

**NAVIG8 LIMITED
(Domiciled in Bermuda)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 MARCH 2022

NAVIG8 LIMITED
(Domiciled in Bermuda)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
31 MARCH 2022

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NAVIG8 LIMITED
(Domiciled in Bermuda)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 31 MARCH 2022

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Directors

Gary Paul Brocklesby
Nicolas Busch
Philip Andrew Stone
Jason Peter Klopfer
Garth Lorimer Turner

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements of Navig8 Limited and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Group are shipping-related, including shipowning and chartering, brokerage and commercial management, bunker trading and risk management.

Results for the Year

The results of the Group for the financial year are presented on page 6.

Dividends

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend for the financial year (2021: preference dividend of US\$35.9 million).

Directors Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the results of the Group for the financial year then ended. In preparing these consolidated financial statements the directors have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- made adjustments and estimates that are responsible and prudent;
- followed applicable accounting standards; and
- prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

NAVIG8 LIMITED
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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 31 MARCH 2022

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Directors Responsibilities (cont'd)

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and to ensure that the consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group by taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Independent Auditors

Moore Stephens LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The report of the directors was authorised by the Board on 12 July 2022
and signed on its behalf by



Jason Peter Klopfer



Philip Andrew Stone

**MOORE****MOORE STEPHENS LLP**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SINGAPORE**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF****NAVIG8 LIMITED**
(Domiciled in Bermuda)**AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Navig8 Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated balance sheet of the Group as at 31 March 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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



MOORE STEPHENS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SINGAPORE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

NAVIG8 LIMITED
(Domiciled in Bermuda)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.



MOORE STEPHENS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SINGAPORE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

NAVIG8 LIMITED
(Domiciled in Bermuda)

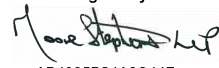
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

DocuSigned by:

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Moore Stephens LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
12 July 2022

NAVIG8 LIMITED
(Domiciled in Bermuda)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Revenue	5	3,510,064	2,830,288
Operating expenses	6	(3,410,747)	(2,668,463)
(Impairment loss)/write back of impairment on trade receivables, net	6	(1,324)	272
Profit from operations		<u>97,993</u>	<u>162,097</u>
Other income	7	18,195	9,574
Other expenses	8	(2,144)	(12,862)
Administrative expenses	9	(61,011)	(61,743)
Finance income	10	58	195
Finance costs	11	(43,961)	(60,119)
Share of profits/(losses) in associates	17	26	(4,201)
Share of profits in joint ventures	18	1,042	242
Profit before income tax		<u>10,198</u>	<u>33,183</u>
Income tax expense	12	(216)	(2,006)
Net profit for the year		<u>9,982</u>	<u>31,177</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Fair value gain recognised on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	16	<u>14,842</u>	<u>2,503</u>
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Cash flow hedges – fair value (losses)/gains	16	<u>(599)</u>	<u>1,599</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>14,243</u>	<u>4,102</u>
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>24,225</u>	<u>35,279</u>
Net profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Group		7,346	26,483
Non-controlling interests	25	<u>2,636</u>	<u>4,694</u>
		<u>9,982</u>	<u>31,177</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Group		21,589	30,585
Non-controlling interests	25	<u>2,636</u>	<u>4,694</u>
		<u>24,225</u>	<u>35,279</u>

NAVIG8 LIMITED
(Domiciled in Bermuda)


AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Goodwill	13	7,447	7,447
Vessels	14	608,029	698,248
Other fixed assets	15	934	1,507
Interests in associates	17	27,617	102,834
Interests in joint ventures	18	1,636	1,025
Right-of-use assets	19	67,321	110,232
		<u>712,984</u>	<u>921,293</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories	20	28,678	16,574
Trade and other receivables and prepayments	21	412,783	298,065
Accrued receivables	21	125,455	63,222
Financial assets	16	28,773	13,591
Cash and bank balances	22	135,892	168,440
		<u>731,581</u>	<u>559,892</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>1,444,565</u></u>	<u><u>1,481,185</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share Capital and Reserves			
Share capital	23	85,201	85,201
Reserves	24	173,908	152,292
Total equity attributable to the owners of the Group		<u>259,109</u>	<u>237,493</u>
Non-controlling interests	25	14,555	13,707
		<u>273,664</u>	<u>251,200</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Bank loan	26	-	563
Other borrowings	27	452,843	558,092
Lease liabilities	30	35,438	55,637
		<u>488,281</u>	<u>614,292</u>
Current Liabilities			
Bank loan	26	563	563
Other borrowings	27	45,366	97,902
Lease liabilities	30	33,051	56,707
Short-term borrowings	28	114,223	98,453
Trade and other payables	29	489,330	361,141
Income tax liabilities		87	927
		<u>682,620</u>	<u>615,693</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>1,170,901</u>	<u>1,229,985</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u><u>1,444,565</u></u>	<u><u>1,481,185</u></u>


Director
 Jason Peter Klopfer


Director
 Philip Andrew Stone

NAVIG8 LIMITED
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	<u>Attributable to equity owners of the Group</u>			<u>Total attributable to owners of the Group</u>	<u>Non- controlling interests</u>	<u>Total equity</u>
	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Other reserves</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>
Balance at 1 April 2021	85,201	(5,792)	158,084	237,493	13,707	251,200
Net profit for the year	-	-	7,346	7,346	2,636	9,982
Other comprehensive income	-	14,243	-	14,243	-	14,243
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	14,243	7,346	21,589	2,636	24,225
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(203)	261	58	-	58
Dividends paid to non- controlling interest (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(2,196)	(2,196)
Effect of change of interest in subsidiaries (Note 4(A))	-	363	(394)	(31)	408	377
Balance at 31 March 2022	85,201	8,611	165,297	259,109	14,555	273,664

NAVIG8 LIMITED
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

(cont'd)

	<u>Attributable to equity owners of the Group</u>			Total attributable to owners of the Group	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Other reserves</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>
Balance at 1 April 2020	85,737	(11)	169,050	254,776	13,614	268,390
Net profit for the year	-	-	26,483	26,483	4,694	31,177
Other comprehensive income	-	4,102	-	4,102	-	4,102
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	4,102	26,483	30,585	4,694	35,279
Redemption of shares during the financial year (Note 23)	(536)	-	(890)	(1,426)	-	(1,426)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(300)	-	(300)	-	(300)
Dividends paid to non- controlling interest (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(2,793)	(2,793)
Effect of change of interest in subsidiaries (Note 4(A))	-	709	(630)	79	670	749
Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiaries (Note 4(A))	-	(10,292)	-	(10,292)	(2,479)	(12,771)
Exercise of share options	-	-	-	-	1	1
Preference dividends paid	-	-	(35,929)	(35,929)	-	(35,929)
Balance at 31 March 2021	85,201	(5,792)	158,084	237,493	13,707	251,200

NAVIG8 LIMITED
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AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before income tax	10,198	33,183
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	51,782	76,399
Depreciation of vessels, other fixed assets and amortisation of dry-docking costs	29,925	31,109
Interest expense	43,514	59,658
Interest income	(58)	(195)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	4,156	4,619
Write back of impairment loss on trade receivables	(2,832)	(4,891)
Bad debts write back	(89)	(173)
Share of (profits)/losses in associates	(26)	4,201
Share of profits in joint ventures	(1,042)	(242)
Gain on financial assets	(3,440)	(8,315)
Gain on sale of vessels	(12,269)	-
Dividends received from financial assets	(83)	(29)
Impairment of goodwill	-	1,721
Gain on step acquisition of interest in a former associate to a subsidiary	(190)	-
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	<u>119,546</u>	<u>197,045</u>
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(12,010)	15,557
Trade and other receivables and prepayments (including accrued receivables)	(183,250)	198,103
Trade and other payables	139,443	(85,988)
Cash generated from operations	<u>63,729</u>	<u>324,717</u>
Income tax paid	(1,056)	(2,794)
Interest received	58	195
Interest paid	(43,514)	(59,658)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>19,217</u>	<u>262,460</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payments for vessels and dry-docking costs	-	(2,479)
Purchase of other fixed assets	(178)	(315)
Proceeds from sale of vessels	91,540	-
Purchase of financial assets	(7,666)	(13,078)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets	10,167	16,388
Dividends received from financial assets	83	29
Additional investments in associates and joint ventures	(1,090)	(12)
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures	2,213	5,099
Payment for prepaid tax on share of profits in associates	(162)	(60)
Equity loan (repayment from)/to associates	(800)	1,100
Net cash inflow from step acquisition of interest in a former associate to a subsidiary	2,719	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	<u>96,826</u>	<u>(6,672)</u>

NAVIG8 LIMITED
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

(cont'd)

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	(2,196)	(2,793)
Dividends paid to preference shareholders	-	(35,929)
Deposit pledged with financial institutions	4	9
Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	1
Acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries	-	(12,771)
Proceeds from bank loan and other borrowings	56,000	-
Proceeds from/(repayment of) short-term borrowings	15,770	(87,275)
Payment of bank loan and other borrowings	(165,097)	(39,993)
Purchase of treasury shares	(341)	(300)
Payment for buy back of shares	-	(1,426)
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(52,727)	(77,086)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(148,587)</u>	<u>(257,563)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and bank balances	(32,544)	11,569
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the financial year	166,960	155,391
Cash and bank balances at the end of the financial year (Note 22)	<u>134,416</u>	<u>166,960</u>

NAVIG8 LIMITED
(Domiciled in Bermuda)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1 General

Navig8 Limited (the “Company”) is a private limited company domiciled c/o Cohort Limited, Sofia House, 3rd Floor, 48 Church Street, Hamilton HM12, Bermuda.

The Company is principally an investment holding company. The principal activities of the Company, its subsidiaries and joint ventures (collectively, the “Group”) are shipping-related. It includes shipowning and chartering, brokerage and commercial management, bunker trading and risk management. Details of principal activities, countries of incorporation and extent of the Company’s equity interest in subsidiaries are set out in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Company has appointed its subsidiary, Navig8 Asia Pte. Ltd., to act as the commercial manager for its principal shipping-related activities. Navig8 Asia Pte. Ltd.’s registered office and principal place of business is 5 Shenton Way, #20-04 UIC Building, Singapore 068808.

The Group has no controlling party.

The Board of Directors has authorised the issue of the consolidated financial statements on the date of the Report of the Directors.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements which are expressed in United States dollar, have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date 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 actually differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

NAVIG8 LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(a) Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised IFRSs issued that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on 1 April 2021.

New and Revised IFRS Issued But Not Yet Effective

As at the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not adopted the following amendments to standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 <i>Provisions - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to IFRS 3 <i>Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	
- IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 1 <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-Current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 <i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 <i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction</i>	1 January 2023

Management is of the view that the adoption of the amendments above will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(a) Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

New and Revised IFRS Issued But Not Yet Effective (cont'd)

- Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds Before Intended Use*

The amendments prohibit an entity deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

- Amendments to IAS 37 *Provisions - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*

The amendments clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

- Amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework*

The amendments confirm that a business must include inputs and a process. The amendments also clarify that the process must be substantive, and the inputs and process must significantly contribute to creating outputs. The revised definition of a business focuses on goods and services provided to customers and other income from ordinary activities, rather than on providing dividends or other economic benefits directly to investors or lowering costs. A new optional test is available to assess whether a business has been acquired, when the value assets acquired is concentrated in a single asset or group of similar assets.

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments - Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition*

This amendment clarifies that, for the purpose of performing the “10 per cent test” in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9, a borrower 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.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(a) Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

New and Revised IFRS Issued But Not Yet Effective (cont'd)

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

The amendments require that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current must be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period. The classification is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability. The amendments clarify that a counterparty conversion option that is recognised separately as an equity component of a compound financial instrument does not affect the classification of the associated liability component as current or non-current. All other obligations to transfer equity instruments, cash, assets and liabilities, affect the classifications. The amendments should be applied retrospectively.

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Disclosure of Accounting Policies and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements*

The amendments require entities to disclose their material accounting policies information rather than their significant accounting policies. It clarifies that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial. Accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements. If an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information. To support this amendment, the IASB has also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 to explain and demonstrate the application of the materiality process to accounting policy disclosures.

- Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates*

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a new definition of accounting estimates. Accounting estimates are defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

- Amendments to IAS 12 *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

The amendment introduces an exception to the initial recognition exemption in IAS 12. Applying this exception, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. The amendments also apply to taxable and deductible temporary differences associated with right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and decommissioning obligations and corresponding amounts recognised as assets at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(b) Functional Currency and Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in United States dollar (US\$), which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (US\$'000) except when otherwise indicated.

Translation and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency (“foreign currency”) are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Currency exchange differences resulting 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 balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

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

- i. assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rates at the reporting date;
- ii. income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions); and
- iii. all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve within equity. These currency translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss as disposal or partial disposal (i.e. loss of control) of the entity giving rise to such reserve. Any currency translation differences that have previously been attributed to non-controlling interests are de-recognised, but they are not reclassified to profit or loss.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

A contract asset (accrued receivables) is an entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to a customer. If a customer pays consideration or the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, before the Group transfers a good or service to the customer, the Customer presents the contract as a contract liability (deferred income) when the payment is made or a receivable is recorded (whichever is earlier). A contract liability is the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. A receivable is recorded when the Group has an unconditional right to consideration. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

Bunker trading income

Bunker trading income is recognised at a point in time when the ownership of the bunkers has been transferred to the customer.

Voyage charter freight income

Voyage charter freight income is recognised over time as the performance obligation is satisfied, based on the percentage of completion method calculated on a load-to-discharge basis over the voyage period. The Group capitalised any pre-voyage related costs as they were incremental and expected to be recovered. Full provision is made for any losses on voyages in progress at the reporting date.

Time and bareboat charter income

Time charter and bareboat charter income is recognised on a time-apportioned basis over the charter period. Provision is made for all charter-hire receivables on the reporting date in respect of time charter voyages in progress.

Commission income and administration fees

Commission income relates to the commercial management services provided. Commission income is recognised on completion of the related voyage or charter period. Sale and purchase commission income relates to the services provided for newbuilding vessels. It is recognised in line with the payment of instalments to shipyards. Administration fees are recognised over time based on vessel trading days for vessels under management.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(c) Revenue Recognition (cont'd)

Pool revenue and expenses

Pool revenue is measured based on a time charter equivalent basis based on voyage returns adjusted for off-hire days and pool score allocated to each vessel on entry into the Pools. Pool revenue and voyage expenses are recognised in accordance with the earnings allocated to the Group's vessels.

Management fees

Management fees are recognised over the service period.

Gain from derivatives and securities trading

Gain from derivatives and securities trading comprises all fair value gains or losses resulting from financial derivatives contracts and securities trading. All open contracts and securities are marked to market based on the quoted market prices at the reporting date.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrued basis using the effective interest method.

(d) Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits

All short-term employee benefits including accumulating compensated absences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the employees rendered their services to the Group.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if any of the funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current financial year. The Group's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised in the financial year to which they relate.

Employee leave entitlement

Employees' entitlement to annual leave is recognised when accrued. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Interest Expense

Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method except for those costs that are directly attributable to bank loans acquired specifically for the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets. The actual borrowing cost incurred for such qualifying assets during the relevant period are capitalised in the cost of the qualifying assets.

(f) Income Taxes

Tax expense comprises income tax and deferred tax.

Income tax for current and prior years 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 balance sheet date. The Group periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset utilised, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unutilised allowances and losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

(g) Subsidiaries

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") made up to 31 March.

Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(g) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

Consolidation (cont'd)

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group entities are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the subsidiaries financial statements to ensure consistency of accounting policies with that of the Group.

Acquisition of business

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group. In determining whether an integrated set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. A business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create output. The Group has an option to apply a 'fair value concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The concentration test can be applied on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. If the test is met, the set of activities and assets is determined not to be a business and no further assessment is needed. If the test is not met, or if the Group elects not to apply the test, a detailed assessment must be performed applying the normal requirements in IFRS 3.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary or business comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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

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

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(g) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

Acquisition of business (cont'd)

If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest and fair value of the previous equity interest measured is less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the acquiree in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Disposals of subsidiaries or businesses

When a change in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary results in a loss of control over the subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary including any goodwill are derecognised. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are also reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings if required by a specific standard.

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

(h) Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interest represents equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Group. These are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated balance sheet. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests based on their respective interests in a subsidiary, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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

(i) Inventories

Inventories comprising bunkers on board vessels are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost is determined using the first-in, first-out basis. The net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control, generally accompanied by a shareholding giving rise to voting rights of 20% and above but not exceeding 50%.

Joint ventures are entities over which the Group has joint control as a result of contractual arrangements, and rights to the net assets of the entities. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting less impairment losses, if any.

Acquisitions

Investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognised at cost. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Goodwill on associates and joint ventures represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of the associate or joint venture over the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the associate or joint venture and is included in the carrying amount of the investments.

Negative goodwill (i.e. excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the associate or joint venture's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment) is included as income as part of the entity's share of the associate or joint venture's profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Equity method of accounting

In applying the equity method of accounting, the Group's share of its associates' and joint ventures' post acquisition profits or losses are recognised in profit or loss and its share of post-acquisition other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. These post-acquisition movements and distributions received from the associates and joint ventures are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investments.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate company or joint venture equals to or exceeds its interest in the associate company or joint venture, including any other unsecured non-current receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate company or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits are equal to the share of losses not recognised.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (cont'd)

Equity method of accounting (cont'd)

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates and joint ventures.

Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. The accounting policies of associates and joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Disposals

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture 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. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture 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 or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture.

In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture 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 equity method is discontinued.

The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(k) Joint Operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decision about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

When a group entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Group as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

- its assets, including its share of any asset held jointly.
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly.
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation.
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

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

When a group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a group entity is a joint operator (such as a sale or contribution of assets), the Group is considered to be conducting the transaction with the other parties to the joint operation, and gains and losses resulting from the transactions are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of other parties' interests in the joint operation. When a group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a group entity is a joint operator (such as purchase of assets), the Group does not recognise its share of the gains and losses until it resells those assets to a third party.

(l) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of investments in subsidiaries over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the subsidiaries at the date of acquisition. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries is recognised separately as an intangible asset and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, as well as when there is any indication that the goodwill may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing of goodwill, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units ("CGU") expected to benefit from synergies arising from the business combination.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of a CGU, including the goodwill, exceeds the recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of the CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognised in profit or loss and is not reversed in a subsequent period.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(m) Vessels

Vessels are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any.

The cost includes the acquisition cost, pre-delivery costs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the vessels to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent expenditures are added to the carrying amount of the vessel only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the costs will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. All other routine repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

Vessels under construction are stated at cost, less any recognised impairment loss in accordance with the installment payments agreed upon.

On disposal of a vessel, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on carrying amounts less residual values, over the estimated useful life of 25 years, in accordance with common industry practice.

Residual values are based on lightweight tonnage and the market price for scrap steel paid on demolition of tankers as at the balance sheet date. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

(n) Drydocking and Special Survey Costs

Drydocking and special survey costs are capitalised and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated period (generally between 3 to 5 years) to the next drydocking.

(o) Other Fixed Assets (including Right-of-use assets)

Other fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any.

The cost of the assets comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent expenditures are added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(o) Other Fixed Assets (including Right-of-use assets) (cont'd)

On disposal of other fixed assets, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Other fixed assets are depreciated over the following periods on a straight line basis less any recognised impairment loss:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fittings	3-5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office premises	2-10 years
Time-chartered vessels	2-5 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of other fixed assets are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(p) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets, excluding Goodwill

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying amount of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use and is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying value, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(q) Financial Assets

Classification and Measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised costs;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Fair value through profit or loss.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial assets. The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely related to payment of principal and interest.

Initial Recognition

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

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expected 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.

Subsequent Measurement

i. Debt instruments

The subsequent measurement categories depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

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

For debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, the movement in fair values and interest income that is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(q) Financial Assets (cont'd)

Classification and Measurement (cont'd)

Subsequent Measurement (cont'd)

ii. Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all its equity investments at their fair values. Equity instruments are classified as fair value through profit or loss with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss, except where the Group has elected to classify the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss. On disposals, the cumulative gain or loss of the investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income will be transferred directly to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with the financial assets measured at amortised costs and intra-group financial guarantee contracts.

Loss allowances of the Group are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month expected credit loss – represents the expected credit loss that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime expected credit loss – represents the expected credit loss that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument or contract asset.

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Simplified approach - Trade receivables

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide expected credit losses for all trade receivables as permitted by IFRS 9. The simplified approach requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(q) Financial Assets (cont'd)

Impairment (cont'd)

General approach - Other financial instruments and financial guarantee contracts

The Group applies the general approach to provide for expected credit losses on all other financial instruments and financial guarantee contracts, which requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including the Group's historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. The evidence includes the observable data about the significant financial difficulty of the borrower and default or past due event.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(q) Financial Assets (cont'd)

Impairment (cont'd)

Write-off policy

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. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Recognition and De-recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the net sale proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of an equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and sales proceeds is recognised in profit or loss if there was no election made to recognise fair value changes in other comprehensive income. If there was an election made, any difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed amount would be recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained profits along with the amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset.

(r) Cash and Bank Balances

Cash and bank balances comprise cash on hand, short-term bank deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and bank balances are shown net of restricted bank deposits.

(s) Share Capital

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

Preference shares are classified as equity as they are non-redeemable or redeemable only at the Company's option and any dividends are discretionary.

The Company's own ordinary and preference shares, which were re-acquired by the Company were cancelled and the amount equivalent to their nominal value was shown as a movement in share capital. The premium paid on the shares repurchased and cancelled was charged against retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the cancellation of shares.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(t) Treasury Shares

When an entity within the Group purchases the company's ordinary shares ("treasury shares"), the carrying amount which includes 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 cancelled, the cost of treasury shares are deducted against the share capital account if the shares are purchased out of capital of the company, or against the retained profits of the company if the shares are purchased out of earnings of the company.

When treasury shares are subsequently sold or reissued pursuant to an employee share option scheme, the cost of treasury shares is reversed from the treasury share account and the realised gain or loss on sale or reissue, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and related income tax, is recognised in the capital reserve.

(u) Leases

- When the Group is the lessee

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

The Group recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the date which the underlying assets become available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of Right-of-use assets includes the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payment made at or before the commencement dates, plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received. Any initial cost that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets. Right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. Lease payment relating to these leases are expensed to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(u) Leases (cont'd)

• When the Group is the lessee (cont'd)

The initial measurement of lease liabilities is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if it is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

For contracts that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease and non-lease components.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost, and are re-measured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or rate;
- there is a change in the Group's assessment of whether it will exercise lease extension and termination options;
- there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a modification to the lease term.

When lease liabilities are re-measured, corresponding adjustments are made against the right-of-use assets. If the carrying amounts of the right-of-use assets have been reduced to zero, the adjustments are recorded in profit or loss.

Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate are included in the measurement of the corresponding right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Other variable lease payments are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(u) Leases (cont'd)

- When the Group is the lessor

Leases where the Group retains a significant portion of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases. Income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognised as income in the profit or loss when earned.

(v) Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Group classifies its financial liabilities either as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as other financial liabilities (for Trade and Other Payables, Bank Loans, Short-term and Other Borrowings and Finance Lease Obligations). The classification depends on the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definition of a financial liability. Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value and subsequently stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability. Fair value is determined in the manner prescribed in Note 33 to the consolidated financial statement.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- i. such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- ii. the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- iii. it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the hybrid contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(v) Financial Liabilities (cont'd)

Other financial liabilities

- Trade and other payables

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

- Bank loans

Bank loans are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Bank loans are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is taken to profit or loss over the tenure of the loans using the effective interest method.

- Short-term and other borrowings

Short-term and other borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortised cost.

(w) Government Grants

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

Government grants receivable are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

Government grants relating to assets are deducted against the carrying amount of the assets.

Government grants relating to expenses are set off against relevant expenses.

(x) Preference Share Dividends

Preference share dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the Company's board of directors.

(y) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(y) Borrowing Costs (cont'd)

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(z) Provisions

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

(aa) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the key management whose members are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

(bb) Derivatives Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

A derivative financial instrument is initially recognised at its fair value on the date the contract is entered into and is subsequently carried at its fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Fair value changes on derivatives that are not designated or do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

The Group has entered into currency forwards that qualify as cash flow hedges against highly probable forecasted transactions in foreign currencies. The fair value changes on the effective portion of the currency forwards designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. The fair value changes on the ineffective portion of currency forwards are recognised immediately in profit or loss. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains and losses that were previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss immediately.

(cc) Fair Value Estimation of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices used for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(cc) Fair Value Estimation of Financial Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions based on market conditions that are existing at each balance sheet date. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used. Valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their fair values.

(dd) Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (referred to as the 'reporting entity').

a. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
- ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

b. An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

- i. the entity and the reporting entity 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 venture 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 reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity;
- 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); or
- 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.

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3 Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

Estimates, assumptions and judgments are made in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. They affect the application of the Group's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made.

Management has taken into consideration the impact of Covid-19 pandemic and whether there are any indications that these assets may be impacted adversely. If any such indication existed, an estimate was made of the realisable amount and/or fair value of the relevant assets. These are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) *Impairment of goodwill*

Determining whether goodwill is impaired required an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

There is no impairment charge recognised on goodwill (2021: impairment charge of US\$1.7 million) during the financial year. The carrying amount of goodwill as at 31 March 2022 amounted to US\$7.5 million (2021: US\$7.5 million).

Further details are given in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements. If the estimated future cash flows for the cash generating unit related to the goodwill are reduced by 10% compared to management's estimates, the net present value remains above the current book value and there would be no impact on the Group's results for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: impairment charge of US\$0.5 million).

(ii) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Group assesses impairment of non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use) of the asset is estimated to determine the impairment loss. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates the value in use which is supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. In determining the fair value less costs of disposal, the Group has obtained valuation reports from third party sources. The valuation of the vessels was prepared assuming a sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer on a charter-free basis.

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3 Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments (cont'd)

(a) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (cont'd)

(ii) *Impairment of non-financial assets* (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the Group's vessels and right-of-use assets as of 31 March 2022 amounted to US\$608.0 million and US\$67.3 million (2021: US\$698.2 million and US\$110.2 million) respectively. No impairment loss has been recognised for the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021. Further details are given in Note 14 and 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

For the value in use calculations, if the estimated revenue from future cash flows for the Group's vessels are reduced by 10% compared to management's estimates, there would be no impact on the Group's results for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: impairment charge of US\$0.5 million).

The carrying amount of the Group's interest in associates and joint ventures as of 31 March 2022 amounted to US\$27.6 million and US\$1.6 million (2021: US\$102.8 million and US\$1.0 million) respectively. No impairment loss has been recognised for the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021. Further details are given in Notes 17 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

(iii) *Useful lives of vessels, other fixed assets and right-of-use assets and residual value of vessels*

The Group determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its vessels, other fixed assets and right-of-use assets. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of these vessels and other fixed assets of a similar nature and function. Changes in the remaining useful lives of the vessels and other fixed assets and residual value, determined based on year end scrap rates, technical innovations and competitor actions, would result in an adjustment to the current and future rate of depreciation through profit or loss. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated. Management will write-off or write-down technically obsolete assets.

The carrying amount of the Group's vessels, other fixed assets and right-of-use assets as of 31 March 2022 was US\$676.3 million (2021: US\$810.0 million). Further details are given in Notes 14, 15 and 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

If depreciation on the vessels, other fixed assets and right-of-use assets are increased by 10% from management's estimates, the Group's results for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 will decrease by US\$8.2 million (2021: US\$10.8 million).

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3 Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments (cont'd)

(b) Critical Judgments in applying Accounting Policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, the application of judgments that are expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are discussed below.

(i) *Loss allowance for receivables (including accrued receivables)*

The Group measures the loss allowance for receivables in accordance with the accounting policy as disclosed in Note 2(q). In making this estimation and judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the ageing analysis of receivables, the financial healthiness and collection history of individual debtors and expected future change of credit risks, including the consideration of factors such as general economy measure, changes in macro-economic indicators, etc.

The carrying amount of the Group's total trade and other receivables and accrued receivables as at 31 March 2022 amounted to US\$397.2 million and US\$125.5 million (2021: US\$278.5 million and US\$63.2 million) respectively. The information about the expected credit losses on the Group's trade and other receivables and accrued receivables is disclosed in Notes 21 and 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2022, the Group provided an impairment loss on trade receivables of US\$4.2 million (2021: US\$4.6 million) and write back of impairment loss of US\$2.8 million (2021: US\$4.9 million).

(ii) *Leases*

In making an evaluation, judgment is used in determining lease classification in accordance with Note 2(u) to the consolidated financial statements.

At the reporting date, the Group entered into contracts with third parties for the sale of vessels under construction and vessels. The Group further entered into bareboat charter agreements for these vessels. Management has assessed that the agreements entered into between the Group and third parties do not qualify for sale-leaseback accounting, either as a result of a purchase obligation or as a result of a purchase option which constitutes a form of continuing involvement by the Group in the vessel. In the case of the purchase options, the Group has applied its judgment and determined that the exercise of purchase options is "almost certain" and treated the lease as a financing arrangement. Further details are set out in Notes 14 and 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

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3 Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments (cont'd)

(b) Critical Judgments in applying Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(iii) *Contingencies*

The Group is involved from time to time in the course of its business in disputes resulting from its operating activities, which may or may not result in legal action being taken by or against the Group.

Based on consultations with its legal counsel, management considers the likely outcome of the disputes in which it is currently involved and has concluded it will not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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4 Organisation and Trading Activities

The Group's operations were carried out during the financial year through main offices in Singapore, the United Kingdom, United States of America, India, China, United Arab Emirates ("UAE"), Greece, Germany, Norway and Japan.

(A) Subsidiaries

The principal subsidiaries are as follows:

	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Percentage of Holding</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
		%	%		
(i) <i>Investment holding</i>					
Apollo Shipping Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Crew Management Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100		(b)
Navig8 Asset Co Investments Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Asset Holdings Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Asset Management Holdings Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Chemical Tanker Holdings Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Group Holdings Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Pool Holdings Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Commercial Services Ltd	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Technical Management Holdings Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Topco Holdings Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation Ltd	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Integr8 Fuels Holding Inc	Marshall Islands	83.1	83.6		(e), (g)
Navig8 Chemicals Services Ltd	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Technical Investments Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
TBM Holdings Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Marine Technologies Inc (previously known as Marine Software Developments Inc)	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Island Nominees and Trustees Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Agency Holdings Inc	Marshall Islands	100	-		(e)
(ii) <i>Ship chartering</i>					
Navig8 Faith Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Fidelity Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100		(b)

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4 Organisation and Trading Activities (cont'd)

(A) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

The principal subsidiaries are as follows: (cont'd)

	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Percentage of Holding</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
		%	%		
<i>(ii) Ship chartering (cont'd)</i>					
Navig8 Stealth Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Stealth II Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Strength Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Success Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Bulk Pool Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(a), (f)
Navig8 Chemicals Pool Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(a), (f)
Navig8 Pool Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(a), (f)
V8 Pool Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(a), (f)
VL8 Pool Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(a), (f)
Pythagoras Corporation 9 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 10 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 11 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 12 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Diogenes Corporation Limited	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
<i>(iii) Ship owning</i>					
Apollo Shipping 1 Inc Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Apollo Shipping 2 Inc Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Apollo Shipping 3 Inc Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Apollo Shipping 4 Inc Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Apollo Shipping 5 Inc Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Apollo Shipping 6 Inc Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Apollo Shipping 7 Inc Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Apollo Shipping 8 Inc Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Straits Shipping 2 Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Constellation Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Universe Corporation	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 1 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 2 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 3 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 4 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 5 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 6 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)

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4 Organisation and Trading Activities (cont'd)

(A) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

The principal subsidiaries are as follows: (cont'd)

	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Percentage of Holding</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
		%	%		
<i>(iii) Ship owning (cont'd)</i>					
Pythagoras Corporation 7 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Pythagoras Corporation 8 Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Herakleitos 3050 LLC	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
D8 Product Tankers I LLC	Marshall Islands	100	-		(d), (e)
<i>(iv) Brokerage and Commercial management</i>					
Navig8 America LLC	USA	100	100		(b)
Navig8 Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100		(b)
Navig8 DMCC	Dubai	100	100		(c)
Navig8 Europe Ltd	United Kingdom	100	100		(c)
Navig8 Greece Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(b)
Navig8 India Private Limited	India	100	100		(c)
VL8 Management Inc	Marshall Islands	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Bulk Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	-	100		(b), (h)
Navig8 Bulk Europe Ltd	United Kingdom	-	100		(c), (h)
Navig8 Chemicals America LLC	USA	100	100		(e)
Navig8 Chemicals Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100		(b)
Navig8 Chemicals DMCC	Dubai	100	100		(c)
Navig8 Chemicals Europe Ltd	United Kingdom	100	100		(c)
<i>(v) Risk management</i>					
Navig8 Risk Management Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100	100		(b)
Integr8 Risk Management Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	83.1	83.6		(b), (g)

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4 Organisation and Trading Activities (cont'd)

(A) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

The principal subsidiaries are as follows: (cont'd)

	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Percentage of Holding</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
		%	%		
(vi) <i>Bunker trading</i>					
Integr8 Fuels Inc	Marshall Islands	83.1	83.6	(e), (g)	
Integr8 Cargo Trading Inc	Marshall Islands	83.1	83.6	(e), (g)	
Integrate Fuels LLC	Dubai	83.1	83.6	(e), (g)	
Integr8 Fuels Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	83.1	83.6	(b), (g)	
Engine Technologies Pte Ltd	Singapore	100	100	(b)	
(vii) <i>Bunker brokerage</i>					
Integr8 Fuels America LLC	USA	83.1	83.6	(e), (g)	
Integr8 Fuels Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	83.1	83.6	(b), (g)	
Integr8 Fuels DMCC	Dubai	83.1	83.6	(c), (g)	
Integr8 Fuels Europe Ltd	United Kingdom	83.1	83.6	(c), (g)	
Integr8 Fuels Germany GmbH	Germany	83.1	83.6	(e), (g)	
Integr8 Fuels Greece S.A.	Greece	83.1	83.6	(e), (g)	
Integr8 Fuels India Private Limited	India	83.1	83.6	(c), (g)	
Integr8 Fuels Japan KK	Japan	83.1	83.6	(c), (g)	
Integr8 Fuels Oslo AS	Norway	83.1	83.6	(e), (g)	
Integr8 Turkey Akaryakit Tic.Ltd.	Turkey	83.1	83.6	(e), (g)	

- (a) The activities of the Pool companies are regarded as jointly-controlled operations. The assets and liabilities attributable to the Group's vessels operating in the jointly-controlled operations are consolidated in the Group's financial statements.
- (b) Audited by Moore Stephens LLP, Singapore.
- (c) Audited by a member firm of Moore Global Network Limited of which Moore Stephens LLP, Singapore is a member.
- (d) During the current financial year, the Group, through one of its subsidiaries, acquired the remaining interest in this company and the company is now wholly-owned by the Group and the financial year end has been changed to 31 March.

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4 Organisation and Trading Activities (cont'd)

(A) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

(e) Subsidiary companies which are not required to be audited by the law in their country of incorporation. However, the financial statements were audited in accordance with IFRS for consolidation purposes by Moore Stephens LLP, Singapore.

(f) Audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Singapore.

(g) During the current financial year, the Group's share of interest was diluted from 83.6% to 83.1%.

(h) These companies were liquidated during the current financial year.

Adjustment of interest in subsidiaries

During the current financial year, the Group's interest was diluted by the sale of shares in the Integr8 Group. The Group's effective interest in Integr8 Group was accordingly reduced from 83.6% to 83.1% (2021: 84.8% to 83.6%). This did not result in a loss of control, and accordingly, the decrease of the interest in the subsidiaries has been accounted for as an equity transaction.

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Proceeds from sale of interest in subsidiaries	<u>377</u>	<u>750</u>

Step acquisition of additional interest in a former associate

During the current financial year, the Group acquired the remaining 50% of the issued shares of D8 Product Tankers I LLC, a former associate. As at the reporting date, the Group holds 100% of the issued shares of D8 Product Tankers I LLC. Details of the consideration received, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and the effects on the cash flows of the Group, at the acquisition date, are as follows:

(a) Purchase consideration

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000
Cash received as consideration	<u>2,500</u>

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4 Organisation and Trading Activities (cont'd)

(A) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

Step acquisition of additional interest in a former associate (cont'd)

(b) Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

	<u>2022</u> <u>At fair value</u> <u>US\$'000</u>
<u>100% interest</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	219
Vessel	10,000
Trade and other receivables	2,490
Total assets	<u>12,709</u>
Less:	
Trade and other payables	(3,908)
Borrowings	(9,891)
Total liabilities	<u>(13,799)</u>
Total identifiable net liabilities	<u>(1,090)</u>
Less:	
Net gain on step acquisition of a former associate to a subsidiary	(190)
Derecognition of existing cost of investment in associate	<u>(1,220)</u>
Consideration received for the acquisition of additional 50% interest	(2,500)
Less: Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(219)
Net cash inflow from step acquisition of a former associate to a subsidiary	<u>(2,719)</u>

Acquisition of additional interest in a group of subsidiaries

During the previous financial year ended 31 March 2021, the Group acquired the remaining 35% of the issued shares of Navig8 Chemical Services Ltd and its subsidiaries ("Chemical Group") for a purchase consideration of US\$12.8 million. The Group holds 100% of the equity share capital of the Chemical Group upon acquisition. The Group derecognised non-controlling interests of US\$2.5 million and recorded a decrease in equity attributable to owners of the parent of US\$10.3 million. The effect of changes in the ownership interest of the Chemical Group on the equity attributable to owners of the Group at the acquisition date is summarised as follows:

	<u>2021</u> <u>US\$'000</u>
Carrying amount of non-controlling interest acquired	2,479
Consideration paid to non-controlling interest	(12,771)
Excess of consideration paid recognised in parent's equity	<u>(10,292)</u>

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4 Organisation and Trading Activities (cont'd)

(B) Jointly-controlled Operations

The principal jointly-controlled operations are as follows:

<u>Name of Pool</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>
MR Pool	Commercial employment and operation of Pool vessels	Marshall Islands
Gamma Pool	Commercial employment and operation of Pool vessels	Marshall Islands
LR8 Pool	Commercial employment and operation of Pool vessels	Marshall Islands
Alpha8 Pool	Commercial employment and operation of Pool vessels	Marshall Islands
V8 Pool	Commercial employment and operation of Pool vessels	Marshall Islands
Suez8 Pool	Commercial employment and operation of Pool vessels	Marshall Islands
VL8 Pool	Commercial employment and operation of Pool vessels	Marshall Islands
Chronos8 Pool	Commercial employment and operation of Pool vessels	Marshall Islands

The aggregate information of jointly-controlled operations that are not individually material are summarised as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Current assets	109,896	76,036
Current liabilities	109,896	76,036
The Group's share of net revenue from Pools	205,941	354,165

(C) Non-controlling Interest

The details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that have a material non-controlling interest as at 31 March are as follows:

<u>Name of subsidiaries</u>	<u>Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interest</u>		<u>Profit allocated to non-controlling interest</u>		<u>Accumulated non-controlling interest</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	%	%	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Integr8 Group entities (2022: Integr8 Fuels Inc & Integr8 Fuels Pte. Ltd.; 2021: Integr8 Fuels Inc)	16.9	16.4	2,636	3,973	14,555	13,707

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4 Organisation and Trading Activities (cont'd)

(C) Non-controlling Interest (cont'd)

The following table summarises the financial information in respect of the subsidiaries that had a material non-controlling interest. The summarised financial information represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	Integr8 Group 2022 US\$'000	Integr8 Fuels Inc 2021 US\$'000
<u>Summarised Balance Sheet</u>		
<u>Assets</u>		
Current	486,628	347,329
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current	(395,310)	(257,625)
Net assets	91,318	89,704
Attributable to owners of the Group	76,763	75,997
Non-controlling interest	14,555	13,707
<u>Summarised Profit or Loss</u>		
Revenue	3,086,692	1,771,733
Expenses	(3,067,712)	(1,749,410)
Net profit for the year	18,980	22,323
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	18,980	22,323
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Group	16,344	18,350
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest of the Group	2,636	3,973
<u>Cash flows</u>		
Cash flows generated from operating activities	14,097	57,309
Cash flows generated from investing activities	36,549	3,808
Cash flows used in financing activities	(472)	(41,606)

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5 Revenue

Revenue of the Group consists of the following:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
<u>Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time</u>		
Bunker trading income	2,740,345	1,821,433
Commission income	33,727	55,785
	<u>2,774,072</u>	<u>1,877,218</u>
Eliminations	(155,349)	(114,595)
	<u>2,618,723</u>	<u>1,762,623</u>
<u>Performance obligations satisfied over time</u>		
Voyage charter freight income	891,988	1,011,306
Time and bareboat charter income	71,999	141,142
Administration fees	8,090	9,198
Service fees	2,164	5,595
	<u>974,241</u>	<u>1,167,241</u>
Eliminations	(82,900)	(99,576)
	<u>891,341</u>	<u>1,067,665</u>
Total	<u>3,510,064</u>	<u>2,830,288</u>

The revenue streams per each business segment are shown before elimination in line with the way the businesses are managed. The total revenue figure is stated after elimination of intercompany revenue.

6 Operating Expenses

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Bunker purchases	2,670,783	1,758,051
Hire expenses	520,877	645,613
Ports, canals and towage	60,856	84,912
Commission expenses	19,270	22,428
Running costs	59,357	52,643
Depreciation of right-of-use assets on time charters (Note 19)	49,792	74,402
Depreciation of vessels and pre-delivery costs (Note 14)	27,735	29,422
Bad debts write back	(89)	(173)
Amortisation of dry-docking costs (Note 14)	1,439	425
Others	727	740
	<u>3,410,747</u>	<u>2,668,463</u>
Impairment loss on trade receivables	4,156	4,619
Write back of impairment loss on trade receivables	(2,832)	(4,891)
	<u>1,324</u>	<u>(272)</u>
	<u>3,412,071</u>	<u>2,668,191</u>

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7 Other Income

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Gain on financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss	3,440	8,315
Dividend income from financial assets	83	29
Gain on buy back of bonds	-	191
Gain on sale of vessels	12,269	-
Gain on step acquisition of interest in a former associate to a subsidiary	190	-
Foreign exchange gain – net	299	-
Other income	1,914	1,039
	<u>18,195</u>	<u>9,574</u>

8 Other Expenses

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Foreign exchange loss – net	-	833
Impairment of goodwill	-	1,721
Provision for losses in an associate	-	9,995
Loss on buy back of bonds	1,607	-
Other expenses	537	313
	<u>2,144</u>	<u>12,862</u>

9 Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses include the following significant balances:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Salaries and other staff costs:		
- Staff salaries and bonus	40,716	42,996
- Employer's social security and pension contribution	3,537	3,391
- Staff welfare and other staff costs	3,789	3,407
IT and communication	2,260	2,473
Office rental and utilities	1,273	1,069
Consultancy and other professional fees	3,165	2,449
Depreciation of right-of-use assets on office premises (Note 19)	1,990	1,997
Depreciation of other fixed assets (Note 15)	751	1,262

During the financial year, the Group has received government grant income related to various temporary wage support schemes for businesses adversely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. The Group recorded government grant income of US\$0.2 million from the temporary wage support schemes (2021: US\$1.1 million).

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10 Finance Income

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Interest income from bank balances	58	195

11 Finance Costs

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Interest expense on bank loan and other borrowings	37,539	48,207
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5,975	11,451
Bank charges	447	461
	<u>43,961</u>	<u>60,119</u>

12 Income Tax Expense

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Income tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
- current financial year	722	1,669
- (over)/under provision in prior financial years	(506)	337
	<u>216</u>	<u>2,006</u>

Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rate:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Profit before income tax	10,198	33,183
Income tax calculated at applicable tax rate	1,477	4,267
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(169)	(344)
Effects of deferred tax asset not recognised	1,244	119
Income exempted from tax or subject to lower tax incentive rate	(1,903)	(2,481)
Expenses not claimable for tax purposes	73	108
(Over)/Under provision in prior financial years	(506)	337
Tax charge	<u>216</u>	<u>2,006</u>

Expenses not claimed for tax purposes relate to certain operating expenses of subsidiaries which are not deductible for tax purposes in the jurisdiction where these subsidiaries operate.

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13 Goodwill

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Goodwill arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries:		
At 1 April	7,447	9,168
Impairment charge during the financial year	-	(1,721)
At 31 March	<u>7,447</u>	<u>7,447</u>

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units ("CGU") identified as investments in each subsidiary for the purpose of impairment testing.

Goodwill was assessed for impairment in March 2022 and 2021. The recoverable amount of the CGU was determined based on value-in-use calculations. Cash flow projections used in these calculations were based on the financial budgets approved by management covering a one-year period. Cash flows beyond the one-year period to the fifth year were extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The growth rate did not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business in which the CGU operated.

The assumptions were used for the analysis of the CGU. Management determined budgeted revenue based on past performance and its expectations of the market development. The weighted average growth rates used were consistent with the forecasts included in industry reports. The discount rates used were pre-tax and reflected specific risks relating to the relevant segment. No impairment loss was recognised for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: US\$1.7 million).

Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations:

	<u>2022</u> %	<u>2021</u> %
Revenue growth rate ¹	10	10
Expense increase ¹	5	5
Discount rate ²	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

¹ Weighted average rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period

² Pre-tax discount rate applied to the pre-tax cash flow projections

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14 Vessels

	<u>Vessels and Pre-delivery costs</u> US\$'000	<u>Dry-docking costs</u> US\$'000	<u>Total</u> US\$'000
2022			
<u>Cost</u>			
At 1 April 2021	768,375	8,599	776,974
Additions	4,295	3,931	8,226
Disposals	(88,970)	-	(88,970)
Acquisition of subsidiary (Note 4A)	10,000	-	10,000
At 31 March 2022	693,700	12,530	706,230
 <u>Less: Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 1 April 2021	71,464	7,262	78,726
Charge for the financial year	27,735	1,439	29,174
Disposals	(9,699)	-	(9,699)
At 31 March 2022	89,500	8,701	98,201
 <u>Net book value</u>			
At 31 March 2022	604,200	3,829	608,029
 2021			
<u>Cost</u>			
At 1 April 2020	767,167	8,420	775,587
Additions	1,208	179	1,387
At 31 March 2021	768,375	8,599	776,974
 <u>Less: Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 1 April 2020	42,042	6,837	48,879
Charge for the financial year	29,422	425	29,847
At 31 March 2021	71,464	7,262	78,726
 <u>Net book value</u>			
At 31 March 2021	696,911	1,337	698,248

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15 Other Fixed Assets

	<u>Office and computer equipment</u> US\$'000	<u>Furniture and fittings</u> US\$'000	<u>Motor vehicles</u> US\$'000	<u>Total</u> US\$'000
2022				
<u>Cost</u>				
At 1 April 2021	7,364	5,739	111	13,214
Additions	82	96	-	178
At 31 March 2022	7,446	5,835	111	13,392
<u>Less: Accumulated depreciation</u>				
At 1 April 2021	6,984	4,612	111	11,707
Charge for the financial year	209	542	-	751
At 31 March 2022	7,193	5,154	111	12,458
<u>Net book value</u>				
At 31 March 2022	253	681	-	934
2021				
<u>Cost</u>				
At 1 April 2020	7,076	5,712	111	12,899
Additions	288	27	-	315
At 31 March 2021	7,364	5,739	111	13,214
<u>Less: Accumulated depreciation</u>				
At 1 April 2020	6,265	4,069	111	10,445
Charge for the financial year	719	543	-	1,262
At 31 March 2021	6,984	4,612	111	11,707
<u>Net book value</u>				
At 31 March 2021	380	1,127	-	1,507

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16 Financial Assets

As at reporting date, the details of the Group's financial assets are as follow:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Classified as current:		
Financial assets/(liabilities), classified as <u>fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
- quoted equity investment (Note 16(a))	16,947	5,183
- unquoted equity securities	-	-
- forward contracts to hedge forecast transactions (Note 16(c))	-	134
- commodity contracts (Note 16(c))	(465)	-
	<u>16,482</u>	<u>5,317</u>
Financial assets, classified as <u>fair value through profit or loss</u>		
- quoted equity investment (Note 16(a))	9,769	8,112
- commodity contracts (Note 16(d))	2,522	162
	<u>12,291</u>	<u>8,274</u>
Total	<u>28,773</u>	<u>13,591</u>

* Less than US\$1,000

(a) Movement in quoted equity investment, at fair value:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
At 1 April	13,295	-
Additions	7,434	12,306
Disposals	(6,838)	(2,599)
Fair value gain recognised during the year:		
- recognised through other comprehensive income	12,117	2,503
- recognised through profit or loss	708	1,085
At 31 March	<u>26,716</u>	<u>13,295</u>

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16 Financial Assets (cont'd)

(b) Details of unquoted equity securities, at fair value:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Percentage of equity held by the Company</u>	
			<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
			<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Navig8 SG JV LLC	Marshall Islands	Ship chartering	5	5

(c) Derivatives financial instruments

The Group applied cash flow hedge accounting to its forward contracts and commodity contracts. The fair value movements are recognised in fair value through other comprehensive income.

(d) Commodity contracts classified as fair value through profit or loss

The Group enters into commodity contracts which includes freight forwarding arrangements and stock options. These are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

17 Interests in Associates

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Cost of investments	34,871	107,660
Share of losses in associates	(1,410)	(1,436)
Share of dividends paid	(6,937)	(5,189)
Prepaid tax on share of profits in associates	343	181
	<u>26,867</u>	<u>101,216</u>
Amounts due from associates ⁽¹⁾	750	1,618
At 31 March	<u>27,617</u>	<u>102,834</u>
Representing:		
At 1 April	101,216	107,310
Additions	1,119	12
Derecognition of interests in associates	(73,908)	-
Share of current financial year's profits/(losses)	26	(4,201)
Share of dividends paid	(1,748)	(1,965)
Prepaid tax on share of profits in associates	162	60
At 31 March	<u>26,867</u>	<u>101,216</u>

⁽¹⁾ The amounts due from associates represent quasi equity interest-free loans which are stated at cost as the repayments are neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. It is impractical to determine the terms of repayment as the timing of future cash flows cannot be measured reliably.

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17 Interests in Associates (cont'd)

Details of the associates are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Effective interest held by the Group</u>		<u>Note</u>
		<u>2022</u> %	<u>2021</u> %	
D8 Product Tankers I LLC	Marshall Islands	-	50	(a),(g)
Navig8 Chemical Tankers Inc	Marshall Islands	-	20	(b),(c),(d)
SWS VLCC JV LLC	Marshall Islands	50	50	(b)
TB Marine Shipmanagement GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	50	51	(b),(d)
TB Marine Cont Shipmanagement GmbH & Co	Germany	50	50	(b)
DUNA Marine Shipmanagement	Latvia	30	30	(b)
Cassiopeia Shipmanagement (Cyprus) Ltd	Cyprus	30	30	(b)
GCC German Crew Center GmbH	Germany	30	30	(b)
Clean Marine Environmental Pte Ltd	Singapore	3	3	(a),(e)
Ridgebury Suez 2022 LLC	USA	18	18	(b),(e)
IQrew Management LLC	Russia	24	24	(b)
IQrew Management Ltd	Cyprus	24	24	(b)
Safe Route Marine Ltd	Cyprus	50	51	(b),(d)
Orient Maritime Agencies Pte Ltd	Singapore	49	-	(f)
Orientace Maritime (M) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	28	-	(f)
Nakkas Denizcilik Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	Turkey	50	-	(f)

(a) Audited by Moore Stephens LLP, Singapore.

(b) The reporting date of the companies is 31 December. For the purpose of applying the equity method of accounting, the financial statements of the companies for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been used and appropriate adjustments have been made for the effects of significant transactions between that date and 31 March 2022.

(c) Audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Oslo, Norway.

(d) Disposed interest during the current financial year.

(e) Although the Group holds less than 20% of the equity shares in these entities, the Group exercises significant influence by virtue of a contractual right to appoint a director.

(f) Acquired interests during the current financial year.

(g) During the current financial year, the Group, through one of its subsidiaries, acquired the remaining interest in this company and the company is now wholly-owned by the Group and the financial year end has been changed to 31 March.

During the current financial year, the Group had the following transactions with the associates on the terms agreed between the parties:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Service fees received/receivable	47	3,184
Recharges received/receivable	11	31
Technical management fees paid/payable	(31)	(991)

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17 Interests in Associates (cont'd)

The following table summarises the financial information in respect of the material associates. The summarised financial information represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	SWS VLCC JV LLC <u>2022</u> US\$'000	Navig8 Chemical Tankers Inc <u>2021</u> US\$'000
Current assets	4,992	71,086
Non-current assets	79,836	1,060,419
Current liabilities	(4,369)	(79,916)
Non-current liabilities	(34,351)	(684,721)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Revenue	6,287	149,415
Expenses from continuing operations	(8,071)	(171,165)
Total comprehensive loss	(1,784)	(21,750)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the respective material associates recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Net assets	46,108	366,868
Proportion of the Group's ownership	50%	20%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest	23,054	72,675

The following table summarises, in aggregate, the Group's share of profit and other comprehensive income of the Group's individually immaterial associates accounted for using the equity method:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
The Group's share of:		
Profit from continuing operations	1,056	203
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<hr/> 1,056 <hr/>	<hr/> 203 <hr/>
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in these associates	<hr/> 3,813 <hr/>	<hr/> 28,541 <hr/>

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18 Interests in Joint Ventures

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Cost of investments	334	350
Share of profits in joint ventures	7,129	6,087
Share of dividends paid	(5,827)	(5,362)
	<u>1,636</u>	<u>1,075</u>
Amount due to a joint venture ⁽¹⁾	-	(50)
At 31 March	<u>1,636</u>	<u>1,025</u>
Representing:		
At 1 April	1,075	3,967
Additions	_*	_*
Disposals	(16)	-
Share of current financial years' profits	1,042	242
Share of dividends paid	(465)	(3,134)
At 31 March	<u>1,636</u>	<u>1,075</u>

* Less than US\$1,000

- ⁽¹⁾ The amount due to a joint venture represents an interest free quasi-equity loan which is stated at cost as the repayment is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. It is impractical to determine the term of repayment as the timing of future cash flows cannot be measured reliably.

Details of the joint ventures are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Effective interest held by the Group</u>		<u>Note</u>
		<u>2022</u> %	<u>2021</u> %	
Straits Shipping 4 Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	-	50	(a), (b)
Suntech Maritime Pte. Ltd.	Marshall Islands	50	51	(a), (b), (c)

- (a) Audited by Moore Stephens LLP, Singapore.
 (b) Disposed interests during the financial year.
 (c) During the financial year, as a result of internal restructuring, Suntech Maritime Pte. Ltd. became the new joint venture company and Suncorp Holdings Inc will be struck off subsequent to the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

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18 Interests in Joint Ventures (cont'd)

The summarised financial information of the joint ventures not adjusted for the proportionate ownership interest held by the Group is as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
<u>Assets and liabilities</u>		
Current assets	7,442	5,348
Non-current assets	301	471
Total assets	<u>7,743</u>	<u>5,819</u>
Current liabilities	(3,470)	(3,222)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>(3,470)</u>	<u>(3,222)</u>
Net assets	<u>4,273</u>	<u>2,597</u>

The above assets and liabilities include the following:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	3,647	2,256
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade payables and amount due to shareholders)	<u>1,614</u>	<u>1,398</u>

During the current financial year, the Group had the following transactions with the joint ventures on the terms agreed between the parties:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Monthly fees received/receivable	-	21
Technical management fees paid/payable	(3,720)	(2,379)
Hire expense paid/payable	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,025)</u>

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19 Right-of-Use Assets

	<u>Time charters</u> US\$'000	<u>Office premises</u> US\$'000	<u>Total</u> US\$'000
2022			
<u>Cost</u>			
At 1 April 2021	192,602	9,443	202,045
Lease modifications	(19,058)	7	(19,051)
At 31 March 2022	173,544	9,450	182,994
<u>Less: Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 1 April 2021	87,702	4,111	91,813
Charge for the financial year	49,792	1,990	51,782
Lease modifications	(27,922)	-	(27,922)
At 31 March 2022	109,572	6,101	115,673
<u>Net book value</u>			
At 31 March 2022	63,972	3,349	67,321
2021			
<u>Cost</u>			
At 1 April 2020	155,460	8,822	164,282
Additions	58,712	621	59,333
Lease modifications	(21,570)	-	(21,570)
At 31 March 2021	192,602	9,443	202,045
<u>Less: Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 1 April 2020	26,825	2,114	28,939
Charge for the financial year	74,402	1,997	76,399
Lease modifications	(13,525)	-	(13,525)
At 31 March 2021	87,702	4,111	91,813
<u>Net book value</u>			
At 31 March 2021	104,900	5,332	110,232

20 Inventories

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Bunkers, at cost	28,678	16,574

The bunker costs recognised during the current financial year is presented under operating expenses (Note 6).

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21 Trade and Other Receivables and Prepayments

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Trade receivables:		
Third parties	374,845	254,274
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(7,132)	(6,651)
	<u>367,713</u>	<u>247,623</u>
Other receivables: Third parties	29,504	30,871
Prepayments	15,566	19,571
	<u>412,783</u>	<u>298,065</u>

During the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Group has factored trade receivables to financial institutions in exchange for cash. The business model is to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flows. The transaction has been accounted for as collateralised borrowings as the Group retains the risk in the event of default by these customers. As at 31 March 2022, the carrying amount and fair value of the transferred receivables are US\$90.8 million (2021: US\$86.6 million) and the carrying amount of the associated liability is US\$81.7 million (2021: US\$77.9 million).

The exposures to credit and currency risks are disclosed in Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Accrued receivables:		
Freight revenue earned but not billed	<u>125,455</u>	<u>63,222</u>

Accrued receivables represent the Group's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. Invoices are billed to customers when the rights become unconditional. The transaction prices allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations will be recognised within the next one year. The significant changes in the accrued receivables at the reporting date are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Accrued receivables:		
Accrued receivables reclassified to trade receivables	(63,222)	(142,377)
Changes in measurement of progress	<u>125,455</u>	<u>63,222</u>

22 Cash and Bank Balances

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Cash at banks and on hand	<u>135,892</u>	<u>168,440</u>

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22 Cash and Bank Balances (cont'd)

Cash and bank balances in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Cash and bank balances	135,892	168,440
Less: Bank balances pledged with financial institutions	(1,476)	(1,480)
Cash and bank balances as disclosed in the consolidated statement of cash flows	<u>134,416</u>	<u>166,960</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate on bank deposits as at 31 March 2022 is 0.2% (2021: 0.2%) per annum.

23 Share Capital

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	No. of shares '000	Amount US\$'000	No. of shares '000	Amount US\$'000
<i>Authorised:</i>				
A shares, each with a nominal value of US\$1	500	500	500	500
B shares, each with a nominal value of US\$1	250	250	250	250
Preference shares, each with a nominal value of US\$1,000	500	500,000	500	500,000
	<u>1,250</u>	<u>500,750</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>500,750</u>
<i>Issued and fully paid:</i>				
<u>A shares</u>				
At 1 April	85	85	86	86
Redemption/buyback of shares	-	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 March	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>
<u>B shares</u>				
At 1 April and 31 March	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>

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23 Share Capital (cont'd)

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	No. of shares '000	Amount US\$'000	No. of shares '000	Amount US\$'000
<i>Issued and fully paid:</i> (cont'd)				
<u>Preference shares</u>				
At 1 April	85	85,074	86	85,609
Redemption/buyback of shares	-	-	(1)	(535)
At 31 March	85	85,074	85	85,074
Total	212	85,201	212	85,201

* Less than 1,000 shares

The holders of A and B shares rank pari passu to each other and are entitled to one voting right per share.

Preference shares are attached to A shares and are issued to A shareholders proportionately. The holders of the preference shares are entitled to a fixed cumulative preference dividend at a rate of 6% per annum (excluding the amount of any associated tax credit) on the nominal amount of each preference share.

Preference dividends accrue on a daily basis from the day of issue but are not liable for payment until declared by the Company's board of directors. Such dividends are paid out of net accumulated profit after tax available for distribution in each financial year in priority to payments of dividends to other shareholders.

If the Company is prohibited, by reason of law or otherwise, from declaring and paying the preference dividend, the preference dividend accumulates and will be paid as soon as the Company is lawfully able to pay it and no dividend will be proposed, declared or paid on any other class of shares, nor any return of capital made (by redemption or otherwise) until the arrears have been paid in full.

There are no voting rights attached to the preference shares. The preference shares are redeemable only if the same proportion of related A shares are sold.

Holders of preference shares are not entitled to any further right of participation in the profits or income of the Company.

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24 Reserves

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Fair value reserve	13,521	(722)
Share premium	5,044	5,044
Other reserve	(9,228)	(9,591)
Treasury shares	(726)	(523)
Retained earnings	165,297	158,084
At 31 March	<u>173,908</u>	<u>152,292</u>

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve records the cumulative fair value changes of financial assets through other comprehensive income until they are de-recognised or impaired. The movement of the Group's fair value reserve during the financial year is as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
At 1 April	(722)	(4,824)
Fair value gain recognised during the year	14,243	4,102
At 31 March	<u>13,521</u>	<u>(722)</u>

There are no movements in share premium reserves during the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021.

25 Non-Controlling Interests

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
At 1 April	13,707	13,614
Share of profits for the financial year	2,636	4,694
Dividends paid during the financial year	(2,196)	(2,793)
Effects of change of interests in subsidiaries	408	670
Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiaries (Note 4(A))	-	(2,479)
Exercise of share options during the financial year	-	1
At 31 March	<u>14,555</u>	<u>13,707</u>

A dividend amounting to US\$2.2 million (2021: US\$2.8 million) was approved and paid out of the retained earnings of subsidiaries from the current year's profits to non-controlling interests during the current financial year.

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26 Bank Loan

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Bank loan		
- Non-current	-	563
- Current	563	563
	<u>563</u>	<u>1,126</u>

The weighted average interest rate for the bank loan is 3.4% (2021: 3.7%) per annum with maturity period of 1 year (2021: 2 years). The bank loan is secured by mortgage of a vessel and a corporate guarantee from the Company.

There were no defaults or breaches of the loan agreement terms for the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021.

27 Other Borrowings

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Other borrowings		
- Non-current	452,843	558,092
- Current	45,366	97,902
	<u>498,209</u>	<u>655,994</u>

The weighted average interest rates for the other borrowings range from 4% to 12% (2021: 5% to 12%) with maturity periods from 2 to 10 years (2021: 2 to 10 years).

The Group, through its subsidiaries, has entered into various contracts with third parties for the sale of vessels under construction and vessels. The Group further entered into bareboat charter agreements for these vessels. Where no obligation to purchase the vessels is included, the Group has applied its judgment and determined that the exercise of the purchase option is "almost certain" and treated as financing arrangements. The Company provides guarantees of the obligations entered into by the subsidiaries.

At the reporting date, the net carrying amounts of these vessels amounted to US\$597 million (2021: US\$687 million) (Note 14).

Senior Secured Callable Bonds

On 3 May 2019, the Group, through its subsidiary, Navig8 Topco Holdings Inc, issued 12% fixed rate bonds denominated in USD with a nominal value of \$100 million. The bonds are due for repayment four years from the issue date at their nominal value. The subsidiary bought back or redeemed US\$30.5 million (2021: US\$1.4 million) of bonds during the financial year.

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28 Short-term Borrowings

During the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021, the Group benefited from credit-line facilities obtained by some of its pools and its bunker trading division. The facilities are secured by a floating charge over the assets of the borrower and are made available through draw-downs in tenures of not more than 120 days. The average interest rate is 2.8% (2021: 2.8%) per annum.

Short-term borrowings related to the pools represent the Group's share of the facilities on consolidation of the pools' assets and liabilities. There were no defaults or breaches of terms of the facilities for the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021.

29 Trade and Other Payables

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Trade payables	321,957	207,327
Accruals	116,080	82,265
Other payables	51,293	71,549
	<u>489,330</u>	<u>361,141</u>

30 Lease Liabilities

(a) The Group as a Lessee

The Group has entered into several commercial leases for the office premises and facilities for lease terms between two to ten years (2021: two to ten years). The Group also chartered in a number of vessels under time charter agreements. The lease terms range from two to five years (2021: two to five years) with extension periods where the related lease payments have not been included in the lease liabilities as the Group is not reasonably certain to exercise these extension options.

The carrying amounts of the right-of-use assets are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Office premises	3,349	5,332
Time charters	63,972	104,900
	<u>67,321</u>	<u>110,232</u>

Additions of right-of-use assets for office premises and time charters are shown in Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

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30 Lease Liabilities (cont'd)

(a) The Group as a Lessee (cont'd)

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of cash flows are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Depreciation charged for the year:		
- Office premises	1,990	1,997
- Time charters	49,792	74,402
Interest on lease liabilities relating to office premises and time charters	5,975	11,451
Expenses relating to low value leases	10	10
Expenses relating to short-term leases	85,109	155,295
	<u>52,727</u>	<u>77,086</u>
Total cash outflows for leases (excluding short-term leases)	<u>52,727</u>	<u>77,086</u>

The Group recognised lease liabilities as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Lease liabilities		
Current	33,051	56,707
Non-current	35,438	55,637
	<u>68,489</u>	<u>112,344</u>

(b) The Group as a Lessor

The Group has leased out vessels under time charter and bareboat charter arrangements. Undiscounted lease payments from the operating leases to be received after the reporting date are set out in Note 35 to the consolidated financial statements.

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31 Cash Flows Arising from Financing Activities

The reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities are presented below:

	Cash flows				
	At 1 April US\$'000	Proceeds US\$'000	Repayments US\$'000	Non-cash changes US\$'000	At 31 March US\$'000
<u>2022</u>					
Bank loan and other borrowings (Notes 26 and 27)	657,120	56,000	(165,097)	(49,251)	498,772
Short-term borrowings (Note 28)	98,453	15,770	-	-	114,223
Lease liabilities (Note 30)	112,344	-	(52,727)	8,872	68,489
<u>2021</u>					
Bank loan and other borrowings (Notes 26 and 27)	693,757	-	(39,993)	3,356	657,120
Short-term borrowings (Note 28)	185,728	-	(87,275)	-	98,453
Lease liabilities (Note 30)	138,141	-	(77,086)	51,289	112,344

32 Related Party Transactions

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Group entered the following material related party transactions:

Key Management Remuneration

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Salaries and bonus	4,962	4,836
Employer's social security and pension contribution	290	324
	<u>5,252</u>	<u>5,160</u>

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

(A) Financial Risk Factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including charter rate risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk), credit risk and liquidity risk arising in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group's risk management seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects from these exposures. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

(a) Market Risk

(i) *Charter rate risk*

The Group's operating revenue principally comprises of income from voyage charter freight and from bareboat charters and time charters which ranges from 2 to 10 years (2021: 2 to 10 years).

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow at fixed and floating rates. The risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating borrowings, including the use of swaps and other financial instruments where appropriate.

The Group has no significant interest bearing assets, other than bank deposits and cash equivalents. The Group has no significant interest bearing liabilities, other than bank loans and finance lease obligations and the Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Group's policy is to obtain the most favourable interest rates wherever possible and constantly monitor the interest rate movements.

A fundamental financial industry reform of interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, including the cessation and replacement of interbank offered rates ("IBORs") with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as "interest rate benchmark reform"). The Group's interest rate risk that is directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform predominantly comprises its variable rate borrowings. As at 31 March 2021, the Group has variable rate borrowings (Note 27) that are indexed to LIBOR, which will lose its representativeness after 30 June 2023. The expected transition from LIBOR to other index benchmark had no effect on the amounts reported for the current and prior financial years. At the reporting date, the Group has not transited such variable rate borrowings (Note 27) to an alternative benchmark rate.

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(A) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

(a) Market Risk (cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

The tables below set out the Group's exposure to interest rate risks. Included in the tables are the assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the maturity dates.

	Variable rates			Fixed rates			Non-interest bearing	Total
	Less than 12 months	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Less than 12 months	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years		
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
2022								
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and bank balances	135,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,892
Trade and other receivables (except prepayments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	397,217	397,217
Accrued receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,455	125,455
Total financial assets	135,892	-	-	-	-	-	522,672	658,564
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	489,330	489,330
Bank loan	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	563
Other borrowings	38,813	131,423	249,038	6,553	72,382	-	-	498,209
Short-term borrowings	114,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,223
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	33,051	35,347	91	-	68,489
Total financial liabilities	153,599	131,423	249,038	39,604	107,729	91	489,330	1,170,814
2021								
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and bank balances	168,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,440
Trade and other receivables (except prepayments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	278,494	278,494
Accrued receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,222	63,222
Total financial assets	168,440	-	-	-	-	-	341,716	510,156
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	361,141	361,141
Bank loan	563	563	-	-	-	-	-	1,126
Other borrowings	32,208	142,044	307,125	65,694	108,923	-	-	655,994
Short-term borrowings	98,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,453
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	56,707	55,434	203	-	112,344
Total financial liabilities	131,224	142,607	307,125	122,401	164,357	203	361,141	1,229,058

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(A) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

(a) Market Risk (cont'd)

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

A 3% increase/(decrease) in the interest rate of the bank loan at the reporting date would result in a corresponding (decrease)/increase of profit before income tax as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Profit before income tax	<u>27</u>	<u>47</u>

This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(iii) *Foreign currency risk*

The Group is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk on its operating activities as most transactions and balances are denominated in United States dollar, as shown below.

	<u>United States Dollar</u> US\$'000	<u>Singapore Dollar</u> US\$'000	<u>Pound Sterling</u> US\$'000	<u>Others</u> US\$'000	<u>Total</u> US\$'000
2022					
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Cash and bank balances	129,780	354	114	5,644	135,892
Trade and other receivables (except prepayments)	388,122	1,611	258	7,226	397,217
Accrued receivables	125,455	-	-	-	125,455
	<u>643,357</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>12,870</u>	<u>658,564</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Trade and other payables	(481,510)	(932)	(638)	(6,250)	(489,330)
Bank loan	(563)	-	-	-	(563)
Other borrowings	(498,209)	-	-	-	(498,209)
Short-term borrowings	(114,223)	-	-	-	(114,223)
Lease liabilities	(65,245)	(1,545)	(1,422)	(277)	(68,489)
	<u>(1,159,750)</u>	<u>(2,477)</u>	<u>(2,060)</u>	<u>(6,527)</u>	<u>(1,170,814)</u>
Currency exposure on net financial (liabilities)/assets		<u>(512)</u>	<u>(1,688)</u>	<u>6,343</u>	

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(A) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

(a) Market Risk (cont'd)

(iii) *Foreign currency risk* (cont'd)

	United States Dollar US\$'000	Singapore Dollar US\$'000	Pound Sterling US\$'000	Others US\$'000	Total US\$'000
2021					
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Cash and bank balances	164,110	862	146	3,322	168,440
Trade and other receivables (except prepayments)	270,896	1,131	200	6,267	278,494
Accrued receivables	63,222	-	-	-	63,222
	<u>498,228</u>	<u>1,993</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>9,589</u>	<u>510,156</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Trade and other payables	(353,289)	(3,245)	(1,790)	(2,817)	(361,141)
Bank loan	(1,126)	-	-	-	(1,126)
Other borrowings	(655,994)	-	-	-	(655,994)
Short-term borrowings	(98,453)	-	-	-	(98,453)
Lease liabilities	(106,879)	(2,353)	(2,525)	(587)	(112,344)
	<u>(1,215,741)</u>	<u>(5,598)</u>	<u>(4,315)</u>	<u>(3,404)</u>	<u>(1,229,058)</u>
Currency exposure on net financial (liabilities)/assets		<u>(3,605)</u>	<u>(3,969)</u>	<u>6,185</u>	

Management is of the view that the foreign currency risk is not material to warrant disclosure of a sensitivity analysis.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group.

The Group's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its trade and other receivables. It is the Group's policy to enter into transactions with creditworthy customers to mitigate any significant credit risk. The Group has procedures in place to control credit risk and exposure to such risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the consolidated balance sheet.

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(A) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk (cont'd)

The Group does not have any significant concentration of credit risk.

Credit Risk Grading Guideline

The internal credit risk grading which are used to report the Group's credit risk exposure to key management personnel for credit risk management purposes are as follows:

Internal rating grades	Definition	Basis of recognition of expected credit loss
i. Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any significant past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
ii. Under-performing	There has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (i.e interest and/or principal repayment are more than 30 days past due).	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)
iii. Non-performing	There is evidence indicating that the asset is credit impaired (i.e interest and/or principal repayments are more than 90 days past due).	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)
iv. Write-off	There is evidence indicating that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery as the debtor is in severe financial difficulty (i.e interest and/or principal repayments are more than 180 days past due).	Asset is written off

Based on the Group's internal rating assessment, other than those disclosed in the financial statements, there are no financial assets that are under-performing, non-performing and assets written off during the financial year. The credit quality of the Group's performing financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by internal credit risk assessments are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Financial Assets

Cash and cash equivalents are proceeds with financial institution counterparties, which are rated Aa1 to A2, based on rating agency ratings. Debt instruments measured at amortised cost are considered low credit risks as the instrument is of a good rating.

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(A) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk (cont'd)

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Financial Assets (cont'd)

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets have been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that these financial assets have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties and these counterparties having low risk of default. The amount of the loss allowance on these financial assets are assessed to be minimal. The gross and net carrying amount of these financial assets are disclosed in Note 21 and Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements.

Trade Receivables and Accrued Receivables

As disclosed in Note 2(q), loss allowance for trade receivables and accrued receivables have been recognised at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has assessed the financial assets as performing, counterparties have low risk of default and do not have any historical defaults. The provision rates are determined based on the Group's historical observed default rates analysed in accordance with days past due by grouping of customers based on segment.

The gross and net carrying amount of trade receivables are set out in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements. The table below is an analysis of trade receivables at the reporting date:

	Gross Carrying amount US\$'000	Lifetime expected credit losses US\$'000	Net carrying amount US\$'000
<u>2022</u>			
Credit impaired assets:			
Third parties	6,944	(5,274)	1,670
Others:			
Third parties			
Current	314,422	(856)	313,566
Past due:			
Up to three months	45,938	(646)	45,292
More than three months	7,541	(356)	7,185
	374,845	(7,132)	367,713

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(A) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk (cont'd)

Trade Receivables and Accrued Receivables (cont'd)

	<u>Gross Carrying amount</u> US\$'000	<u>Lifetime expected credit losses</u> US\$'000	<u>Net carrying amount</u> US\$'000
<u>2021</u>			
Credit impaired assets:			
Third parties	7,987	(5,476)	2,511
Others:			
Third parties			
Current	198,523	(547)	197,976
Past due:			
Up to three months	36,414	(437)	35,977
More than three months	11,350	(191)	11,159
	<u>254,274</u>	<u>(6,651)</u>	<u>247,623</u>

The movement in allowance for impairment of trade receivables is as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
At 1 April	6,651	8,854
Impairment for the year (Note 6)	4,156	4,619
Impairment written back (Note 6)	(2,832)	(4,891)
Impairment written off	(843)	(1,931)
At 31 March (Note 21)	<u>7,132</u>	<u>6,651</u>

The impaired trade receivables arose from long outstanding amounts which remained unpaid at the reporting date and accordingly there are significant uncertainties on the recovery of the amounts. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities.

(c) Liquidity Risk

In the management of liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(A) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

(c) Liquidity Risk (cont'd)

The following table is an analysis of the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the expected contractual undiscounted cash outflows, including interest payments.

			<u>Cash Flows</u>		
	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Contractual</u>	<u>Within one</u>	<u>Between</u>	<u>After five</u>
	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>cash flows</u>	<u>year</u>	<u>two to five</u>	<u>years</u>
	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>
<u>2022</u>					
Trade and other payables	(489,330)	(489,330)	(489,330)	-	-
Bank loan	(563)	(582)	(582)	-	-
Other borrowings	(498,209)	(605,739)	(71,698)	(259,584)	(274,457)
Short-term borrowing	(114,223)	(114,223)	(114,223)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(68,489)	(75,032)	(36,796)	(38,142)	(94)
	<u>(1,170,814)</u>	<u>(1,284,906)</u>	<u>(712,629)</u>	<u>(297,726)</u>	<u>(274,551)</u>
<u>2021</u>					
Trade and other payables	(361,141)	(361,141)	(361,141)	-	-
Bank loan	(1,126)	(1,188)	(604)	(584)	-
Other borrowings	(655,994)	(813,702)	(139,447)	(333,362)	(340,893)
Short-term borrowing	(98,453)	(98,453)	(98,453)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(112,344)	(123,813)	(62,622)	(60,975)	(216)
	<u>(1,229,058)</u>	<u>(1,398,297)</u>	<u>(662,267)</u>	<u>(394,921)</u>	<u>(341,109)</u>

(B) Capital Risk Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to operate as a going concern in order to provide adequate returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, to support the Group's stability and growth; and to provide capital for the purpose of strengthening the Group's financial management capability. There is no change in its capital management policy during the year.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure an optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements of the Group and capital efficiency, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities.

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(B) Capital Risk Management (cont'd)

Capital includes share capital, reserves and interest bearing debts.

The Group monitors capital based on a number of measures, including leverage ratio. The leverage ratio is computed as short and long-term debt over total assets. Short and long-term debt comprises short-term borrowings, other borrowings, and bank loans.

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Short and long-term debt	612,995	755,573
Total assets	<u>1,444,565</u>	<u>1,481,185</u>
Leverage ratio	<u>42%</u>	<u>51%</u>

The Group does not have to comply with any externally imposed capital requirements for the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021.

(C) Fair Value Estimation

The Group presents financial assets measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(C) Fair Value Estimation (cont'd)

- (i) Fair Value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

	<u>Level 1</u> US\$'000	<u>Level 2</u> US\$'000	<u>Level 3</u> US\$'000	<u>Total</u> US\$'000
<u>Financial assets</u>				
2022	28,634	139	*	28,773
2021	13,295	296	*	13,591

*less than US\$1,000

Financial assets

Transfer of financial assets

The Group's policy is to regard transfers between fair value levels as having occurred at the date of the event giving rise to those transfers. There were no transfers between fair value levels during the financial year.

Level 1 Fair value measurement

The fair value of the financial assets are measured based on the current bid price as at year end.

Level 2 Fair value measurement

The fair value of forward contracts is determined using quoted forward currency rates at the balance sheet date. Observable prices are used for commodity contracts as a measure of fair value.

- (ii) Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Except as detailed in the following table, the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year, which include cash and bank balances, receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturities.

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33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (cont'd)

(C) Fair Value Estimation (cont'd)

(ii) Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (cont'd)

The carrying value of the bank loan, other borrowings and lease liabilities compared to fair value is shown below:

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	<u>Carrying</u> <u>value</u>	<u>Fair</u> <u>value</u>	<u>Carrying</u> <u>value</u>	<u>Fair</u> <u>value</u>
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Classified as Level 2 of				
<u>Fair value hierarchy</u>				
Bank loan and other borrowings	498,772	475,095	657,120	643,558
Lease liabilities	68,489	68,489	112,344	112,344

The fair value disclosed above is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows at market interest rates for similar lending arrangements at the reporting date.

34 Segment Information

Information about our reportable segments for the financial year are as follows:

- Asset Management – includes voyage charter, freight income and time and bareboat charter income.
- Services – includes bunker trading income, commission income, administration fees and service fees.

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34 Segment Information (cont'd)

(A) Segment Revenue and Results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment:

	<u>Asset Management</u> US\$'000	<u>Services</u> US\$'000	<u>Reportable segments Subtotal</u> US\$'000	<u>Eliminations</u> US\$'000	<u>Total</u> US\$'000
<u>2022</u>					
Revenue	611,902	3,339,847	3,951,749	(441,685)	3,510,064
Operating expenses	(585,777)	(3,256,854)	(3,842,631)	430,560	(3,412,071)
Profit from operations	26,125	82,993	109,118	(11,125)	97,993
Other income	17,915	1,583	19,498	(1,303)	18,195
Other expenses	(2,144)	(213)	(2,357)	213	(2,144)
Administrative expenses	(1,770)	(70,366)	(72,136)	11,125	(61,011)
Finance income	73	1,579	1,652	(1,594)	58
Finance costs	(42,721)	(2,834)	(45,555)	1,594	(43,961)
Share of (losses)/profits in associates and joint ventures	(1,554)	2,622	1,068	-	1,068
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(4,076)	15,364	11,288	(1,090)	10,198
Income tax expense	-	(216)	(216)	-	(216)
Net (loss)/profit for the financial year	(4,076)	15,148	11,072	(1,090)	9,982
<u>2021</u>					
Revenue	727,013	2,447,328	3,174,341	(344,053)	2,830,288
Operating expenses	(656,241)	(2,344,776)	(3,001,017)	332,826	(2,668,191)
Profit from operations	70,772	102,552	173,324	(11,227)	162,097
Other income	8,585	1,489	10,074	(500)	9,574
Other expenses	(10,320)	(1,321)	(11,641)	(1,221)	(12,862)
Administrative expenses	(1,526)	(71,444)	(72,970)	11,227	(61,743)
Finance income	70	1,515	1,585	(1,390)	195
Finance costs	(58,011)	(3,498)	(61,509)	1,390	(60,119)
Share of profits in associates and joint ventures	(6,431)	2,472	(3,959)	-	(3,959)
Profit before income tax	3,139	31,765	34,904	(1,721)	33,183
Income tax expense	-	(2,006)	(2,006)	-	(2,006)
Net profit for the financial year	3,139	29,759	32,898	(1,721)	31,177

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34 Segment Information (cont'd)

(B) Reconciliation

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
(i) Segment assets		
Asset Management	946,186	1,130,262
Services	708,439	650,643
Total segment assets	1,654,625	1,780,905
Eliminations	(210,060)	(299,720)
Consolidated total assets	1,444,565	1,481,185
(ii) Segment liabilities		
Asset Management	(869,824)	(1,150,366)
Services	(462,230)	(334,317)
Total segment liabilities	(1,332,054)	(1,484,683)
Eliminations	161,153	254,698
Consolidated total liabilities	(1,170,901)	(1,229,985)

(C) Other Segment Information

	<u>Depreciation and amortisation</u>		<u>Additions to non-current assets</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Asset Management	78,966	104,251	8,226	60,099
Services	2,741	3,257	178	936
Total	81,707	107,508	8,404	61,035

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35 Commitments

(a) Operating lease receipts

As Lessor

At reporting date, the Group's subsidiaries and joint venture companies have chartered out a number of vessels under time charter and bareboat charter agreements which are classified as non-cancellable operating leases. These charters have terms ranging from two to three years. Undiscounted lease payments from the operating leases to be received after the reporting date are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Due:		
Within one year	32,421	35,192
One to two years	2,941	29,018
Two to three years	-	2,941
	<u>35,362</u>	<u>67,151</u>

Operating lease receipts are recognised in profit or loss during the financial year as part of revenue.

(b) Capital commitments

At reporting date, capital expenditure contracted for as at 31 March but not recognised in the financial statements is as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$'000	<u>2021</u> US\$'000
Commitments related to shipyard instalments	<u>170,304</u>	<u>-</u>

36 Preference Share Dividends

At the balance sheet date, there were accumulated and unpaid preference share dividends amounting to US\$23.0 million (2021: US\$17.9 million).