financial years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 as the recoverable amounts of the investment in SK Wynnergy was higher than the carrying amount of the investment.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

6 Joint ventures (Cont'd)

Details of the joint ventures are as follows:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business	Percentage of effective equity held	
			2022 **%**	2021 %
Synergy Kenyalang Offshore Sdn. Bhd. ("SKO") (1)	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	**40**	40
P.T. Bahtera Niaga Indonesia ("BNI") (2)	Vessel chartering	Indonesia	**49**	49
Marco Polo Offshore (IV) Pte Ltd ("MPO") (2)	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**50**	50
SK Marco Polo Sdn. Bhd. ("SKMP") (1)	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	**50**	50
Pelayaran New Era (L) Bhd. ("PNEL") (1)	Vessel chartering	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	**51**	51
Pelayaran Era Sdn. Bhd. ("PESB") (1)	Vessel chartering	Malaysia	**51**	51
SK Wynnergy Offshore Marine Company Limited ("SK Wynnergy") (2)	Vessel chartering	Republic of China, Taiwan	**49**	49

(1) Audited by HLB Ler Lum Chew PLT, Malaysia.
(2) Reviewed by HLB Ler Lum Chew PLT, Malaysia.

The principal activities of the joint ventures are in line with the Group's strategy to expand the vessel chartering business.

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NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

6 Joint ventures (Cont'd)

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

Statement of financial position

	MPO		SKO		PNEL		SK Wynnergy		Total	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Assets and liabilities										
Cash and cash equivalents	**259**	237	**3,185**	84	**248**	17	**5,835**	1,240	**9,527**	1,578
Trade receivables	**20,748**	17,797	**157**	1,184	**5,999**	4,049	**41,417**	1,417	**68,321**	24,447
Current assets	**21,007**	18,034	**3,342**	1,268	**6,247**	4,066	**47,252**	2,657	**77,848**	26,025
Non-current assets	**19,923**	20,300	**-**	34,571	**40,672**	43,702	**52,081**	24,943	**112,676**	123,516
Total assets	**40,930**	38,334	**3,342**	35,839	**46,919**	47,768	**99,333**	27,600	**190,524**	149,541
Current liabilities*	**(50,572)**	(46,744)	**(7,572)**	(21,663)	**(50,288)**	(16,505)	**(92,527)**	(23,261)	**(200,959)**	(108,173)
Non-current liabilities**	**(63,413)**	(60,392)	**-**	(9,494)	**(125)**	(37,725)	**-**	-	**(63,538)**	(107,611)
Total liabilities	**(113,985)**	(107,136)	**(7,572)**	(31,157)	**(50,413)**	(54,230)	**(92,527)**	(23,261)	**(264,497)**	(215,784)
Net (liabilities)/assets	**(73,055)**	(68,802)	**(4,230)**	4,682	**(3,494)**	(6,462)	**6,806**	4,339	**(73,973)**	(66,243)
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**50%**	50%	**40%**	40%	**51%**	51%	**49%**	49%		
Share of net (liabilities)/assets	**(36,528)**	(34,401)	**(1,692)**	1,873	**(1,782)**	(3,296)	**3,315**	2,123	**(36,687)**	(33,701)
Joint venture's losses in excess of equity Interest	**36,528**	34,401	**1,692**	(1,873)	**1,782**	3,296	**-**	-	**40,002**	35,824
	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**3,315**	2,123	**3,315**	2,123
* Includes current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
** Includes non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	**(63,413)**	(60,392)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(63,413)**	(60,392)

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

6 Joint ventures (Cont'd)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	MPO		SKO		PNEL		SK Wynnergy		Total	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Income and expenses										
Revenue	**4,507**	5,844	**-**	-	**2,517**	5,649	**39,103**	8,239	**46,127**	19,732
Operating expenses	**(3,568)**	(134)	**(15,076)**	(15,173)	**1,226**	(7,000)	**(33,688)**	(8,369)	**(51,106)**	(30,676)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(1,478)**	(1,390)	**(2,384)**	(4,492)	**(758)**	(3,788)	**(2,659)**	(650)	**(7,279)**	(10,320)
Interest income		-	**-**	12	**-**	-	**22**	-	**22**	12
Interest expense	**-**	(4,739)	**-**	-	**(528)**	(1,431)	**-**	-	**(528)**	(6,170)
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	**(539)**	(419)	**(17,460)**	(19,653)	**2,457**	(6,570)	**2,778**	(780)	**(12,764)**	(27,422)
Taxation	**-**	-	**(1,232)**	-	**-**	152	**-**	-	**(1,232)**	152
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**(539)**	(419)	**(18,692)**	(19,653)	**2,457**	(6,418)	**2,778**	(780)	**(13,996)**	(27,270)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(419)	**(18,692)**	(19,653)	**2,457**	(6,418)	**2,778**	(780)	**(13,996)**	(27,270)
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**50%**	50%	**40%**	40%	**51%**	51%	**49%**	49%		
Share of post-tax (losses)/profits	**(270)**	(210)	**(7,477)**	(7,861)	**1,253**	(3,273)	**1,361**	(380)	**(5,133)**	(11,724)
Joint venture's losses in excess of equity interest	**270**	210	**7,477**	7,194	**(1,253)**	3,273	**-**	-	**6,494**	10,677
Net share of post-tax (losses)/profits	**-**	-	**-**	(667)	**-**	-	**1,361**	(380)	**1,361**	(1,047)

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

	MPO		SKO		PNEL		SK Wynnergy		Total	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Share of net assets										
At 1 January	**19,322**	19,322	**8,197**	8,864	**1,430**	1,430	**1,996**	-	**30,945**	29,616
Investment in joint venture	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	2,383	**-**	2,383
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**-**	-	**-**	(667)	**-**	-	**1,361**	(380)	**1,361**	(1,047)
Exchange differences	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(42)**	(7)	**(42)**	(7)
At 31 December	**19,322**	19,322	**8,197**	8,197	**1,430**	1,430	**3,315**	1,996	**32,264**	30,945
Elimination of accumulated unrealised profits	**(19,322)**	(19,322)	**(8,197)**	(8,197)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(27,519)**	(27,519)
Impairment loss	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(1,430)**	(1,430)	**-**	-	**(1,430)**	(1,430)
Carrying amount of the Group's investments in joint ventures	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**3,315**	1,996	**3,315**	1,996

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

6 Joint ventures (Cont'd)

The joint ventures had no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

The Group has not recognised losses relating to MPO, SKO and PNEL 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 RM40,575,000 (2021 - RM29,185,000). The Group has no obligation with respect to these losses.

7 Other investments

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Non-current		
Quoted equity shares at FVTPL		
- PT Pelayaran Nasional Bina Buana Raya Tbk, listed in Indonesia, 12.6%	**-**	-
	-	-
Unquoted debt securities at FVOCI		
- SGD corporate variable rate notes - issued in Singapore	**5,819**	5,783
Fair value changes	**(4,401)**	(4,401)
Exchange differences	**1,179**	1,344
	2,597	2,726
Allowance for impairment loss	**(2,597)**	(2,726)
	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	**-**	-

Investment in quoted equity shares offer the Group the opportunity for return through dividend income and fair value gains.

The debt securities are held by the Group within a business model whose objective is both to collect their contractual cash flows which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and to sell these financial assets. Hence, they are classified as at FVOCI.

The Group assessed that the investments were credit-impaired in consideration of the investee's continued deterioration in its financial performance and position subsequent to an extension of the debt repayment in 2017, and recognised an impairment loss of RM2,707,000 in profit or loss during the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

The average effective interest rate of the quoted debt securities is 1.49% to 1.51% (2021 - 1.49% to 1.51%) per annum.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

8 Inventories

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
At cost:		
Raw materials	**35**	262
Work in progress	**5**	5
At net realisable value:		
Work in progress	**13,564**	23,701
	13,604	23,968
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	**118**	67

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

Movement in allowance for write-down on inventories

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Balance at 1 January	**(55,748)**	(55,748)
Allowance utilised	**36,618**	-
Balance at 31 December	**(19,130)**	(55,748)

The net realisable values of the vessels under construction are determined with reference to the valuation report prepared by a firm of independent professional valuers. The fair values are based on "as is, where is" sales at their current locations, between a willing buyer and a willing seller. The valuation is based on direct comparison method which involves the analysis of comparable sales of similar vessels and adjusting the sale prices to that reflective of the subject vessels. The estimates of fair value of vessels involves consideration of items such as actual recent sales of similar vessels, the vessel's age, market conditions, among others, which are unobservable inputs. The fair value measurement is categorised as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy.

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NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

9 Trade and other receivables

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Non-current					
Trade receivables from a third party	(a)	**8,600**	11,060	**-**	-
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		**(8,600)**	(11,060)	**-**	-
		-	-	**-**	-
Current					
Trade receivables from third parties		**107,476**	92,522	**-**	-
Trade receivables from joint ventures		**39,169**	27,886	**-**	-
Trade receivables from associate		**18**	1,265	**-**	-
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		**(22,675)**	(20,516)	**-**	-
		123,988	101,157	**-**	-
Amounts due from subsidiaries (non-trade)	(b)	**-**	-	**66,371**	103,696
Amounts due from joint ventures (non-trade)	(c)	**45,954**	38,368	**59**	63
Amount due from an associate (non-trade)	(d)	**8,572**	18,025	**-**	-
Deposits		**23,974**	9,806	**152**	152
Other receivables		**7,983**	16,600	**-**	-
Less: Allowance for impairment losses					
- amounts due from subsidiaries (non-trade)		**-**	-	**(66,371)**	(103,696)
- amounts due from joint ventures (non-trade)		**(25,502)**	(24,781)	**(59)**	(63)
- amounts due from associate (non-trade)		**(1,542)**	(219)	**-**	-
- other receivables		**(3,222)**	(2,205)	**-**	-
		56,217	55,594	**152**	152
Total current		**180,205**	156,751	**152**	152
Financial assets at amortised cost		**180,205**	156,751	**152**	152
Tax recoverable		**811**	706	**-**	-
Total trade and other receivables		**181,016**	157,457	**152**	152

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Malaysia ringgit	**102,559**	126,432	**-**	-
Singapore dollar	**154**	153	**152**	152
Taiwan Dollar	**23,389**	24,312	**-**	-
United States dollar	**54,914**	4,530	**-**	-
Others	**-**	2,030	**-**	-
	181,016	157,457	**152**	152

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

9 Trade and other receivables (Cont'd)

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. Current trade receivables with credit period ranges from one to two months (2021 - one to two months) are non-interest bearing.

(a) Non-current trade receivables from a third party, which relate to the remaining balances of the selling prices of two vessels to a customer under a credit arrangement, are secured by a personal guarantee of the chairman of the customer, bear interest at a rate of 6% per annum and are to be settled by 30 September 2022. Interest income of RM452,000 (2021 - RM794,000) was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2022. The non-current trade receivables are credit-impaired as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

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

(c) The non-trade amounts due from joint ventures, comprising mainly advances to Marco Polo Offshore (IV) Pte Ltd of RM20,066,847 (2021 - RM19,196,974), are unsecured, bear interest at 7.25% (2021 - 7.25%) per annum, and are repayable on demand.

(d) The non-trade amount due from an associate, comprising advances to and payments on behalf of the associate, are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Trade and 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. Trade and other receivables that are impaired are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables are as follows:

The Group	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Not impaired:		
Not past due	**33,687**	29,607
Past due 1 to 3 months	**48,550**	43,201
Past due 3 to 6 months	**4,846**	3,562
Past due more than 6 months	**36,905**	24,787
	123,988	101,157
Past due and impaired	**31,275**	31,576
	155,263	132,733

Comprises trade receivables from a third party (non-current) of RM8,600,000 (2021 - RM11,060,000), trade receivables from third parties (current) of RM107,476,000 (2021 - RM92,522,000), trade receivables from joint ventures of RM39,169,000 (2021 - RM27,886,000) and trade receivables from associate of RM18,000 (2021 - RM1,265,000).

Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables is as follows:

The Group	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At 1 January	**31,576**	32,844
Impairment losses recognised	**8,244**	6,299
Impairment losses reversed	**(10,842)**	(7,850)
Allowance utilised	**(48)**	-
Exchange differences	**2,345**	283
At 31 December	**31,275**	31,576

Comprises allowance for impairment of non-current trade receivables of RM8,600,000 (2021 - RM11,060,000) and current trade receivables of RM22,675,000 (2021 - RM20,516,000).

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

9 Trade and other receivables (Cont'd)

Movement in allowance for impairment of other receivables is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
At 1 January	**27,205**	23,553	**103,759**	86,764
Impairment losses recognised	**6,763**	2,863	**-**	17,084
Impairment losses reversed	**(5,053)**	-	**(26,015)**	-
Allowance utilised	**-**	-	**(11,314)**	(89)
Exchange differences	**1,351**	789	**-**	-
At 31 December	**30,266**	27,205	**66,430**	103,759

Comprises allowance for impairment of amount due from joint ventures of RM25,502,000 (2021 - RM24,781,000), allowance for impairment of amount due from associate of RM1,542,000 (2021 - RM219,000) and allowance of impairment of other receivables of RM3,222,000 (2021 - RM2,205,000).

10 Prepayments

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

11 Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Cash in banks	**59,330**	25,387	**38**	77
Cash on hand	**64**	85	**-**	-
Cash and bank balances	**59,394**	25,472	**38**	77
Fixed deposits	**3,471**	1,233	**-**	-
	62,865	26,705	**38**	77

The Group's fixed deposits mature on varying dates between 1 day and 8 months (2021 - 1 day and 4 months) from the end of the reporting period. The interest rates on the fixed deposits range from 0.7% to 3.35% (2021 - 0.18% to 1.55%) per annum.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's fixed deposits of RM2,673,000 (2021 - RM289,000) and cash in bank of RM2,856,000 (2021 - RM Nil) were pledged as security for bankers' guarantees granted to the Group and restricted for secured loan interest payments respectively.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

11 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	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Cash and bank balances				
Malaysia ringgit	**46,477**	13,921	**-**	-
Singapore dollar	**2,130**	1,764	**38**	**77**
United States dollar	**10,690**	9,705	**-**	-
Euro	**8**	8	**-**	-
Japanese yen	**19**	2	**-**	-
Indonesian Rupiah	**68**	69	**-**	-
Others	**2**	3	**-**	-
	59,394	25,472	**38**	**77**
Fixed deposits				
Malaysia ringgit	**3,471**	1,233	**-**	-
	62,865	26,705	**38**	**77**

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

The Group	**2022** **RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Cash and bank balances	**59,394**	25,472
Fixed deposits	**3,471**	1,233
	62,865	26,705
Less: Restricted cash	**(2,856)**	-
Less: Fixed deposits pledged	**(2,673)**	(289)
	57,336	26,416

12 Share capital and share premium

Share capital

The Group and The Company	**2022** **'000**	2021 '000	**2022** **RM'000**	2021 RM'000
	Number of ordinary shares			
Authorised share capital				
Ordinary shares	**12,000,000**	12,000,000	**163,145**	163,145
Issued and fully paid				
At 1 January	**7,823,587**	7,279,319	**3,836**	3,552
Issuance of non-sustainable debts shares	**-**	416,918	**-**	218
Issuance of term loan shares	**127,350**	127,350	**68**	66
At 31 December	**7,950,937**	7,823,587	**3,904**	3,836

The ordinary shares of the Company have par value of HK$0.001 each.

On 3 February 2021, pursuant to the terms of the Schemes of Arrangement, an aggregate of 416,918,605 Non-Sustainable Debt Shares were issued and allotted by the Company. An aggregate of 127,349,912 Term Loan Shares were issued and allotted by the Company for Review Year 3 in relation to the Interest Periods from 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020 and from 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2020.

On 8 March 2022, pursuant to the terms of the Schemes of Arrangement, an aggregate of 127,349,912 Term Loan Shares were issued and allotted by the Company for Review Year 4 in relation to the Interest Periods from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021 and from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

12 Share capital and share premium (Cont'd)

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	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
At 1 January	**309,357**	303,028	**309,357**	303,028
Issuance of non-sustainable debt shares	**-**	4,848	**-**	4,848
Issuance of term loan shares	**1,493**	1,481	**1,493**	1,481
At 31 December	**310,850**	309,357	**310,850**	309,357

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

13 Treasury shares

	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
The Group and The Company	**'000**	'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
	Number of ordinary shares			
At 1 January and 31 December	**6,678**	6,678	**4,097**	4,097

The Company acquired its own shares for subsequent issue pursuant to grant of share awards granted under the Nam Cheong Group 2013 Share Grant Plan (the "2013 Plan") which was terminated and replaced with Nam Cheong Management Incentive Plan (the "NCMI Plan") in August 2018. As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the amount in Treasury Shares relates to the excess of the price paid to acquire treasury shares and the amount reversed from treasury shares upon grant of the share awards.

14 Reserves

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Foreign currency translation reserve	**292,135**	316,775	**-**	-
Fair value reserve	**(4,401)**	(4,401)	**-**	-
Capital surplus	**-**	-	**778,608**	778,608
	287,734	312,374	**778,608**	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 until the assets are derecognised or impaired.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

14 Reserves (Cont'd)

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

15 Deferred tax liabilities

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
At 1 January	**2,839**	3,126
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 23)	**3,526**	(289)
Exchange difference	**-**	2
At 31 December	**6,365**	2,839

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

The deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after 1 year from the reporting date is amounting to RM6,365,000 (2021 - RM2,839,000).

As at 31 December 2022, the undistributed earnings related to subsidiaries is amounting to RM12,197,000 (2021 - RM1,819,000). No deferred tax liabilities arise from the undistributed earnings as the immediate holding companies of those subsidiaries are incorporated in the same country as the subsidiaries and were in net liabilities position at the end of the financial year.

16 Borrowings

	Year of maturity	Currency	The Group **2022 RM'000**	The Group 2021 RM'000	The Company **2022 RM'000**	The Company 2021 RM'000
Bilateral facilities	2020	RM	**44,732**	44,732	**-**	-
debt (secured)		USD	**57,070**	57,894	**-**	-
			101,802	102,626	**-**	-
Term loan -						
sustainable debt	2021 to 2024	RM	**114,118**	114,118	**-**	-
(unsecured)		SGD	**626,294**	584,957	**713,606**	672,477
		USD	**151,792**	145,961	**5,934**	8,661
			892,204	845,036	**719,540**	681,138
Lease liabilities	2022 - 2025	RM	**1,890**	17,416	**-**	-
			995,896	965,078	**719,540**	681,138
Represented by:						
Non-current			**1,097**	9,873	**-**	-
Current			**994,799**	955,205	**719,540**	681,138
			995,896	965,078	**719,540**	681,138

16 Borrowings (Cont'd)

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
Each 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 and 416,918,605 Non-Sustainable Debt Shares were allotted and issued in the financial year 2018 and 2021 respectively.

Term Loan - Sustainable Debt
US$221,619,000 (RM 923,043,135) 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.

Bilateral Facilities Debt
The Bilateral Facilities Debt is excluded from the Schemes. The maturity date of the Bilateral Facilities Debt is 31 December 2020.

Lease Liabilities
As at 31 December 2022, the lease liabilities amounting to RM1,890,000 (2021 - RM17,416,000), of which RM793,000 (2021 - RM7,543,000) is payable within a year and RM1,097,000 (2021 - RM9,873,000) is payable after a year.

During the financial year 2020, the Group breached the payment for Bilateral Facilities Debts which was due on 31 December 2020 and Term Loan Cash Interest of Sustainable Debt. Consequently, all the non-current borrowings became repayable on demand and were classified as current liabilities. As disclosed in Note 2(e) of the financial statements, the Group has engaged the Corporate Debt Restructuring Committee of Malaysia (the "CDRC") to mediate between Nam Cheong and its FCs in the financial year 2020. Please refer to Note 2(e) for the status of the debt restructuring.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

16 Borrowings (Cont'd)

Borrowings are secured by the underlying assets, comprising leasehold land, buildings and vessels with carrying amount of RM5,651,000 (2021 - RM5,813,000), RM1,573,000 (2021 - RM1,618,000) and RM39,685,000 (2021 - RM42,734,000), respectively.

Borrowings bear effective interest rates per annum ranging as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	%	%	**%**	%
Bilateral facilities debt	**3.10 to 6.95**	3.10 to 5.90	**-**	-
Term loan	**4.0**	4.0	**4.0**	4.0
Lease liability	**3.83 to 5.48**	5.48 to 6.00	**-**	-

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Due not later than one year	**994,799**	955,205	**719,540**	681,138
Due later than one year and not later than two years	**834**	7,856	**-**	-
Due later than two years and not later than five years	**263**	2,017	**-**	-
	995,896	965,078	**719,540**	681,138

17 Trade and other payables

		The Group		The Company	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
		RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Current					
Trade payables - third parties	(a)	**164,440**	184,261	**-**	-
Accrued expenses		**6,280**	6,665	**1,579**	2,627
Deposits received		**11,659**	13,452	**-**	-
Other payables	(b)	**10,679**	10,098	**234**	8
Amounts due to subsidiaries (non-trade)	(c)	**-**	-	**41,481**	52,903
Amounts due to joint ventures (trade)		**13,596**	11,825	**-**	-
Amounts due to joint ventures (non-trade)	(d)	**63**	-	**-**	-
Interest payable		**63,912**	41,841	**41,873**	27,347
		270,629	268,142	**85,167**	82,885
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		**270,629**	268,142	**85,167**	82,885
Dividend payable		**146**	146	**146**	146
Service tax payable		**638**	481	**-**	-
Withholding tax payable		**142**	-	**-**	-
		271,555	268,769	**85,313**	83,031

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

17 Trade and other payables (Cont'd)

Trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Malaysia ringgit	**72,015**	65,055	**517**	10,343
Singapore dollar	**44,533**	29,947	**84,551**	72,682
United States dollar	**154,970**	170,073	**245**	6
Euro	**29**	3,694	**-**	-
Others	**8**	-	**-**	-
	271,555	268,769	**85,313**	83,031

(a) Current trade payables of RM Nil (2021 - RM27,006,000) bear interest at 6.5% per annum. The remaining other trade payables are non-interest bearing and the trade credit terms granted to the Group range from 30 to 60 days (2021 - 30 to 60 days).

(b) Other payables are non-interest bearing and are settled on an average period of six months (2021 - six months).

(c) The non-trade amounts due to subsidiaries, comprising advances from and payments made on behalf by the subsidiaries, are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

(d) The non-trade amounts due to joint ventures, comprising advances from and payments made on behalf by the joint ventures, are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

18 Provision for financial guarantee

The Company has provided financial guarantee to its joint venture, P.T. Bahtera Niaga Indonesia ("BNI") in respect of term loan granted to BNI.

In the financial year 2020, BNI has defaulted the term loan repayment and letter of demand was issued to the Company. Consequently, the Group and the Company have recognised a provision of RM48,125,000 (2021 - RM44,036,000) for the liabilities of the joint venture which it is obliged to settle with the banks due to the guarantee as mentioned above.

19 Revenue

	2022	2021
The Group	**RM'000**	RM'000
Shipbuilding	**-**	-
Time chartering	**364,881**	285,320
Bareboat chartering	**840**	839
	365,721	286,159
Over time (Time chartering and bareboat chartering)	**365,721**	286,159

The shipbuilding division did not record any revenue in the financial year 2022 and 2021 as there was no scheduled delivery of vessel sale.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

20 Other income

The Group	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**44,380**	-
Gain on deemed disposal of a subsidiary	**-**	83
Gain on waiver of debts	**16,223**	123,270
Insurance claim proceeds	**712**	1,409
Interest income	**1,100**	2,503
Reversal of impairment loss on other investments	**277**	-
Miscellaneous income	**773**	1,337
	63,465	128,602

In the financial year 2022, gain on waiver of debts was recognised in relation to the debts waived by trade and FCs as a result of the successful negotiation and settlement with the trade creditors.

In the financial year 2021, gain on waiver of debts was recognised in relation to the debts waived by trade and FCs as a result of the successful negotiation and settlement with the trade creditors as well as the repayment of certain loan and borrowings via the issuance of non-sustainable debt shares to the FCs during the financial year.

21 Finance costs

The Group	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Interest expenses		
- Bilateral facilities debt	**4,421**	4,007
- Term loans	**20,562**	19,478
- Trade payables	**125**	9,248
- Lease liabilities	**842**	1,025
	25,950	33,758

22 Profit before taxation

The Group	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Profit before taxation is arrived at after (crediting)/charging:			
Audit fees			
- auditor of the Company		**308**	280
- other auditors		**174**	154
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	**29,014**	27,924
Employee benefits expense [(a)]			
- salaries, wages and other benefits		**18,451**	16,165
- defined contribution plans		**1,460**	1,076
- share grant expense		**-**	185
Accretion of non-current trade payables[(b)]		**-**	19,089
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment[(c)]	3	**-**	6,927
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables (reversed)/made		**(889)**	1,312
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**(44,380)**	564
Gain on lease termination		**(446)**	-
Bad debts written off		**92**	-
Deposit written off		**241**	-
Plant and equipment written off	3	**-**	3,681
Restructuring expenses		**309**	1,344

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

22 Profit before taxation (Cont'd)

(a) Employee benefits expense includes the remuneration of directors and other key management personnel as disclosed in Note 25 to the financial statements.

(b) In the financial year 2021, the Group achieve successful negotiation and settlement with the trade creditors on the non-current trade payable. Accordingly, non-current trade payables were fully accreted during the financial year.

(c) Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment were recognised "other operating expenses" in profit or loss.

23 Taxation

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Current taxation		
- Current year	**15,518**	5,650
- (Over)/Underprovision in prior years	**(1,050)**	1,775
	14,468	7,425
Deferred taxation (Note 15)		
- Current year	**444**	-
- (Over)/Underprovision in prior year	**3,082**	(289)
	3,526	(289)
	17,994	7,136

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 as a result of the following:

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Profit before taxation	**80,045**	91,498
Share of results of equity-accounted associate and joint ventures	**5,889**	(373)
	85,934	91,125
Tax at statutory rates applicable to different jurisdictions	**17,054**	7,890
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**6,294**	6,254
Income not subject to tax	**(7,355)**	(10,181)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised unabsorbed capital allowances	**(50)**	(120)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	**19**	1,807
(Over)/Underprovision of income tax expenses in respect of prior years	**(1,050)**	1,775
(Over)/Underprovision of deferred tax in prior year	**3,082**	(289)
	17,994	7,136

Non-taxable income mainly relates to reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables and waiver of debts. Non-deductible expenses mainly relate to impairment of property, plant and equipment, impairment of trade and other receivables and depreciation of non-qualifying property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

23 Taxation (Cont'd)

Singapore
The corporate income tax rate applicable to the Company and Singapore-incorporated subsidiaries is 17% (2021 - 17%) for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Malaysia
The corporate income tax rate applicable to the subsidiaries incorporated in Malaysia is 24% (2021 - 24%) for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

The corporate income tax rate applicable to the subsidiaries incorporated in the Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia is 3% (2021 - 3%) for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Australia
The corporate income tax rate applicable to the subsidiary incorporated in Australia ranges from 26% to 30% (2021 - Nil), depending on annual turnover. SKOMA does not have any tax expenses in the current financial year as there is no taxable income..

As at 31 December 2022, the Group has unused tax losses of approximately RM178,196,000 (2021 - RM177,488,000) and unabsorbed capital allowances of approximately RM75,124,000 (2021 - RM75,333,000). 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 of RM60,033,000 (2021 - RM59,948,000) 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.

24 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share
The calculation of basic earnings per share was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of RM65,730,000 (2021 - RM86,761,000), and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 7,921,231,000 (2021 - 7,766,210,000), calculated as follows:

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

The Group	**2022 '000**	2021 '000
Issued ordinary shares at beginning of year (Note 12)	**7,823,587**	7,279,319
Treasury shares	**(6,678)**	(6,678)
Effect of ordinary shares issued during the year	**104,322**	493,569
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**7,921,231**	7,766,210

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

24 Earnings per share (Cont'd)

Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of RM 65,730,000 (2021 - RM86,761,000), and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares of 8,061,590,000 (2021 - 7,906,569,000), calculated as follows:

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

The Group	**2022** **'000**	2021 '000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	**7,921,231**	7,766,210
Effect of contingently issuable shares	**140,359**	140,359
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	**8,061,590**	7,906,569

Contingently issuable shares relate to share awards granted in the previous financial years, pursuant to the Nam Cheong Management Incentive Plan ("NCMI Plan").

25 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:

The Group	**2022** **RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Joint venture		
- interest income	**82**	980
- loan to joint venture	**12,423**	-
Other related parties in which directors and key management have interest		
- purchases [(a)] [(b)]	**767**	110
- rental expense [(c)]	**839**	788

(a) Mr Tiong Chiong Soon, a key executive of the Company and the son of Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, 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 wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, purchased shipbuilding materials from TLW. As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, there was no outstanding amount due to TLW.

(b) Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, the Executive Chariman of the Company has an indirect interest of more than 30% in CCK Fresh Mart Sdn. Bhd. ("CCKFM"). During the financial year, Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn. Bhd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and SKOM Sdn. Bhd., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, purchased fresh food from CCKFM.

(c) Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk, the Executive Chariman of the Company has a direct interest of more than 30% in S.K. Tiong Properties Sdn. Bhd. ("SKTP"). During the financial year, Nam Cheong Dockyard Sdn. Bhd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and SKOM Sdn. Bhd., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, had rented office space from SKTP. As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, there was no outstanding amount due to SKTP.

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.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

25 Significant related party transactions (Cont'd)

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

The Group	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Short-term employee benefits	**9,820**	9,181
Post-employment benefits	**164**	29
Share grant plan	**-**	130
	9,984	9,340

These include the following directors' remuneration:

The Group	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Directors of the Company	**6,752**	6,583
Directors of subsidiaries	**1,935**	1,611
	8,687	8,194

26 Capital commitments

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

The Group	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Vessels	**14,133**	14,033

27 Leases

Where the Group is the lessee,

The Group leases office, warehouse and factory facilities. The leases typically run for a period of one to three years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are renegotiated every few years to reflect market rentals. There are no externally imposed covenants on the lease arrangements.

The office, warehouse and factory leases were entered into as leases of buildings. The Group also leases four plots of land which have a remaining tenure of 1 month to 42 years (2021 - 1 to 43 years).

The Group leases office equipment with contract terms of one to three years. These leases are short-term or are leases of low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below.

Right-of-use assets relate to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property are presented as property, plant and equipment (see Note 3).

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

27 Leases (Cont'd)

Where the Group is the lessee (Cont'd),

The Group	Leasehold lands RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Vessels RM'000
At 1 January 2021	13,300	3,281	-
Additions to right-of-use assets	-	-	23,397
Depreciation charge for the year	(405)	(769)	(5,849)
At 31 December 2021	**12,895**	**2,512**	**17,548**
Additions to right-of-use assets	-	1,652	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(405)	(815)	(7,149)
Written off for the year	-	-	(10,399)
At 31 December 2022	**12,490**	**3,349**	**-**

Amounts recognised in profit or loss under IFRS 16 are as follows:

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 21)	**842**	1,025
Expenses relating to short-term leases	**107**	78
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	**59**	58

Total cash outflows for all leases in the year amount to RM8,671,000 (2021 - RM7,553,000).

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's short-term lease commitments at the reporting date are not substantially dissimilar to those giving rise to the Group's short-term lease expense for the year.

Where the Group is the lessor,

Operating lease

The Group leases out its vessels under bareboat charter. The Group has classified these leases as operating leases, because they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the end of the reporting period.

The Group	RM'000
2022	
Less than one year	**416**
2021	
Less than one year	416

The other leases are primarily for a period of 10 to 30 days with daily extension, for which the lease payments have been fully received or included in trade receivables at the end of the reporting period.

28 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 before tax. 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.

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NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

28 Operating segments (Cont'd)

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.

	Shipbuilding		Chartering		Others		Eliminations		Total	
The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Revenue										
- External revenue	**-**	-	**365,721**	286,159	**-**	-	**-**	-	**365,721**	286,159
Results										
Operating (loss)/profit	**(9,707)**	(9,662)	**151,872**	156,568	**(24,544)**	(9,731)	**(11,626)**	(11,919)	**105,995**	125,256
Finance costs	**-**	-	**(21,945)**	(30,933)	**(15,631)**	(14,731)	**11,626**	11,906	**(25,950)**	(33,758)
Share of results of associates	**-**	-	**-**	-	**4,528**	674	**-**	-	**4,528**	674
Share of results of joint ventures	**-**	-	**-**	-	**1,361**	(1,047)	**-**	-	**1,361**	(1,047)
(Loss)/Profit before tax	**(9,707)**	(9,662)	**129,927**	125,635	**(34,286)**	(24,835)	**-**	(13)	**85,934**	91,125
Profit or loss										
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**(1,339)**	(1,279)	**(27,757)**	(26,642)	**(3)**	(3)	**85**	-	**(29,014)**	(27,924)
Gain/(loss) on waiver of debts	**-**	-	**16,223**	123,484	**-**	-	**-**	(214)	**16,223**	123,270
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	83	**-**	-	**-**	83
Reversal of impairment on other investments	**-**	-	**277**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**277**	-
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	**-**	-	**-**	(6,927)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	(6,927)
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables (made)/reversed	**(3,771)**	(348)	**975**	(901)	**3,685**	(63)	**-**	-	**889**	(1,312)
Interest income	**1,241**	1,174	**470**	1,187	**12,027**	12,050	**(12,638)**	(11,908)	**1,100**	2,503
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**-**	-	**44,380**	(564)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**44,380**	(564)
Plant and equipment written off	**-**	-	**-**	3,681	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	3,681
Restructuring expenses	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(309)**	(1,344)	**-**	-	**(309)**	(1,344)

28 Operating segments (Cont'd)

	Shipbuilding		Chartering		Others		Eliminations		Total	
The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Assets and liabilities										
Additions to non-current assets	**2,266**	322	**128,081**	44,849	**-**	-	**-**	-	**130,347**	45,171
Investment in associate	**-**	-	**-**	-	**5,210**	1,996	**-**	-	**5,210**	1,996
Investments in joint ventures	**-**	-	**-**	-	**3,315**	680	**-**	-	**3,315**	680
Segment assets	**225,549**	261,805	**1,032,874**	1,012,058	**27,442**	6,977	**(592,093)**	(675,273)	**693,772**	605,567
Segment liabilities	**1,479,651**	1,458,140	**1,556,551**	1,610,039	**1,250,818**	1,144,950	**(2,971,444)**	(2,935,246)	**1,315,576**	1,277,883

Reconciliation of the segment assets and liabilities to the Group's total assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Shipbuilding		Chartering		Others		Eliminations		Total	
The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Segment assets	**225,549**	261,805	**1,032,874**	1,012,058	**27,442**	6,977	**(592,093)**	(675,273)	**693,772**	605,567
Tax recoverable	**811**	686	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	20	**811**	706
Total assets	**226,360**	262,491	**1,032,874**	1,012,058	**27,442**	6,977	**(592,093)**	(675,253)	**694,583**	606,273
Segment liabilities	**1,479,651**	1,458,140	**1,556,551**	1,610,039	**1,250,818**	1,144,950	**(2,971,444)**	(2,935,246)	**1,315,576**	1,277,883
Deferred tax liabilities	**-**	-	**6,358**	2,832	**-**	-	**7**	7	**6,365**	2,839
Income tax payable	**711**	47	**2,888**	1,251	**19**	-	**-**	90	**3,618**	1,388
Total liabilities	**1,480,362**	1,458,187	**1,565,797**	1,614,122	**1,250,837**	1,144,950	**(2,971,437)**	(2,935,149)	**1,325,559**	1,282,110

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

28 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:

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Revenue		
Malaysia	**365,721**	273,383
Vietnam	**-**	12,776
	365,721	286,159

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Non-current assets		
Malaysia	**435,304**	392,993
Singapore	**5**	7
	435,309	393,000

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

The Group	**2022 RM'000**	2021 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	**426,784**	390,324
Associates	**5,210**	680
Joint ventures	**3,315**	1,996
	435,309	393,000

Major customers

Details of customers which individually contributed 10 percent or more of the Group's total revenue are as follows:

During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, revenue from three customers (2021 - three customers) in respect of the Group's chartering segment amounted to RM198,025,000 (2021 - RM122,682,000).

29 Financial risk management

The Group's and the Company's risk management policies set out the 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.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

29 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

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 29.3) and foreign currency risk (Note 29.4).

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.

29.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Group and 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 adopts 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 limits are 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.

Amount not paid after the credit period granted will be considered past due. The credit terms granted to customers are based on the Group's assessment of their creditworthiness and in accordance with the Group's policy.

The Group's trade receivables comprise four major debtors (2021 - three major debtors) that represented 79% (2021 - 52%) of net trade receivables.

The Group and the Company have trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances and fixed deposits that are subject to the expected credit loss model. While cash and bank balances and fixed deposits are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss is insignificant.

Trade receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses ("ECLs") which uses a lifetime ECL allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the ECLs, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. 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. 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.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

29 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

29.1 Credit risk (Cont'd)

Trade receivables (Cont'd)

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

The Group	Current RM'000	Past due 1 to 90 days RM'000	Past due 91 to 180 days RM'000	Past due more than 180 days RM'000	Total RM'000
2022					
Gross carrying amount	**33,687**	**48,550**	**8,995**	**64,031**	**155,263**
Expected credit loss rate	**-**	**-**	**46%**	**42%**	**20%**
Loss allowance	**-**	**-**	**4,150**	**27,125**	**31,275**
2021					
Gross carrying amount	29,607	46,492	5,521	51,113	132,733
Expected credit loss rate	-	7%	35%	52%	24%
Loss allowance	-	3,291	1,959	26,326	31,576

Trade receivables 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.

Further details of credit risks on trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 9.

Other receivables

Loss allowance for other receivables is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The ECL on other receivables are estimated by reference to track record of the counterparties, their business and financial conditions where information is available, and knowledge of any events or circumstances impeding recovery of the amounts. During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, net loss allowance of RM1,710,000 (2021 - RM2,863,000) was made for other receivables.

Amounts due from subsidiaries (non-trade)

Non-trade amounts due from subsidiaries have been fully impaired taking into account the finances, business performance, and a forward-looking analysis of the financial performance of the business activities undertaken by the subsidiaries.

Bank balances and fixed deposits

Bank balances and fixed deposits are held with financial institutions of high credit rating for which no material credit losses are expected to be incurred.

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.

29.2 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.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

29 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

29.2 Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

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

The Group	Carrying amount RM'000	Contractual cash flows RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	Between 2 and 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000
2022					
Bilateral facilities debt (Note 16)	**101,802**	**106,618**	**106,618**	**-**	**-**
Term loan (Note 16)	**892,204**	**927,892**	**927,892**	**-**	**-**
Lease liabilities (Note 16)	**1,890**	**1,989**	**859**	**1,130**	**-**
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	**270,629**	**270,629**	**270,629**	**-**	**-**
Provision for financial guarantee	**48,125**	**48,125**	**48,125**	**-**	**-**
	1,314,650	**1,355,253**	**1,354,123**	**1,130**	**-**
2021					
Bilateral facilities debt (Note 16)	102,626	106,912	106,912	-	-
Term loan (Note 16)	845,036	877,993	877,993	-	-
Lease liability (Note 16)	17,416	18,898	8,354	10,544	-
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	268,142	268,142	268,142	-	-
Provision for financial guarantee	44,036	44,036	44,036	-	-
	1,277,256	1,315,981	1,305,437	10,544	-

The Company	Carrying Amount RM'000	Contractual cash flows RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	Between 2 and 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000
2022					
Term loan (Note 16)	**719,540**	**748,322**	**748,322**	**-**	**-**
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	**85,167**	**85,167**	**85,167**	**-**	**-**
Provision for financial guarantee	**48,125**	**48,125**	**48,125**	**-**	**-**
	852,832	**881,614**	**881,614**	**-**	**-**
2021					
Term loan (Note 16)	681,138	707,702	707,702	-	-
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	82,885	82,885	82,885	-	-
Provision for financial guarantee	44,036	44,036	44,036	-	-
	808,059	834,623	834,623	-	-

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.

29.3 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 bilateral facilities debt and bank balances at floating rates. Term loan, lease liability, long-term trade payables and fixed deposits 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 2022

29 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

29.3 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	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Fixed rate instruments				
Financial assets				
- fixed deposits	**3,471**	1,233	**-**	-
Financial liabilities				
- term loan	**(892,204)**	(845,036)	**(719,540)**	(681,138)
- lease liabilities	**(1,890)**	(17,416)	**-**	-
	(894,094)	(862,452)	**(719,540)**	(681,138)
	(890,623)	(861,219)	**(719,540)**	(681,138)
Variable rate instruments				
Financial assets				
- bank balances	**59,330**	25,387	**38**	77
Financial liabilities				
- bilateral facilities debt	**(101,802)**	(102,626)	**-**	-
	(42,472)	(77,239)	**38**	77

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 on variable rate borrowings had been 50 (2021 - 50) basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Group's results net of tax and equity would have been RM212,000 (2021 - RM386,000) lower/higher, arising mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expenses on floating rate bilateral facilities debt, 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.

29.4 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 United States dollar. The foreign currency in which these transactions are denominated is primarily Singapore dollar. Consequently, the Group is exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

29 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

29.4 Foreign currency risk (Cont'd)

The Group's and the Company's exposures in financial instruments to Singapore dollar (excluding those group entities which have Singapore dollar as functional currency) are mainly as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	**RM'000**	RM'000
Trade and other receivables	**154**	153	**152**	152
Cash and bank balances	**2,130**	1,336	**38**	77
Borrowings	**(626,294)**	(584,957)	**(713,606)**	(672,477)
Trade and other payables	**(44,079)**	(29,729)	**(84,405)**	(72,536)
Net exposure	**(668,089)**	(613,197)	**(797,821)**	(744,784)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Singapore dollar ("SGD") exchange rate (against the respective functional currencies of group entities), with all other variables held constant, of the Group's results net of tax and equity.

		2022	2021
The Group		**RM'000**	RM'000
SGD	- strengthened 5% (2021 - 5%)	**(33,405)**	(30,660)
	- weakened 5% (2021 - 5%)	**33,405**	30,660
The Company			
SGD	- strengthened 5% (2021 - 5%)	**(39,891)**	(37,239)
	- weakened 5% (2021 - 5%)	**39,891**	37,239

30 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 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.

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 had a deficit in shareholders' funds at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

31 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	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost RM'000	Total RM'000
2022			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables (Note 9)	**180,205**	**-**	**180,205**
Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits (Note 11)	**62,865**	**-**	**62,865**
	243,070	**-**	**243,070**
Financial liabilities			
Bilateral facilities debt (Note 16)	**-**	**101,802**	**101,802**
Term loan (Note 16)	**-**	**892,204**	**892,204**
Lease liabilities (Note 16)	**-**	**1,890**	**1,890**
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	**-**	**270,629**	**270,629**
Provision for financial guarantee (Note 18)	**-**	**48,125**	**48,125**
	-	**1,314,650**	**1,314,650**
2021			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables (Note 9)	156,751	-	156,751
Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits (Note 11)	26,703	-	26,703
	183,454	-	183,454
Financial liabilities			
Bilateral facilities debt (Note 16)	-	102,626	102,626
Term loan (Note 16)	-	845,036	845,036
Lease liabilities (Note 16)	-	17,416	17,416
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	-	268,142	268,142
Provision for financial guarantee (Note 18)	-	44,036	44,036
	-	1,277,256	1,277,256

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

31 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Accounting classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities (Cont'd)
The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each category are as follows:

The Company	Amortised cost RM'000	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost RM'000	Total RM'000
2022			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables (Note 9)	**152**	**-**	**152**
Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits (Note 11)	**38**	**-**	**38**
	190	**-**	**190**
Financial liabilities			
Term loan (Note 16)	**-**	**719,540**	**719,540**
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	**-**	**109,084**	**109,084**
Provision for financial guarantee (Note 18)	**-**	**48,125**	**48,125**
	-	**876,749**	**876,749**
2021			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables (Note 9)	152	-	152
Cash and bank balances and fixed deposits (Note 11)	77	-	77
	229	-	229
Financial liabilities			
Term loan (Note 16)	-	681,138	681,138
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	-	82,885	82,885
Provision for financial guarantee (Note 18)	-	44,036	44,036
	-	808,059	808,059

NOTES TO THE **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

31 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

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, bilateral facilities debt, term loan 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 and the Company for similar financial instruments.

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 (i.e. as 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 (unobservable inputs).

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

The Group	Carrying amount RM'000	Total RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000
2022					
Bilateral facilities debt	**101,802**	**106,618**	**-**	**-**	**106,618**
Term loan	**892,204**	**927,892**	**-**	**-**	**927,892**
Trade payables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
	994,006	**1,034,510**	**-**	**-**	**1,034,510**
2021					
Bilateral facilities debt	102,626	106,912	-	-	106,912
Term loan	845,036	877,993	-	-	877,993
Trade payables	27,006	27,006	-	-	27,006
	974,668	1,011,911	-	-	1,011,911
The Company					
2022					
Term loan	**719,540**	**748,322**	**-**	**-**	**748,322**
2021					
Term loan	681,138	707,702	-	-	707,702

* 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.

31 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Fair value hierarchy (Cont'd)

Impairment testing of non-financial assets based on fair value less costs of disposal

The following table shows the valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs used in measuring the fair value less costs of disposal of leasehold land, buildings and vessels classified as property, plant and equipment and inventories (work in progress).

	Valuation technique	**Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement**	**Significant unobservable inputs**
Vessels	Direct comparison method	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if prices of comparable vessels were higher/(lower).	Prices of comparable vessels
Leasehold land	Direct comparison method	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if price per square metre of comparable land was higher/(lower).	Price per square metre of comparable land
Buildings	Cost approach	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if: - price trend indexes were higher/(lower); or - obsolescence factor was lower/(higher)	- Price trend indexes - Obsolescence factor

32 Events after the reporting period

Pursuant to the terms of the Schemes of Arrangement, an aggregate of 127,278,701 Term Loan Shares were issued and allotted by the Company on 14 March 2023 for Review Year 5 in relation to the Interest Periods from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 and from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022. Following the allotment and issuance of the Term Loan Shares, the number of issued shares in the Company was increased from 7,829,902,598 to 7,957,181,299 shares (excluding 6,678,597 shares held in treasury and 114,356,460 shares held in subsidiary holdings).

In accordance with Rule 1304(1) of the Singapore Exchange Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") Listing Manual, the Company is required to submit a resumption proposal (the "Resumption Proposal") to the SGX-ST within 12 months of the date of suspension (i.e. by 27 April 2021) (the "Resumption Proposal Deadline"), and in accordance with Rule 1304(2), to implement the Resumption Proposal within 6 months from the date the SGX-ST indicates that it has no objection to the Resumption Proposal. On 3 November 2022, the Company made an announcement that it had, on 14 October 2022, made an application to the SGX-ST for an extension of time to submit the Resumption Proposal by 31 March 2023 ("First Extension Application"), which was then approved by SGX-ST on 28 October 2022.

On 31 March 2023, the Company applied to the SGX-ST for a further extension of time for the Company to submit its Resumption Proposal by 30 April 2023 ("Second Extension Application").

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk and Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin are the Directors seeking re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company to be convened on 28 April 2023 ("**AGM**") (collectively, the "**Retiring Directors**" and each a "**Retiring Director**").

Pursuant to Rule 720(6) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, the following is the information relating to the Retiring Directors as set out in Appendix 7.4.1 to the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST:

	TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK	**MR KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN**
Date of Appointment	28 April 2011	1 October 2014
Date of last re-appointment	30 April 2021	25 June 2020
Age	81	67
Country of principal residence	Malaysia	Singapore
The Board's comments on this appointment (including rationale, selection criteria, and the search and nomination process)	The Board of Directors of the Company has considered, among others, the recommendation of the Nominating Committee ("**NC**") and has reviewed and considered the qualification, work experiences, contribution and performance, attendance, preparedness, participation, candour and suitability of Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk for re-appointment as Executive Chairman of the Company. The Board has reviewed and concluded that Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk possess the experience, expertise, knowledge and skills to contribute towards the core competencies of the Board.	The Board of Directors of the Company has considered, among others, the recommendation of the Nominating Committee ("**NC**") and has reviewed and considered the qualification, work experiences, contribution and performance, attendance, preparedness, participation, candour and suitability of Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin for re-appointment as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company. The Board has reviewed and concluded that Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin possess the experience, expertise, knowledge and skills to contribute towards the core competencies of the Board.
Whether appointment is executive, and if so, the area of responsibility	Executive Chairman Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk oversees the Company's strategic direction and shipbuilding operations.	Independent Non-Executive Director Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin is responsible for monitoring the actions of executive directors and management on behalf of the shareholders.
Job Title (e.g. Lead ID, AC Chairman, AC Member etc.)	Executive Chairman	A member of Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

	TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK	MR KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN
Professional qualifications	–	B.Sc. Economics (Hons) – University of Hull Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales Member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore Member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants
Working experience and occupation(s) during the past 10 years	Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk oversees the Company's strategic direction and shipbuilding operations. He plays a significant role in steering the Group from being primarily involved in the construction of barges and fishing vessels in Malaysia to building of offshore support vessels ("**OSVs**"), transforming the Group into one of the leading providers of OSVs in Malaysia. He is also the founder of CCK Consolidated Holdings Berhad ("**CCK**"), a company listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Bhd. Under his stewardship, CCK and its subsidiaries ("**CCK Group**") has progressed from a small family-run business to one of Sarawak's largest integrated poultry producers in Malaysia.	Mr. Kan was with PricewaterhouseCoopers, Singapore for more than 30 years. At that time, he covered insolvency services, management consulting and in the last 12 years, he built a new business unit focusing on corporate finance related activities. Following significant growth in the first 4 years, the partnership decided to form a separate licensed business entity, PricewaterhouseCoopers Corporate Finance Pte Ltd and in 2002 obtained a Capital Market Services licence from the Monetary Authority of Singapore and Mr Kan has remained as its Managing Director until he retired from the partnership in June 2014. Mr Kan was admitted as member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales in 1983. He is also a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore and the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. Mr Kan was appointed a member of Competition and Consumer Commission of Singapore in August 2016 for two consecutive 3-year term, of which he retired from the same on 31 December 2022. In June 2018, Mr Kan joined the board of the Mainboard listed PropNex Limited.
Shareholding interest in the listed issuer and its subsidiaries	Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk has a direct interest of 376,168,263 shares and deemed interest of 1,879,486,230 shares. The total shares held by Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk are 2,255,654,493 shares.	No

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

	TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK	MR KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN
Any relationship (including immediate family relationships) with any existing director, existing executive officer, the issuer and/or substantial shareholder of the listed issuer or of any of its principal subsidiaries	Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk is the father of both Mr Tiong Chiong Hiiung, the Executive Vice Chairman cum Finance Director and Mr Tiong Chiong Soon, the Executive Director of Operations; the father-in-law of Mr Leong Seng Keat, the Chief Executive Officer and the grandfather of Mr Leong Juin Zer Jonathan, the Executive Director of Commercial, all of whom are the Directors and Key Executives of Nam Cheong Limited.	No
Conflict of Interest (including any competing business)	No	No
Undertaking (in the format set out in Appendix 7.7) under Rule 720(1) has been submitted to the listed issuer	Yes	Yes
Other Principal Commitments* Including Directorships# Past (for the last 5 years) Present	 Past Directorship(s): Please refer to Annexure A Present Directorship(s): Please refer to Annexure A	 Present Directorship(s): PropNex Limited
Disclose the following matters concerning an appointment of director, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, general manager or other officer of equivalent rank. If the answer to any question is "yes", full details must be given.		
(a) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, an application or a petition under any bankruptcy law of any jurisdiction was filed against him or against a partnership of which he was a partner at the time when he was a partner or at any time within 2 years from the date he ceased to be a partner?	No	No

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

	TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK	MR KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN
(b) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, an application or a petition under any law of any jurisdiction was filed against an entity (not being a partnership) of which he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive, at the time when he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity or at any time within 2 years from the date he ceased to be a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity, for the winding up or dissolution of that entity or, where that entity is the trustee of a business trust, that business trust, on the ground of insolvency?	No	No
(c) Whether there is any unsatisfied judgment against him?	No	No
(d) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving fraud or dishonesty which is punishable with imprisonment, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such purpose?	No	No
(e) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such breach?	No	No

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON **DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION**

	TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK	MR KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN
(f) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, judgment has been entered against him in any civil proceedings in Singapore or elsewhere involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or a finding of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part, or he has been the subject of any civil proceedings (including any pending civil proceedings of which he is aware) involving an allegation of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part?	No	No
(g) Whether he has ever been convicted in Singapore or elsewhere of any offence in connection with the formation or management of any entity or business trust?	No	No
(h) Whether he has ever been disqualified from acting as a director or an equivalent person of any entity (including the trustee of a business trust), or from taking part directly or indirectly in the management of any entity or business trust?	No	No
(i) Whether he has ever been the subject of any order, judgment or ruling of any court, tribunal or governmental body, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from engaging in any type of business practice or activity?	No	No

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON **DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION**

	TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK	MR KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN
(j) Whether he has ever, to his knowledge, been concerned with the management or conduct, in Singapore or elsewhere, of the affairs of:- i. any corporation which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing corporations in Singapore or elsewhere; or ii. any entity (not being a corporation) which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing such entities in Singapore or elsewhere; or iii. any business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing business trusts in Singapore or elsewhere; or iv. any entity or business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere in connection with any matter occurring or arising during that period when he was so concerned with the entity or business trust?	No	No
(k) Whether he has been the subject of any current or past investigation or disciplinary proceedings, or has been reprimanded or issued any warning, by the Monetary Authority of Singapore or any other regulatory authority, exchange, professional body or government agency, whether in Singapore or elsewhere?	No	No

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

	TAN SRI DATUK TIONG SU KOUK	MR KAN YUT KEONG, BENJAMIN
Disclosure applicable to the appointment of Director only		
Any prior experience as a director of a listed company? If yes, please provide details of prior experience. If no, please state if the director has attended or will be attending training on the roles and responsibilities of a director of a listed issuer as prescribed by the Exchange. Please provide details of relevant experience and the nominating committee's reasons for not requiring the director to undergo training as prescribed by the Exchange (if applicable).	Tan Sri Datuk Tiong Su Kouk is the Executive Director of Nam Cheong Limited, a company listed Singapore. He is also a Director of CCK Consolidated Holdings Berhad, a company listed in Malaysia.	Mr Kan Yut Keong, Benjamin is the Director of PropNex Limited, a company listed Singapore.

ANNEXURE A

Past Directorships (for the last 5 years):

1. Mighty Development Sdn Bhd *(Dissolved)*
2. Aqua Growth Marine Products Sdn Bhd *(Dissolved)*
3. Champion Automobile Sdn Bhd *(Dissolved)*
4. Grand Building Contractor Sdn Bhd *(Dissolved)*
5. UGK Resources Sdn Bhd *(Dissolved)*
6. Waja Setia Katering Sdn Bhd *(Resigned with effect from 2.7.2020)*

Present Directorships:

1. Beaufort City Mall Sdn Bhd
2. CCK Consolidated Holdings Bhd
3. CCK Fresh Mart (West Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
4. CCK-Pelita Telaga Air Sdn Bhd
5. Central Coldstorage Kuching Sdn Bhd
6. Central Coldstorage Sarawak Sdn Bhd
7. Econsmix Concrete Sdn Bhd
8. Fabulous Enterprise Sdn Bhd
9. Hung Yung Enterprise Sdn Bhd
10. Kerawang Sdn Bhd
11. Kim Guan Siang Sdn Bhd
12. Kin Eastern Enterprise Sdn Bhd
13. Kuching City Mall Development Sdn Bhd
14. Kuching City Mall Realty Sdn Bhd
15. Kuotai Development Sdn Bhd
16. Pan Far Eastern Sdn Bhd
17. S.K. Gold Land Sdn Bhd
18. S.K. Tiong Development Sdn Bhd
19. S.K. Tiong Enterprise Sdn. Bhd.
20. S.K. Tiong Land Sdn Bhd
21. S.K. Tiong Pioneer Sdn Bhd
22. S.K. Tiong Properties Sdn Bhd
23. S.K. Tiong Realty Sdn Bhd
24. Seven Star Enterprise Sdn Bhd
25. Sumbumi Sdn Bhd
26. Unit Corporation Sdn Bhd
27. Kuok Sui Sea Products Industries (S) Sdn Bhd
28. Kin Eastern Frozen Food Sdn Bhd
29. Dominant Palms Development Sdn Bhd
30. Hua Shang Economic Corporation (Sibu) Berhad
31. Hua Shang Development Sdn Bhd
32. Hot Technology (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd