TAS OFFSHORE BERHAD

(810179-T)

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

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CORPORATE MISSION
AND PHILOSOPHY

To build Quality Price Competitive Vessels in an Environmental Friendly Work Place so as to deliver Exceptional Value to our Customers and Stakeholders.

Philosophy

For our customers

- We value our customers' feedbacks and improve the quality of our vessels and services to cater for their present and future needs.

For our shareholders

- We aim to grow our share of the market and to maximise the returns on investment for our shareholders.

For the society

- We assume our role as a responsible corporate citizen by sharing and growing with the community in a tangible way through corporate social responsibility.

For our employees

- We care for the well-being of our employees through attractive remuneration and fringe benefits, providing relevant trainings to enhance their knowledge and career advancement, and a safe and conducive working environment.

CORPORATE **INFORMATION**

Board of Directors

DATU HAJI MOHAMMED SEPUAN BIN ANU
Independent Non-Executive Chairman

DATUK LAU NAI HOH
Managing Director

LAU CHOO CHIN
Deputy Managing Director

TAN SRI DATO' SERI MOHD JAMIL BIN JOHARI
Independent Non-Executive Director

LAU KIING YIING
Senior Independent Non-Executive Director

LING KA CHUAN
Independent Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY
Pauline Kon Suk Khim
(MAICSA No. 7014905)
2nd Floor, Lot 144
Jalan Petanak
93100 Kuching
Sarawak
Tel:082-248491
Fax: 082-253857

REGISTERED AND HEAD OFFICE
Lot 199, Jalan Sg Ma'aw
Sg Bidut
96000 Sibu
Sarawak
Tel: 084-310211
Fax: 084-319139
Website: www.tasoffshore.com

SHARE REGISTRAR
Boardroom Share Registrars Sdn Bhd
Level 6, Symphony House
Pusat Dagangan Dana 1
Jalan PJU 1A/46
47301 Petaling Jaya
Selangor
Tel: 03-7841 8000
Fax: 03-7841 8151

AUDITORS
Folks DFK & Co (AF 0502)
12th Floor, Wisma Tun Sambanthan
No. 2, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman
50000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-2273 2688
Fax: 03-2274 2688

PRINCIPAL BANKERS
Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad
Public Bank Berhad
United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Berhad

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING
Main Market of Bursa Malaysia
Securities Berhad

STOCK NAME
TAS

STOCK CODE
5149

CORPORATE **PROFILE**

TAS OFFSHORE
At a glance

Well back in 1977, an enterprising young businessman Datuk Lau Nai Hoh formed a small trading company dealing in marine paint and shipping services. The company grew and diversified into ship repairing and eventually into ship building in 1991. As the ship building activities grew, another company, namely Tuong Aik Shipyard Sdn. Bhd. was set up in 2002 to take care of the shipbuilding and ship repairing activities and has never looked back since.

On 18 March 2008, TAS Offshore Berhad ("TAS" or "the Company") was incorporated as an investment holding company and listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad on 28 August 2009. It commenced operations as an investment holding company through the acquisition of Tuong Aik Shipyard Sdn. Bhd. on 3 April 2009. Through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Tuong Aik Shipyard Sdn. Bhd. and TA Ventures (L) Ltd, TAS is involved in shipbuilding and ship repairing.

The principal business activity of TAS is shipbuilding and its secondary business is in the provision of ship repair services. TAS has in place all the resources and facilities including engineers and skilled workers, and machineries and equipment for the construction of vessels in compliance with the standards of International Classification Societies at its shipyard located along the river bank of Igan River at Sungai Bidut, Sibu. Through its subsidiary, TAS has also engaged shipyards in China for the construction of offshore support vessels.

TAS has in its records, constructed tugboats, harbour tugs, anchor handling tugs (AHT), anchor handling tug supply vessels (AHTS), landing craft, utility/support vessels, barges, ferries and workboats.

FIVE-YEAR
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AS AT 31 MAY

YEAR	2015* (RM'000)	2016* (RM'000)	2017* (RM'000)	2018* (RM'000)	2019 (RM'000)
GROUP REVENUE & PROFIT					
REVENUE	275,873	115,789	20,705	48,460	36,880
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	12,932	(21,221)	(13,955)	465	5,344
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	12,543	(21,861)	(14,035)	789	3,989
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS					
SHARE CAPITAL	90,001	90,001	117,640	117,640	117,640
TREASURY SHARES	(1,661)	(1,661)	(1,777)	(1,777)	(1,777)
SHARES PREMIUM	27,639	27,639	-	-	-
OTHER RESERVES	75,261	57,310	44,852	44,321	46,588
FINANCIAL STATISTICS					
BASIC EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE (SEN)	7.13	(12.45)	(7.99)	0.45	2.27
NET ASSETS PER SHARE (RM)	1.09	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.93
GEARING RATIO	0.22	0.19	0.33	0.25	0.20

** This comparative information has not been restated following the adoption of the new MFRS 9, Financial Instruments and MFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

CORPORATE **STRUCTURE**

TAS OFFSHORE BERHAD
(810179-T)

100% **TUONG AIK SHIPYARD SDN. BHD.**
(575152-H)

100% **WESTERN REALTY SDN. BHD.**
(887507-X)

100% **TA VENTURES (L) LTD.**
(LL07438)

100% **TAS EPIC SDN. BHD.**
(1185000-P)

100% **PANTAS MARINE SDN. BHD.**
(902261-M)

DIRECTORS' PROFILE

DATU HAJI MOHAMMED SEPUAN BIN ANU

Independent Non-Executive Chairman (Male)
Member: Audit Committee

Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu, a Malaysian aged 73, was appointed as our Independent Non-Executive Chairman on 17 July 2014. He graduated from Cranfield University of the United Kingdom in 1977 with a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Agricultural Engineering. He started his career as an Assistant Agriculture Officer in the Department of Agriculture Sarawak in 1968. He was appointed as Director of the Integrated Agriculture Development Project Samarahan in 1994 and later served as Director of Agriculture from 2001 until March 2006. He later served as the Agriculture Advisor in the Ministry of Modernisation of Agriculture Sarawak till April 2007. He was appointed as a member of the Public Services Commission Malaysia from 2011 to 2014.

He has no family relationship with any Director or major shareholder of TAS Offshore Berhad and has no conflict of interest with the Group.

DATUK LAU NAI HOH

Non-Independent Managing Director (Male)
Member: Remuneration Committee

Datuk Lau Nai Hoh, a Malaysian aged 68, is the founder of TAS Group and was appointed as the Non-Independent Group Managing Director on 18 March 2008. He has been instrumental in the growth and development of the Group. He has approximately 29 years of experience in the marine industry. He first established Tuong Aik (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd. in late 1977 dealing initially with marine paint and hardware. In the early 1990s he ventured into ship repairing and shipbuilding activities and in early 2002, Tuong Aik Shipyard Sdn. Bhd. was established to specialise in building various types of Tugboats to cater for the needs of the mining, timber and oil and gas industries. As the founder, he brings with him not only the technical and management expertise from his extensive experience in Shipbuilding Industry but also the valuable network of business contacts that he established over the years. He is primarily responsible for planning and developing our strategic business direction.

He is the major shareholder of TAS Offshore Berhad and the father of Lau Choo Chin, the Deputy Managing Director of TAS Offshore Berhad.

He is deemed interested in the transactions entered into with the related parties, which are carried out in the ordinary course of business, as detailed in the notes to the financial statements. Except as disclosed therein, he has no personal interest in any other business arrangement with the Company.

LAU CHOO CHIN

Non-Independent Deputy Managing Director (Male)

Lau Choo Chin, a Malaysian aged 44, was appointed as our Non-Independent Deputy Managing Director on 18 March 2008. He graduated with a Diploma in Marketing Management from the Institute of Marketing Malaysia in 2001. Before joining Tuong Aik Shipyard Sdn. Bhd. in 2005, he was with Tuong Aik (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd. for 8 years and involved in the coordination of shipbuilding activities. He has more than 21 years of experience in shipbuilding and project management related especially to the Oil and Gas Industry. He has been instrumental in developing the Middle-East market and in spearheading the development of engineering design for vessels used by the oil and gas industry. His in-depth knowledge in vessel manufacturing and established business network will continue to benefit us.

He is the son of Datuk Lau Nai Hoh, the Non-Independent Managing Director and major shareholder of TAS Offshore Berhad. As such, he is deemed interested in the transactions entered into with the related parties, which are carried out in the ordinary course of business, as detailed in the notes to the financial statements. Except as disclosed therein, he has no personal interest in any other business arrangement with the Company.

TAN SRI DATO' SERI MOHD JAMIL BIN JOHARI

Independent Non-Executive Director (Male)
Chairman: Nomination Committee
Member: Audit Committee

Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari, a Malaysian aged 72, was appointed as our Independent Non-Executive Director effective from 1 June 2009. He is a graduate from the University of Malaya with a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) degree and a Diploma in Education. He also obtained a Master of Arts in Political Science from the University of Washington, Washington State, USA. He joined the Royal Malaysian Police in January 1971 as Chief Inspector and retired with the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police in May 2003. Thereafter, he was appointed as High Commissioner of Malaysia to Brunei until July 2004. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Yayasan Pengamanan, an NGO dedicated to matters concerning law and order issues and also a member of the Board of Trustee for the First Division Malay Charitable Trust Board.

He has no family relationship with any Director or major shareholder of TAS Offshore Berhad and has no conflict of interest with the Group.

He is the Independent Non-Executive Chairman as well as a member of the Audit Committee of Dolomite Corporation Berhad and also holds directorship in several private limited companies.

LAU KIING YIING

Senior Independent Non-Executive Director (Male)
Chairman: Audit Committee
Member: Remuneration and Nomination Committees

Lau Kiing Yiing, a Malaysian aged 64, was appointed as our Independent Non-Executive Director on 1 June 2009. He graduated from the University of Canterbury, New Zealand, with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He holds professional memberships in the Malaysian Institute of Accountants and the Malaysian Institute of Taxation. He is also a Fellow member of CPA Australia, a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Australia and a Member of the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants. His working experience commenced with auditing various businesses while with Ernst and Whinney (now known as Ernst and Young). With over 39 years of experience, he is well versed in corporate reporting, corporate finance, restructuring work, auditing and taxation matters.

He has no family relationship with any Director or major shareholder of TAS Offshore Berhad and has no conflict of interest with the Group.

He is a Non-Executive Director and a member of the Audit Committee and Nomination Committee of Hock Seng Lee Berhad.

LING KA CHUAN

Independent Non-Executive Director (Male)
Chairman: Remuneration Committee
Member: Audit and Nomination Committees

Ling Ka Chuan, a Malaysian aged 61, was appointed as our Independent Non-Executive Director on 1 June 2009. He graduated with a Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical) from the University of Auckland, New Zealand in 1983. He started his career with Jabatan Kerja Raya in Kuching in 1983 and was the Senior Executive Engineer when he left in 1998 to venture into the private sector.

He has no family relationship with any Director or major shareholder of TAS Offshore Berhad and has no conflict of interest with the Group.

Notes :

- *None of our Director has been convicted with any offences within the past 5 years and no public sanction or penalty was imposed by the relevant regulatory bodies on our Directors during the financial year.*
- *Directors' attendance at Board meetings is listed on page 30 of this Annual Report.*

MESSAGE TO **SHAREHOLDERS**

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Report of TAS Offshore Berhad and its Group of Companies ("the Group") for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 ("FYE2019").

Performance Review

The business environment for the FYE2019 remained challenging and it was a test of our resilience. The slowdown in the oil and gas industry still affected the financial performance of TAS Group in FYE2019. The Group recorded a revenue of RM36.88 million for FYE2019, which was mainly attributable to sales of tugboats and harbour tug to Indonesia and Malaysia. Profit after taxation for FYE2019 stood at RM3.99 million, as compared to a profit of RM0.79 million for FYE2018. For FYE2019, we registered a net profit per share of 2.27 sen and net assets per share of 92.51 sen as compared to the corresponding figures of 0.45 sen and 91.22 sen recorded for FYE2018.

The oil price has remained in the range of US$60 to US$65 per barrel as a result of the production reduction by the OPEC and non-OPEC countries. Analysts had predicted the oil demand may rebound in the second half of this year, offering some upside to oil price based on few reasons, including strong consumer demand, recent positive data from the refining sector on end-use demand, plus an overall strengthening of the macroeconomic picture. The oil and gas mega projects in the Middle East over the next five years are expected to spur the demand for offshore support vessels (OSVs). The tugboat market is perceived as a bullish market which drives the new tug construction orders, as health, safety and environmental concern begin to boost the global order book. Technavio's analysts have predicted that the tugboats market will register a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of close to 17% by 2022. Our Group's position is expected to benefit from the positive outlook of both OSVs and tugboat market.

It is indeed very encouraging to note that for FYE2019, the Group has secured shipbuilding contracts for tugboats and ferry totalling about RM72.64 million as compared to the RM24.10 million secured for FYE2018.

The Group will continue to seek ways to improve the operation efficiency, cut costs and conserve cash. The Management is actively sourcing for buyers for vessels on hands. The Group is being managed prudently to ride out the current economic turbulence and we are cautiously optimistic of our prospect.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank you for your patience and support of the Group and wish to record my appreciation for the Management and staff for their hard work and dedication.

Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu
Chairman

MANAGEMENT
DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Overview of Group's Business and Operation

Our Group is involved principally in the shipbuilding operations and secondary in the ship-repairing activities. Shipbuilding generates about 92.6% of the revenue while ship repairing activities account for about 3% of the FYE2019's revenue. Though a small player in the global shipbuilding arena, the Group has established itself in the shipbuilding industry and has a well-equipped shipyard located at the bank of Igan River at Sibu, Sarawak with engineers and skilled workers for construction of vessels in compliance with the standards of the International Association of Classification Societies.

In the Group's operation records, it has constructed vessels used by the transportation, timber, mining, and oil and gas industries, and harbour operation. These vessels include ferries, tugboats, harbour tugs, barges, landing craft, anchor handling tugs (AHT), anchor handling tug and supply (AHTS), utility/support vessels and workboats. The Group has also engaged shipyards in China for the construction of offshore support vessels used by the oil and gas industry besides building them at its own yard.

Previously the middle-eastern countries, Singapore and Indonesia were the main markets when the oil and commodities prices were good. However, when oil and commodities prices took a tumble in recent years, the Group shifted its market focus to other regions. During FYE2019 the main markets for the Group are Malaysia (48.09%) and Indonesia (44.01%).

Our Group adds values to its vessels by being innovative in the designs of vessel, promoting green technology and savings on fuel consumption.

Review of Financial Results and Financial Condition

The Group recorded a revenue of RM36.88 million for FYE2019, a drop of RM11.58 million or 23.90% as compared to RM48.46 million recorded for FYE2018. The drop in revenue was mainly caused by the drop in sale of the tugboats and partially due to the effect on adoption of MFRS 15 where the basis of revenue recognition has changed if compared with preceding financial year.

Profit before tax for FYE2019 stood at RM5.34 million, an improvement of 1,048.38%, as compared to a profit of RM0.46 million for FYE2018. The improvement in performance was mainly due to disposal of one unit of harbour tug which has resulted in a net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment of approximately RM4.39 million.

The increase in inventories by 7.11% to RM450.22 million during FYE2019 was mainly caused by a rise in foreign exchange rate where the inventories held by a subsidiary are translated at the closing rate at the date of statement of financial position. Trade and other receivables for FYE2019 increased by 2.21% to RM29.24 million from RM28.60 million for FYE2018 due mainly to the increase in deposits paid to shipbuilding suppliers. Trade and other payables increased by RM22.59 million or 6.61% to RM364.34 million. The increase was mainly caused by an increase in deposits paid by customers and a rise in foreign exchange rate where the trade and other payables by a subsidiary are translated at the closing rate at the date of statement of financial position.

Capital Expenditure Requirements, Capital Structure and Resources

In view of the current depressing global economic condition, there is no plan to incur new capital expenditure as the Group maintains its current operation capacity. As for working capital requirement, currently the Group relies on funds generated internally and short term bank borrowing to finance the needs. In the long term, where implementation of business plan calls for substantial capital sum injection, the Group will contemplate sourcing the fund from equity market and may also seek synergic and reliable joint-venture partner.

Known Trend and Events

The increase in coal mining activities due to the rapid increase in coal prices since the second half of 2016 has significantly contributed to the increase in the Group's sales of tugboats to Indonesia. In addition, the health, safety and environmental concerns begin to boost the global order book for new tugs.

However, the demand for offshore support vessels remains weak due mainly to the narrow range movement in oil price, reduction in capital expenditures by the oil majors and a glut of offshore support vessels in the market. These factors have resulted in keen competition among the ship builders which have suppressed the selling prices of the vessels and unfavourably affected the revenue and gross profit margin.

Review of Operation Activities

Our group is actively involved with the principal business activity of shipbuilding which involves construction of offshore support vessels for the oil and gas industry, tugboats for the mineral ores industries, harbour tugs for the port operations and landing crafts which can be used by various industries for transportation purposes.

The low oil price has resulted in a decrease in demand of the offshore support vessels and adversely affected the sales of this type of vessel. The Group has since slowed down or suspended the construction progress in this section. Upward movement in oil price will augur well for the Group's current position. The Group is actively scouting for new sale prospects and markets to improve the sales of offshore support vessels.

The sale of tugboats has increased in current financial year due to the rising coal mining activities in Indonesia. During FYE2019, the Group managed to secure contracts for 12 tugboats and 1 ferry. The construction of these vessels is financed with fund internally generated. We have delivered 3 units of tugboat during FYE2019. The contracts on hand will contribute positively to financial year 2020 and 2021.

Anticipated or Known Risks

The fall in the sale of offshore support vessels has created the risk of loss of value of vessels on hand, thus leading to the write down in value of the Group's inventories of vessels. This will affect the financial performance of the Group unfavourably. The Group's cash position will also be affected by both the fall in vessel sale and low selling price. To mitigate these risks, the Management is actively prospecting for new market for the vessels on hand to minimise the exposure to further impairment in value of vessels on hand and the Management has also taken steps to conserve the cash position by slowing down the construction progress of vessels built for sale, concentrating effort on those built under contracts, and implementing cost cutting measures such as reduction in contractors engaged and administration expenses.

Forward-looking Statement

The oil price has remained in the range of US$60 to US$65 per barrel as a result of the production reduction by the OPEC and non-OPEC countries. Goldman Sachs analysts had predicted the oil demand may rebound in the second half of this year, offering some upside to oil prices. A few reasons were cited for their prediction, including strong consumer demand, recent positive data from the refining sector on end-use demand, plus an overall strengthening of the macroeconomic picture.

The Group is optimistic on positive outlook in the longer term and potential surge in demand for Offshore Support Vessels (OSVs). As quoted by *Riviera*, the spending on the oil and gas mega-projects in the Middle East over the next five years will reach US$130 billion. These projects will require the fabrication, transportation and installation of larger offshore structures in deeper water, creating a robust demand for OSVs.

The tugboat market remains attractive. Shipyards benefit from tugboat contracts as the industry enters a golden period for tug construction driven by regulation and environment concerns. Fifty-Six towage vessels were added to the global order book in the first six months of 2019 in what is perceived as a bullish industry. These new shipbuilding contracts boosted the global order book for tugs of more than 20 meters in length to 297 vessels, keeping some shipyards busy into 2020 and a few to 2022. These developments augur well for the Group.

Overall, the Group is cautiously optimistic about its prospects and is prudently managed to weather the current economic turbulence.

SUSTAINABILITY **REPORT**

We endeavor to meet the needs of our people and our communities as well as to balance our business objectives in line with our goal to protect the environment. Our philosophy is to build quality and price competitive vessels in an environmentally friendly workplace while delivering exceptional value to our customers and stakeholders.

TAS has embarked on its journey of incorporating sustainability into our business. This provides a balance for continuously meeting our business objectives while incorporating economic, environmental and social (EES) considerations into our business practices to ensure long-term success for our sustainable future.

With that, we are happy to present our Sustainability Report 2019. This report outlines TAS Group's approach to and management of the risks and opportunities associated with the EES pillars and how we have initialised these approaches into our practices and operations. These are elaborated under the sections – Governance, Materiality, Stakeholder Engagement and Sustainability Management (encompassing economic, environmental and social considerations).

Unless otherwise stated, our Sustainability Report 2019 mainly covers our business operations dealing with shipbuilding and ship repairing, located in Sibu, Sarawak. Our Sustainability Report 2019 is in accordance with Bursa Malaysia's requirements and its Sustainability Reporting Guidelines.

Sustainability Governance

The TAS Board of Directors is responsible for promoting and embedding sustainability into our business strategy. In 2019 we had appointed key personnel to oversee the incorporation of sustainability strategies and reporting. In future, TAS will look into developing a longer-term governance structure for improving allocation of roles and responsibilities as well as appropriate resources for sustainability. One of our long-term goals is to reduce business and EES risks through good governance. Our governance policy and procedures are elaborated in further detail within our Annual Report 2019.

A significant aspect of good governance is communicating with our key stakeholders. This enables TAS to develop relations with the various stakeholder groups and take into account their respective sustainability concerns for our common future.

Stakeholder Engagement

At TAS, we value our stakeholders. Our philosophy centres on our customers, shareholders, society and our employees as elaborated below:

- We value our customers' feedbacks and improve the quality of our vessels and services to cater for their present and future needs.
- We aim to grow our share of the market and to maximise the returns on investment for our shareholders.
- We assume our role as a responsible corporate citizen by sharing and growing with the community in a tangible way through corporate social responsibility.
- We care for the well-being of our employees through attractive remuneration and fringe benefits, providing relevant trainings to enhance their knowledge and career advancement, and a safe and conducive working environment.

We thus are dependent on our stakeholders and their concerns for our continued sustainability. Such concerns need to be identified and prioritised so that appropriate engagement methods can be utilised.

In our various engagements with stakeholders, we have been able to identify our key stakeholders and prioritise their influences on our organisation. These key stakeholders are those who are highly dependent and have most influence on our operations and activities. They include both internal and external stakeholders, i.e. Customers, our Employees, Our Board of Directors, Shareholders, Government agencies, Certification bodies, Financiers and vendors, as shown in the following prioritisation matrix.

<u>Stakeholders Prioritisation Matrix</u>

Stakeholder Dependence on the organisation	Stakeholder Influence on the organization: No Influence	Low Influence	Some Influence	High Influence
High Dependence				• Customers • Employees • Government Agencies • Certification Bodies • Board of Directors
High Dependence			• Shareholders • Financiers • Vendors/ Suppliers	
Low Dependence				
Low Dependence	• Media • Universities • Local communities			

Following from the identification and prioritisation of our key stakeholders, TAS is pleased to report that we continue to engage with these key stakeholders on regular and/or on ad hoc basis.

Our current stakeholder engagement methods are summarised in the following table.

Internal Stakeholders	Engagement Methods
Employees	• Employment agreements and contracts • Annual performance review • Daily operations
Board of Directors	• Appointment letters • Regular Board Meetings
Shareholders	• Annual General Meetings • Annual Reports • Quarterly announcements • Corporate Governance Report

External Stakeholders	Engagement Methods
Customers	• Proposals/Quotations • Agreements • Deliveries
Government Enforcement Agencies	• Reporting & submissions, eg. Income Tax, Annual Returns to Registrar of Companies • Legal Compliance
Certification Bodies/Industry	• Annual audits for certification renewal • Assurance for vessels' compliance to maritime organisation regulations and adherence to design and specification
Financiers	• Regular banking and insurance needs
Suppliers	• Purchase Orders • Agreements • Supply of goods and services
Industry	• Members of Sibu Shipyard Association and Association of Marine Industry Malaysia • Annual subscription
Media	• Ad-hoc advertising
Research Organisations	• Obtain monthly statistics • Obtain quarterly statistics from Bank Negara
Local Communities	• Ad-hoc donations and sponsorship

Sustainability Management

- **Economic**

Faced with a highly challenging year, there was a reduction of revenue for FYE 2019 compared to the previous year. Major factors included the slowing down of the global economic climate, especially in the oil and gas industry, which is closely tied to TAS shipbuilding and ship repairing businesses. However TAS has remained resilient. This did not deter TAS from contributing towards community events, donating to worthy charitable courses, and supporting the Malaysia-China Chamber of Commerce. Further elaboration on our community involvement is provided under the Social Section below.

Over the years, we have invested in equipment necessary to improve the safety features of our shipyard. We have also upgraded our communication systems and technology to increase our capacity and efficiency, especially at the start of 2019. These investments have enabled us to provide better services to our customers and to better meet the needs of our other stakeholders now and in the future.

The Board of Directors continued to support the Management through looking into business opportunities to ensure business continuity. We apply continuous improvement efforts under our ISO 9001 standard operating procedures by improving operational efficiency as well as implementing cost-cutting measures.

In terms of indirect economic impact, TAS has provided employment opportunities for the local communities, especially for those living in the nearby Sg. Bidut area. The priority placed on local hiring has helped boost the economic value and livelihood of these communities. TAS has also participated in job fairs for recruitment opportunities for those from local communities, the local universities and educational institutions.

Job fair organised in 2017

Additionally, TAS supports local suppliers through purchasing mostly from these local suppliers. This encourages local economic growth and development for the local business and industry stakeholders. Besides supporting our immediate procurement needs, such arrangements enable TAS to maintain our carbon footprint.

- **Environmental**

The shipbuilding and ship repairing industry can be considered as a heavy industry, with a high possibility of impacting the environment. TAS is aware of the industry's impact on the environment which includes generation of industrial wastes, water and air pollution and depletion of natural resources, such as energy and water.

In awareness of our key environmental issues, which have to be managed to minimise their possible impact, TAS is committed towards compliance with local environmental legislation and regulations, performance review, waste minimisation, continuous improvement and resource efficiency. This commitment is stated in our environmental policy that is the cornerstone of our ISO 9001 certification as shown below.

<u>Our environmental policy</u>

TUONG AIK SHIPYARD SDN BHD

ISO 9001:2015 Quality Manual
Work Instruction

Environmental Policy

We are committed to minimizing the environmental impact of our operations. In particular, we will achieve this through our commitment to:

- Comply with relevant legislation and regulations.
- Regularly review the environmental impact of our activities and endeavor to reduce our overall environmental impact.
- Prevent waste using best practice techniques and work with key suppliers to encourage them to develop environmental best practice.
- Involve employees in our environmental programme and provide necessary training to enable them to discharge their responsibilities.
- Sustain a programme of continual improvement in environmental performance incorporating suitable measurement and monitoring mechanisms.
- Improve resource efficiency (including our use of water, energy and raw materials)

DATUK LAU NAI HOH
Managing Director

Date: 04 JUL 2018

Doc No: OSH05 | 04 July 2018 Rev 0 | Page 1 of 1

In upholding our environmental policy, our current areas of concern are centred on energy consumption, material consumption, wastes management and water resource management.

The shipbuilding and ship repairing operations utilise materials such as iron and steel. In addition to material consumption, operations such as welding and cutting generate solid wastes, especially scrap metal. As these have economic value such scraps are recycled and reused. This helps to increase our resource efficiency for materials consumption.

There is also the potential for spillages from hazardous substances such as oils and paints used in our operations. Our activities are mainly dry processes that have minimum discharge of wastewater. In our daily operations and activities over 2017, 2018 and up to May 2019, we have managed to prevent any spillages from flowing into the waterways that eventually flow into Sg Rajang.

At the same time, environmental monitoring and our 5S approach will enable us to ensure that our employees pay attention to the usage of resources, maintain a clean yard, reduce emissions and discharges and reduce wastes. This will also ensure clean and safe premises for our employees and our visitors.

TAS will continue to look for opportunities to improve on its resource management as well as its environmental management in line with its sustainability philosophy.

- **Social**

In 2018 and 2019, we continued to emphasise the need for awareness on health and safety for our employees who are our human capital and valued resources.

Occupational Safety And Health

As the safety, health and welfare of our employees at the workplace has always been of paramount importance, TAS seeks to continuously improve in providing a safe work environment as far as practicable for our employees and those who may be affected by the work activities. We are thus committed towards compliance with the relevant laws and regulations prescribed by the Department of Occupational Safety and Health ("DOSH"). To this end we have drawn up our Occupational Safety and Health Policy as shown below:

TUONG AIK SHIPYARD SDN BHD (575152-H)

ISO 9001:2015 Quality Manual
Work Instruction

Occupational Safety and Health Policy

TUONG AIK SHIPYARD SDN. BHD. has a fundamental responsibility to ensure and promote a harmonious, safe and healthy environment for all its employees.

We will achieve this by ensuring:-

- Strict compliance with relevant laws and regulations pertaining to Occupational Safety and Health;
- Strict adherence to the approved codes of practices on Occupational Safety and Health for the industry;
- Standards and safe working procedures are clearly defined, applied and updated;
- Employees are adequately trained and competent in their jobs;
- Machinery and equipment are maintained safe for the task;
- Information and instruction on all aspect of safety and health are available to every employee;

Management is committed to its obligation, so far as reasonable and practicable, to provide a safe and health workplace.

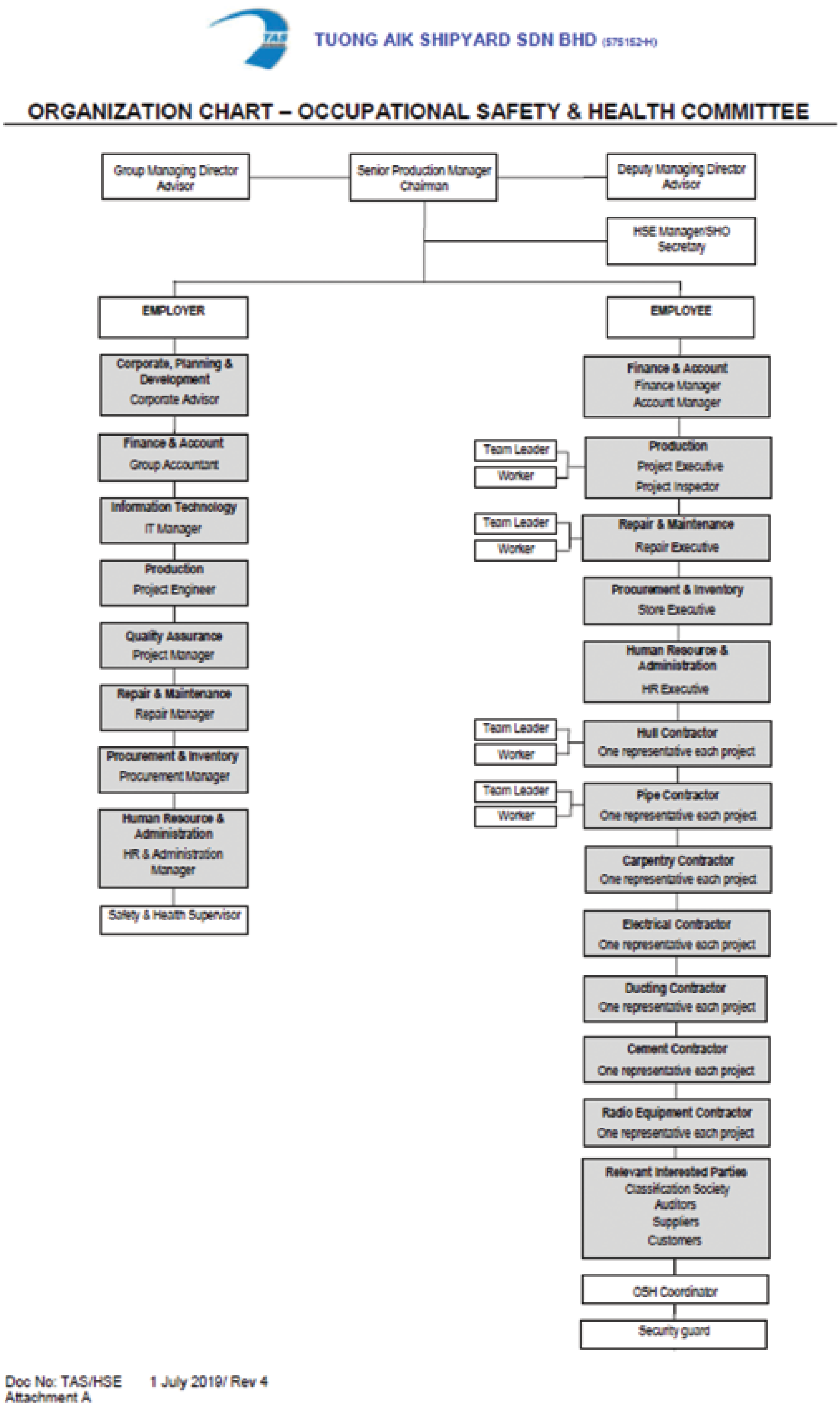
Every employee including contract employees understand and accept that he/she is responsible for working safety to prevent injury to himself/herself and fellow employees and to protect Company's property.

DATUK LAU NAI HOH
Managing Director

Date: 04 JUL 2018

Doc No: OSH04 | 04 July 2018 Rev 0 | Page 1 of 1

To ensure compliance and a safe working environment, TAS has established an Occupational Safety & Health Committee, which includes all departments as shown in its organisation chart below. The Safety & Health Committee assist in the development of safety and health rules and system of work. The committee meets regularly to review the measures taken to ensure the safety and health of persons at the place of work.


TUONG AIK SHIPYARD SDN BHD (575152-H)
ORGANIZATION CHART – OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH COMMITTEE
Group Managing Director Advisor
Senior Production Manager Chairman
Deputy Managing Director Advisor
HSE Manager/SHO Secretary
EMPLOYER
Corporate, Planning & Development Corporate Advisor
Finance & Account Group Accountant
Information Technology IT Manager
Production Project Engineer
Quality Assurance Project Manager
Repair & Maintenance Repair Manager
Procurement & Inventory Procurement Manager
Human Resource & Administration HR & Administration Manager
Safety & Health Supervisor
EMPLOYEE
Finance & Account Finance Manager Account Manager
Production Project Executive Project Inspector
Team Leader
Worker
Repair & Maintenance Repair Executive
Team Leader
Worker
Procurement & Inventory Store Executive
Human Resource & Administration HR Executive
Hull Contractor One representative each project
Team Leader
Worker
Pipe Contractor One representative each project
Team Leader
Worker
Carpentry Contractor One representative each project
Electrical Contractor One representative each project
Ducting Contractor One representative each project
Cement Contractor One representative each project
Radio Equipment Contractor One representative each project
Relevant Interested Parties Classification Society Auditors Suppliers Customers
OSH Coordinator
Security guard
Doc No: TAS/HSE 1 July 2019/ Rev 4
Attachment A

Since awareness raising is important, TAS organised a number of safety talks, seminars and demonstrations for its staff. These included

- "Never Trust Fire" seminars held twice in 2018
- Onsite safety awareness training in late 2017

Seminar held on 16 January 2018

Seminar held on 26 August 2018

On-site safety awareness training

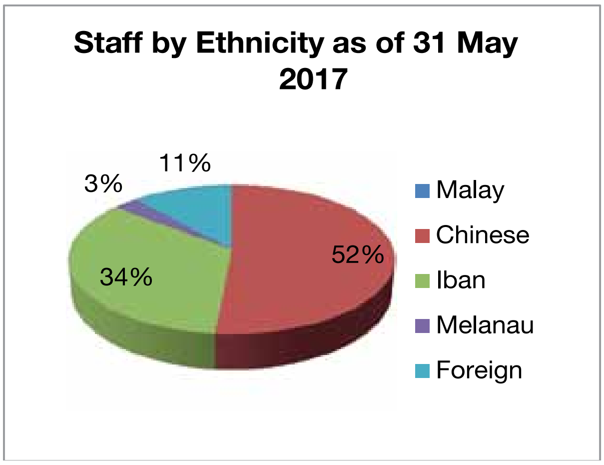
TAS thus believes in a proactive approach in managing health and safety-related issues. We continually review the system that is in place. If necessary, new measures are introduced to improve safe and hygienic working conditions and/or minimise workplace accidents. Regular maintenance of safety equipment is conducted. Key personnel have been trained in coping with basic safety and health issues, such as first aid. In addition briefings on Occupational Safety and Health Policy and Toolbox are provided to our staff.

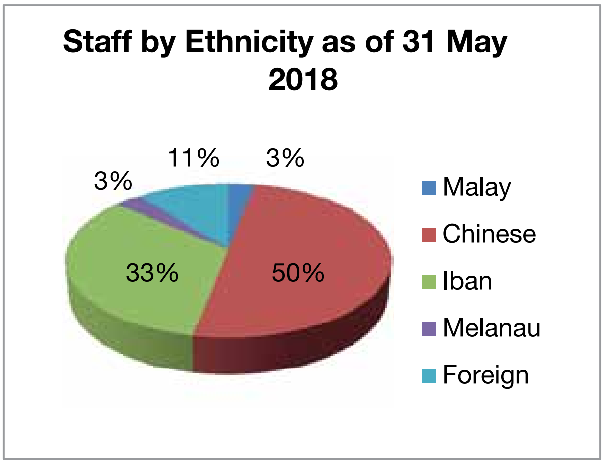
Our People

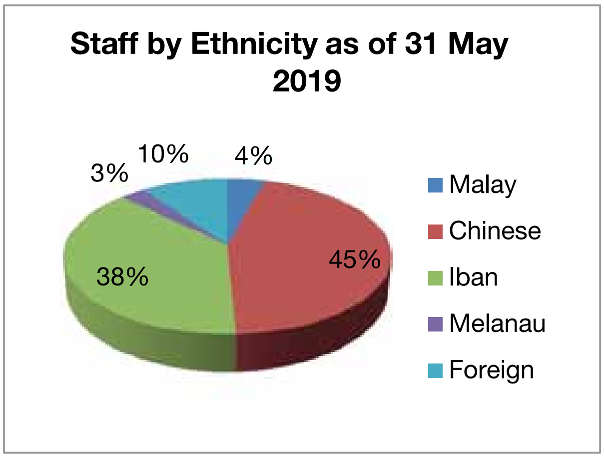
People are a treasured asset of TAS as we realise that without them, the Group will not grow from strength-to-strength. We take care of our people as far as possible within our means and capability to do so. We provide the necessary training opportunities for their development in order to achieve their best. Their success is our success.

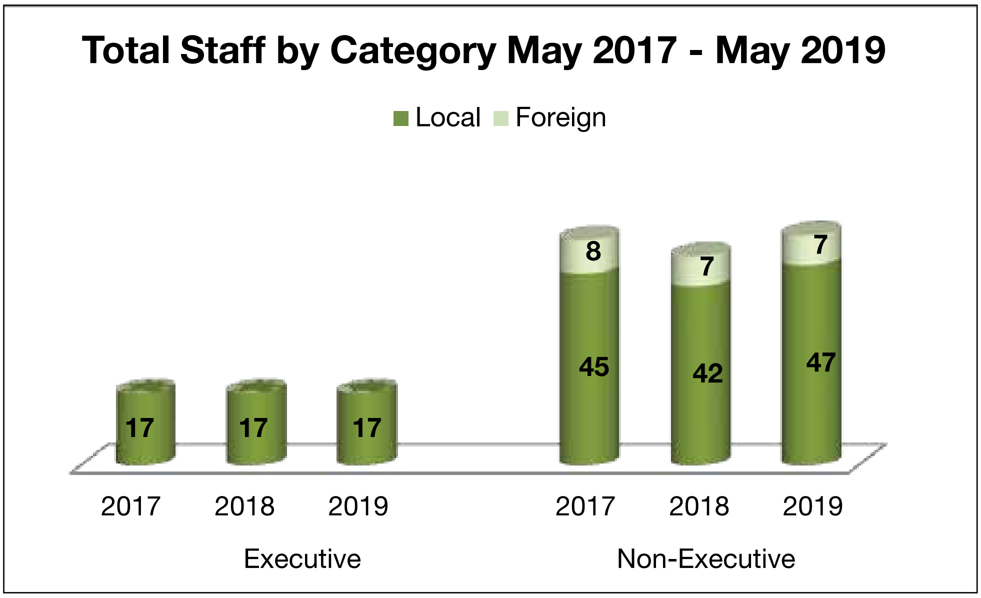
We do not discriminate in employing people. We hire the most suitable person for the job to ensure that the job will be performed to a satisfactory level. This will ensure that we can always deliver quality products to meet the customers' satisfaction.

We are proud that our employee mix is truly a reflection of the population mix of Sarawak, in particular, Sibu. Foreign workers are employed in the general worker category where it is difficult to hire Malaysians.

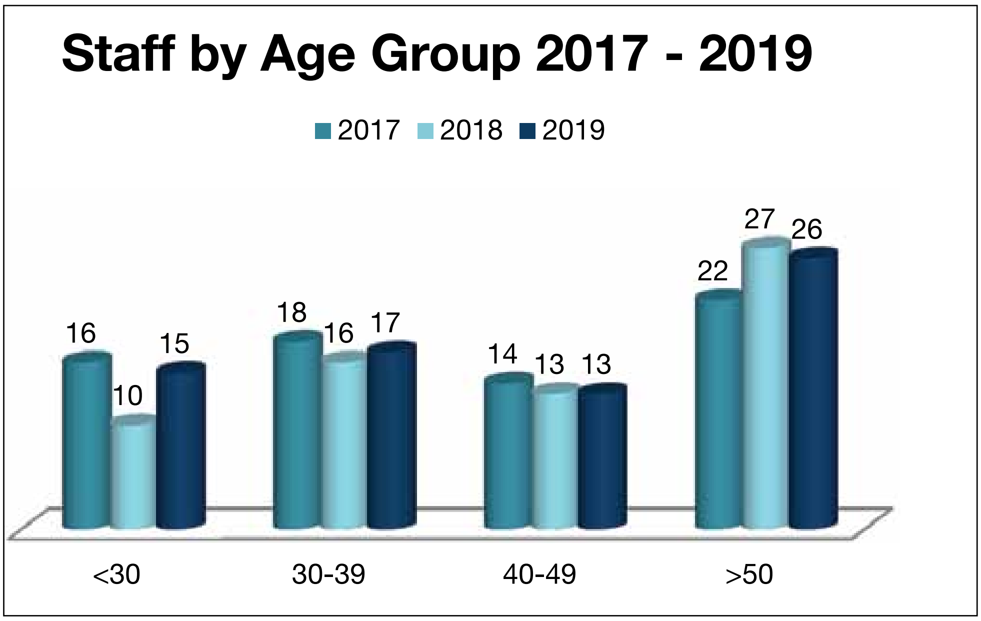




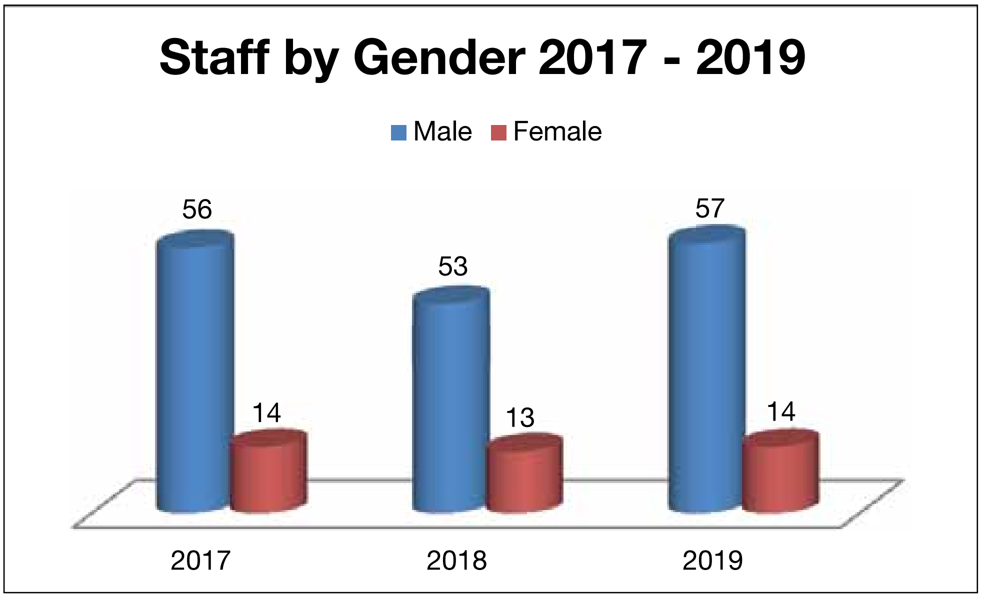




The above chart reflects our total employee population by category as at 31 May 2017, 2018 and 2019. As can be seen, we only have a staff population of 71. We have a relatively small employee population as we out-source should we require specialised or short-term services. The small staff population is actually part of our business strategy as we want to ensure that we can maintain all of our employees should there be a business down turn. Our executive level staff just comprises 23.9% of our total staff with the balance of 76.1% being non-executive as that is where our business focus is.



The above chart shows the number of our staff by age group. We have slightly more mature staff than the younger staff. More than 30% of our employees are aged 50 and above. We appreciate having the older staff as they serve to guide the younger staff with their experience and knowledge. This is very important in our industry as experience is a very big factor in ensuring a quality end product which will satisfy our customers.



The chart above shows that our Group is staffed mostly by males. This is inevitable as our business falls in the heavy industry sector. Our female employees form 20% of our staff and they are all office based.

- **Staff Engagement**

An annual Performance Review is conducted for all executives and those at supervisory level. Their performance is reviewed against set KPIs. Discussion will be carried out on what their strengths and weaknesses are and where improvements can be made in order for them to reach their full potential.

Our annual lunch and dinner events are other avenues for us to engage with our staff on an informal manner to forge better relationships between management and staff.

- **Staff Benefits**

TAS offers competitive staff benefits and they include:

Health coverage	Insurance
Maternity and Paternity Leave	Laptop Usage
Travel allowance	Company Car
Mobile Line	Staff Lunch

In view of the Company's location and the fact that not all staff will have transportation, we also took the initiative to provide lunch to all our staff on regular work days.

- **Training**

The training programs that employees have attended include the following:

Courses	Number of courses conducted		
	2017	2018	2019
Health & Safety	4	8	4
Finance & Account	6	12	2
Technical	1	2	0
Human Resources & Administration	4	9	5

We realise that having competent staff is very important for our success. As such, we place strong emphasis on our training plan.

Our training plan is developed annually according to annual training needs assessment and current needs development. Our goal in training is to provide employee with development opportunities and effective training for continuous improvement.

Social Activities

As a good corporate citizen, we try to give back to society whenever and wherever we can. We see it as our responsibility to try to create positive changes and to lend a helping hand to bring joy to the underprivileged, as well as support the social activities of our industry NGOs.

Listed below are our charity contributions and participations :

Year 2017
Majlis Amal Ramadhan
Malaysia-China Chamber of Commerce Anniversary Dinner
Year 2018
Malaysia-China Chamber of Commerce Conference & Gala Dinner
Malaysia-China Chamber of Commerce MCCC-AAET Green Award 2015
Malaysia-China Chamber of Commerce Anniversary Luncheon
Sibu Shipyard Association's Dinner Event
Donation to the Malaysia-China Chamber of Commerce
Year 2019
Donation to Methodist Children Home
Donation to the Sibu Kidney Foundation
Donation to the Association for Children with Special Needs Sibu
Sponsorship towards Sibu Shipyard Association's New Year Lunch

Cheque Presentation Ceremony to the Association for Children with Special Needs, Sibu

Cheque presentation ceremony to the Sibu Kidney Foundation

The TAS Group will continue its effort to formalise and further integrate the sustainability elements of Economic, Environmental and Social into its Corporate Governance and Operations in the years to come. This will increase our transparency and performance, as well as build up more confidence and trust from our stakeholders for TAS' long-term sustainability, profitability and success.

Corporate Governance
Overview Statement

The Board of Directors is committed to ensure that the core values such as accountability, transparency and integrity are incorporated into the corporate governance and practised throughout the Group as a fundamental part of discharging its responsibilities to protect and enhance shareholders' value and the financial performance of TAS Group.

This Statement is prepared based on the key corporate governance principles as set out in the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2017 ("the Code") and is prepared pursuant to Paragraph 15.25(1) of the Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Main Market Listing Requirements ("MMLR"). It is to be read together with the Corporate Governance Report 2019 of the Company which is available on the Company's website at *www.tasoffshore.com*.

PRINCIPLE A: BOARD LEADERSHIP AND EFFECTIVENESS

1. Board Responsibilities

The Board is primarily responsible for determining the Company's strategic objectives and policies and to monitor the progress toward achieving the objectives and policies. In this regard, the Board is guided by the principles and practices set out in the approved Board Charter to ensure that all Board members, acting collectively and individually on behalf of the company, are aware of the specific functions of the Board, their duties and responsibilities and that the principles and practices of good corporate governance are applied in all their dealings in respect of, and on behalf of the Company.

The Board has the following major responsibilities:

a) Strategic Direction

The Board establishes the vision for the Group and sets overall objectives. The Board reviews the operation performances on quarterly basis to ensure that the performances are aligned to the Group's overall strategic direction and objectives.

b) Overall Management

The Board oversees the conduct of the Group's business to ensure that it has been properly managed and is sustainable. The Executive Directors are delegated with relevant approving authorities for the management of the business operations.

c) Risk Management and Internal Control

The Board has entrusted the Audit Committee to oversee the efficiency and adequacy of the Group's risk management and internal control system by establishing risk management framework with ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing significant financial risks faced by the Group.

d) Succession Planning

The Board ensures high standard prevails in the processes of appointing, training, assessing the right candidates in succession planning. The Nomination Committee monitors and evaluates the performances of the senior management and members of the Board with a view for continuous improvement and to plan for successors.

e) Good Corporate Governance

The Board ensures that corporate governance adopted and practised are in line with the principles of transparency, accountability and integrity so as to protect and enhance shareholders' value and financial performance of the Group.

PRINCIPLE A: BOARD LEADERSHIP AND EFFECTIVENESS (CONT'D)

1. Board Responsibilities (Cont'd)

To ensure the effectiveness in discharging its duties and responsibilities, the Board has delegated certain responsibilities to the Management and the committees appointed by the Board. The Board has established and delegated certain responsibilities to the following three (3) Board Committees, namely:

(a) Audit Committee ("AC")
(b) Nomination Committee ("NC")
(c) Remuneration Committee ("RC")

Each committee operates its functions within their approved terms of reference by the Board which are reviewed by the Board as and when necessary.

The management of TAS Group's operational activities is delegated by the Board to the Managing Director who has in-depth knowledge of the business to drive the daily business activities of the Group. The Managing Director is well supported by management committees of various functions as he leads the Senior Management in the daily business and operations of the Group and in the implementation of the strategies and policies approved by the Board. The functions and powers of the Management are governed by approved Limits of Authority adopted throughout the Group and embedded in the control systems. The delegation of the Board authority to the Managing Director is reviewed as and when the need arises.

During the financial year ended 31 May 2019, six (6) Board meetings were held. Details of attendance of Directors are set out below.

Name of Directors	Designation	Meeting Attendance
Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu	Independent Non-Executive Chairman	6/6
Datuk Lau Nai Hoh	Managing Director	6/6
Lau Choo Chin	Deputy Managing Director	6/6
Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari	Independent Non-Executive Director	6/6
Lau Kiing Yiing	Senior Independent Non-Executive Director	6/6
Ling Ka Chuan	Independent Non-Executive Director	6/6

The Board is supported by a qualified Company Secretary who ensures that meeting procedures and all applicable rules and regulations are complied with. Deliberations of the Directors in these meetings and their conclusions and/or resolutions are properly recorded by the Company Secretary in the form of minutes of meeting and these minutes are kept in the Minutes Book of the Company.

The Company Secretary, besides performing the statutory duties under the Companies Act 2016, plays an important advisory role to the Board in ensuring the Board's adherence to the Company's established policies and procedures and compliance with regulatory requirements as well as governance matters and practices affecting the Company. All Board members have unlimited access to the professional advice and services of the Company Secretary.

PRINCIPLE A: BOARD LEADERSHIP AND EFFECTIVENESS (CONT'D)

2. Board Composition

TAS Group is led and controlled by an effective and well balanced Board, whose members are of diverse background with vast experience. As at the date of this statement, the Board has six (6) members, comprising two (2) Executive Directors and four (4) Independent Non-Executive Directors. The structure of composition is consistent with the MMLR and the Code.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, all Directors who are appointed by the Board are subject to election by shareholders at the first Annual General Meeting of the Company after their appointment. Thereon, an election of Directors shall take place every year where one-third (1/3) of the Directors for the time being or, if their number is not three (3) or multiple of three (3), then the number nearest to one-third (1/3) shall retire but shall be eligible for re-election; provided always that all Directors shall retire from office at least once in every three (3) years.

During the financial year, the NC has carried out the following activities :

- reviewed and assessed the required size, composition, mix of skill, experience and other qualities of the Board;
- assessed the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the contribution of each Director and the Board Committees;
- recommended to the Board for continuation the services of the Directors who were due for retirement by rotation;
- reviewed the terms of office of AC and the performance of the AC and each of its members to determine whether they have carried out their duties in accordance with their terms of reference; and
- facilitated training programmes for the Directors.

Pursuant to its recent annual review, the NC is satisfied that the current size and composition of the Board with a wide range of technical, management and accounting experience is appropriate and vital for the effective functioning of the Board.

The Independent Non-Executive Directors who are individuals of high calibre and standing, contribute significantly in enhancing the corporate governance and ensuring the objectivity in Board's decision making. They provide an effective independent and balanced view to the Board. Although all the Directors have an equal responsibility for the Group's operations, the role of the Independent Non-Executive Directors is particularly important in ensuring independence of judgement and objectivity are exercised in board room deliberations, taking into account the long term interest, not only of the Group but also of the shareholders and other stakeholders.

The Board has identified Mr Lau Kiing Yiing as the Senior Independent Non-Executive Director. Being the Chairman of the AC, he is the most appropriate spokesperson for all Independent Non-Executive Directors as well as a channel for other stakeholders to convey their concerns, if any.

PRINCIPLE A: BOARD LEADERSHIP AND EFFECTIVENESS (CONT'D)

2. Board Composition (Cont'd)

During FYE2019, the Directors have attended the following training in order to better equip themselves to carry out their duties and responsibilities:

Directors	Courses	Date of Attendance
Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu	Corporate Reporting (Financial, Non-Financial & Sustainability Reporting) By Listed Issuers – How to Avoid Reprimands and/or Fines by the Regulators Corporate Liability : The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (As Amended 2018)	15 November 2018 21 March 2019
Datuk Lau Nai Hoh	Corporate Reporting (Financial, Non-Financial & Sustainability Reporting) By Listed Issuers – How to Avoid Reprimands and/or Fines by the Regulators	15 November 2018
Lau Choo Chin	Corporate Liability : The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (As Amended 2018)	21 March 2019
Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari	Corporate Reporting (Financial, Non-Financial & Sustainability Reporting) By Listed Issuers – How to Avoid Reprimands and/or Fines by the Regulators	15 November 2018
Lau Kiing Yiing	National Tax Conference 2018 Corporate Reporting (Financial, Non-Financial & Sustainability Reporting) By Listed Issuers – How to Avoid Reprimands and/or Fines by the Regulators Seminar Percukaian Kebangsaan 2018 Latest Developments on MFRS 16	16 & 17 July 2018 15 November 2018 6 December 2018 17 December 2018
Ling Ka Chuan	Corporate Reporting (Financial, Non-Financial & Sustainability Reporting) By Listed Issuers – How to Avoid Reprimands and/or Fines by the Regulators	15 November 2018

3. Remuneration

The Group's policy on Directors' remuneration is structured with the objective to attract and retain directors needed to run the Group successfully.

The RC recommends to the Board the framework of the Executive Directors' remuneration and their remuneration package. The remuneration of these Directors however, is determined by the Board as a whole with the Director concerned abstained from deliberation in respect of his individual remuneration.

In formulating the remuneration policy and package, the RC takes into consideration the responsibility and job function, individual and corporate performance, and remuneration packages of comparable companies in the same industry.

The remuneration package for the Executive Directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors consists of the following:

- Salaries

  Executive Directors' salaries are formulated taking into account their responsibilities, functions and performance, competitive to a comparable role in a similar organisation. An annual review is conducted on these remuneration packages and salaries are adjusted to reflect performances, responsibilities, job function and market trends.

PRINCIPLE A: BOARD LEADERSHIP AND EFFECTIVENESS (CONT'D)

3. Remuneration (Cont'd)

- Fees

  Fees for Independent Non-Executive Directors are determined by the Board as a whole and subject to the shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting.

- Allowances for Independent Non-Executive Directors

  Allowances are paid to Independent Non-Executive Directors in accordance with their responsibilities and involvement in the Board and Board Committees.

- Bonus and Other Benefits

  Bonus and incentives are paid to the Executive Directors, in line with the Group's remuneration policy, depending on the individual and Company's performance.

Other benefits include allowances, vehicles, telecommunication facilities, medical and insurance coverage and retirement benefits.

A summary of remuneration provided to the Directors for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 distinguishing between Executive and Non-Executive Directors, with categorisation into appropriate components are set out below :

	Fees		Salaries		Meeting Allowances		Bonus and Other Benefits		Total	
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
	Company	Group	Company	Group	Company	Group	Company	Group	Company	Group
Executive Director										
Datuk Lau Nai Hoh	–	–	100,440	1,004,400	–	–	45,857	367,150	146,297	1,371,550
Lau Choo Chin	–	–	32,364	323,640	–	–	20,383	130,020	52,747	453,660
Non-executive Directors										
Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu	45,000	45,000	–	–	8,100	8,100	–	–	53,100	53,100
Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari	34,000	34,000	–	–	7,600	7,600	–	–	41,600	41,600
Lau Kiing Yiing	34,000	34,000	–	–	8,500	8,500	–	–	42,500	42,500
Ling Ka Chuan	34,000	34,000	–	–	7,300	7,300	–	–	41,300	41,300
TOTAL	**147,000**	**147,000**	**132,804**	**1,328,040**	**31,500**	**31,500**	**66,240**	**497,170**	**377,544**	**2,003,710**

PRINCIPLE B: EFFECTIVE AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Audit Committee ("AC")

The AC was established by the Board to provide assistance to the Board of Directors in fulfilling statutory and fiduciary responsibilities with regard to the financial reporting process, reviewing the scope of and results of internal and external auditing processes and monitoring the effectiveness of the internal controls and risk management to ensure the Board makes properly informed decisions and the interests of shareholders are protected.

The AC has four (4) members, comprising of all independent non-executive directors, with the Chairman who is a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. The structure of composition is consistent with the MMLR.

Chairman:

Lau Kiing Yiing	Senior Independent Non-Executive Director

Members:

Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu	Independent Non-Executive Director
Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari	Independent Non-Executive Director
Ling Ka Chuan	Independent Non-Executive Director

More details on the activities of the AC can be found in the Audit Committee Report on pages 39 and 40 of the Annual Report. The terms of reference of the AC is found on the Company's website at *www.tasoffshore.com.*

2. Risk Management and Internal Control

The Board recognises that proper risk management and internal control are important aspects of a company's governance, management and operation.

The Board has the overall responsibility of identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring the material business risks identified. This is to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Group's assets.

Detailed information on risk management and internal control is set out in the Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control on pages 37 and 38 of this Annual Report.

PRINCIPLE C: INTEGRITY IN CORPORATE REPORTING AND MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS

1. Communication with Stakeholders

The Company recognises the importance of maintaining transparency and effective communication with the shareholders, stakeholders and investors and to keep them abreast of all developments concerning the TAS Group. As such, the Board is committed to ensuring timely, accurate and proper dissemination of information on the operations, activities and performance of the Group to its shareholders, stakeholders and investors.

The Company strictly adheres to the disclosure requirements stipulated in the MMLR and its internal Investor Relations disclosure policies and practices and due care is taken to ensure material and market sensitive information are not unduly disclosed before an official announcement is made to Bursa Malaysia for public release.

PRINCIPLE C: INTEGRITY IN CORPORATE REPORTING AND MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS (CONT'D)

2. Conduct of General Meetings

The Company's General Meetings remain the main channel of communication with the Company's shareholders in particular private investors. At each General Meeting shareholders are encouraged and given sufficient time and opportunity to participate in the proceedings, to raise questions and participate in discussions pertaining the operation and financial aspects of the Group. They may seek clarifications on the Group's performance, major development as well as on the resolutions being proposed. All Board members, senior management team as well as the Company's external auditors are available to respond to shareholders' relevant questions raised at the meeting.

Further, in line with good corporate governance practice, the notice of the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company was issued 28 days before the AGM date.

The Company's AGMs have always been held at easily accessible venues for the convenience of the shareholders. For those shareholders who are unable to participate at the general meetings, could submit proxy forms to exercise their votes.

This statement is made in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors dated 19 August 2019.

Statement on
Directors' Responsibility

The Directors are required by the Companies Act 2016, to prepare financial statements for each financial year which have been made out in accordance with the applicable approved accounting standards in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial state of affairs of the Company and the Group at the end of the financial year.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have:

(i) adopted appropriate accounting policies, which are applied consistently;

(ii) ensured that all applicable accounting standards have been complied with;

(iii) made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and

(iv) prepared financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company and the Group keep accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Company and the Group and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2016 and applicable approved accounting standards.

The Directors are also responsible for taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities so as to safeguard the assets of the Group.

Status of Utilisation of Proceeds

The gross proceeds derived from the Public Issue in conjunction with the listing of the Company on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad on 28 August 2009 had been fully utilised.

Material Contracts

There was no material contract entered into by the Company or its subsidiaries involving the interest of the Directors, or major shareholders either still subsisting at the end of the financial year ended 31 May 2019 or entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

Recurrent Related Party Transactions

The related party transactions are disclosed on pages 106 and 107 of this Annual Report.

Audit and Non-Audit Fees

Details of the audit and non-audit fees paid or payable to the Company's external auditors, Messrs. FOLKS DFK & CO. for the FYE2019 are as follows:

	Company	**Group**
Statutory audit fees (RM)	40,000	72,672
Non-audit fees (RM) *(Review of compliance with new accounting standards and Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control)*	20,500	20,500
	60,500	93,172

Statement on Risk Management **and Internal Control**

The Board is committed to maintain a sound system of risk management and internal control in the Group to safeguard shareholders' interest and the Group's assets. The following statement outlines the nature and scope of the risk management and internal control of the Group.

Board's Responsibility

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Group's risk management and internal control system including the establishment of a control environment and framework, and reviewing the adequacy, effectiveness and integrity of the system. The system of risk management and internal control covers, inter alia, financial and operational activities, compliance controls and various risk areas identified. Because of the limitations that are inherent in any system of risk management and internal control, this system is designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. Accordingly, it can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Board recognises that as the Group grows, the system on risk management and internal control will continually need to be enhanced to suit the needs and requirements of the expanding Group.

The Board is of the view that the Group's risk management and internal control system is operating adequately and effectively, in all material aspects, based on the risk management and internal control system of the Group and has received the same assurance from the Managing Director and Group Accountant.

Key Processes on Risk Management and Internal Control

The main features of the Group's risk management and internal control system and the key processes that have been applied in reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control system include the following:

Internal Audit

The Group has outsourced the internal audit function. To ensure independent and impartial appraisal, the Internal Auditor is given unrestricted access to all records, information, property, personnel and other relevant resources of the TAS Group. The internal audit review covers all the key functional areas and processes of the Group.

The Internal Auditor independently reviews and evaluates the adequacy and integrity of the internal controls put in place and the risk management processes, and reports the findings together with any remedial recommendations directly to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee considers the Internal Audit Report before making necessary recommendations to improve the risk management and internal control system to the Board of Directors periodically or as and when the situation requires.

Risk Management

The Board has formalised the risk management policy and control framework which is embedded in the Group's management system. The Group has an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Group to ensure that all high risks are adequately addressed at various levels within the Group. The above exercise is monitored by the Management with the assistance of the Internal Auditor. A Risk Management Report is compiled and submitted to the Audit Committee which has been entrusted by the Board to assist its risk management responsibility. Such processes and procedures have been put in place for the financial year under review and up to the date of approval of this statement for inclusion in the Annual Report.

Each department in the Group is responsible for the identification and assessment of its significant risks. The identified risks are assessed for likelihood of the risks occurring and the effect of impact. A risk rating [from 1 (lowest risk) to 9 (highest risk)] is then accorded to each of the risk identified. The control effectiveness is considered and further risk control measures or action plans are taken to mitigate the risks to the desired level.

Risk Management (Cont'd)

The above exercise is monitored by the Risk Management Working Committee and reported to the Audit Committee. The Risk Management Report is reviewed by the Audit Committee to ensure the adequacy and integrity of the system of internal control before making necessary recommendations to the Board of Directors. Emphasis is placed on reviewing and updating the significant risks affecting the business and business sustainability including policies and procedures by which these risks are managed.

Review of the Statement by External Auditors

As required by Paragraph 15.23 of the Main Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad, the external auditors have reviewed this Statement and reported to the Board that nothing has come to their attention that causes them to believe that this statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the disclosure required by paragraphs 41 and 42 of the Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control: Guidelines for Directors of Listed Issuers, nor is the Statement factually inaccurate.

Audit Committee **Report**

Chairman:

Lau Kiing Yiing	Senior Independent Non-Executive Director

Members:

Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu	Independent Non-Executive Director
Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari	Independent Non-Executive Director
Ling Ka Chuan	Independent Non-Executive Director

Composition

The Audit Committee has four (4) members, comprising of all independent non-executive directors, with the Chairman who is a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. The structure of composition is consistent with the Listing Requirements.

Audit Committee Meeting held during the FYE2019

The Audit Committee held five (5) meetings during the financial year under review with the following attendance record:

Name of Director	Attendance
Lau Kiing Yiing	5/5
Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu	5/5
Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari	5/5
Ling Ka Chuan	5/5

In line with the terms of reference of the Audit Committee, the following works were carried out by the Committee during the FYE2019 :

(a) Reviewed and discussed with the Management the quarterly unaudited financial results of the Group focusing on matters affecting the Group's performance significantly, compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2016, the applicable accounting standards, Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Main Market Listing Requirements and other relevant regulatory requirements, before recommending them to the Board for approval and subsequent release to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad;

(b) Reviewed and discussed the annual audited financial statements of the Company and its group with the Management as to their compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2016, the applicable accounting standards, Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Main Market Listing Requirements, and other relevant regulatory requirements before recommending them to the Board for approval and subsequent release to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad;

(c) Reviewed the annual internal audit plan and the audit programme with the internal auditors to ensure adequate audit coverage of the key risk areas;

(d) Discussed the internal auditors' reports, their major findings and recommendations and the Management's response in addressing the issues raised to ensure that the associated risks were adequately addressed;

(e) Reviewed or appraised the performance of the internal auditors before recommending their re-nomination to the Board;

(f) Reviewed and discussed with the external auditors, their annual audit planning memorandum encompassing areas of focus, key audit matters to be included in the auditors' report, audit methodology and time-table and audit materiality prior to commencement of their annual audit for the FYE2019;

(g) Reviewed and discussed with the external auditors and the Management, the significant audit findings and recommendations by the external auditors and any significant audit issues arising therefrom;

(h) Appraised the performance and evaluated the independence and objectivity of the external auditors in providing their services and made recommendation to the Board on their re-appointment and the quantum of audit fees;

(i) Met with the external auditors twice without the presence of the Management for discussions of additional matters in relation to audit issues noted in the course of their audit;

(j) Reviewed on a quarterly basis the related party transaction within the Company or the Group including any transaction to ensure that the transactions were on normal commercial terms which were not detrimental to the interest of minority;

(k) Reviewed quarterly the Risk Management Report from the Risk Management Working Committee, any significant risks, mitigation actions and made relevant recommendations to the Board for necessary actions; and

(l) Reviewed the Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control to be published in the Annual Report.

Internal Audit Function

We have appointed an external firm to carry out the internal audit function which reports directly to the Audit Committee.

Internal audit is responsible for the independent assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems in place in anticipation of the risk exposures of key business processes and to provide assurance on the systems and recommend improvements to the systems if necessary, so as to enable the Group to achieve its corporate objectives.

The main activities carried out by the internal auditor involve:

(a) Reviewing and appraising the adequacy, effectiveness and application of accounting, financial, operational and other controls, recommending improvement in control and promoting effective control in the Group at reasonable cost;

(b) Ascertaining the extent of compliance with established policies, procedures and statutory requirements;

(c) Ascertaining the extent to which the Group's assets are accounted for and safeguarded from losses;

(d) Appraising the reliability and usefulness of data and information generated for management; and

(e) Review the Risk Management Report from the Risk Management Working Committee.

During the financial year, reviews of the existing internal controls covered under the audit plan revealed that they were generally satisfactory. In areas where controls were deemed inadequate, additional measures were recommended for implementation to address any weakness in the systems.

The costs incurred by the internal audit function in respect of FYE2019 were RM36,000.

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Directors' **Report**

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 May 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding. The principal activities and details of its subsidiaries are set out in Note 5 to the financial statements.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

RESULTS

	Group RM	Company RM
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	3,988,645	3,598,627

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers made to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year ended 31 May 2019 other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid or declared since the end of the previous financial year. The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends in respect of the current financial year.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Company did not issue any shares or debentures during the financial year.

TREASURY SHARES

By an ordinary resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 25 October 2018, the shareholders of the Company renewed the Directors' authority for the Company to repurchase its own shares up to ten percent (10%) of its issued and paid-up share capital.

There were no shares repurchased during the financial year. The shares previously repurchased are held as treasury shares in accordance with Section 127(4)(b) of the Companies Act 2016. None of the treasury shares were resold or cancelled during the financial year.

As at 31 May 2019, the Company held a total number of 4,405,400 treasury shares at a total carrying amount of RM1,776,765. Further details of the treasury shares are disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

The names of the Directors during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of this report are :-

Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu
Datuk Lau Nai Hoh
Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari
Lau Choo Chin
Ling Ka Chuan
Lau Kiing Yiing

The names of the directors of the Company's subsidiaries who served during the financial year to the date of this report, not including those Directors mentioned above are as follows :-

Tan Sri Dato' Shahril @ Shahrir Bin AB. Samad
Datin Hii Kiong Thai
Ng Cheng Lee

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings, the interests of the Directors in office at the end of the financial year in the ordinary shares of the Company and its subsidiary during the financial year were as follows :-

Shareholdings in the Company

		Number of ordinary shares During the financial year		
Names of Directors	**Balance at 01.06.2018**	**Acquired**	**Disposed**	**Balance at 31.05.2019**
Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan Bin Anu				
- Direct interest	15,000	–	–	15,000
Datuk Lau Nai Hoh				
- Direct interest	90,525,671	–	–	90,525,671
- Indirect interest *	1,281,317	–	–	1,281,317
Lau Choo Chin				
- Direct interest	409,006	–	–	409,006
- Indirect interest *	40,000	–	-	40,000
Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari				
- Direct interest	10,000	–	–	10,000
Ling Ka Chuan				
- Direct interest	10,000	–	–	10,000
Lau Kiing Yiing				
- Direct interest	10,000	–	–	10,000

* Interest held by spouses and children treated as interest of the Directors in accordance with Section 59(11)(c) of the Companies Act 2016.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS (CONT'D)

Shareholdings in a wholly-owned subsidiary, Pantas Marine Sdn. Bhd.

Names of Directors	Balance at 01.06.2018	Number of ordinary shares During the financial year Acquired	Disposed	Balance at 31.05.2019
Datuk Lau Nai Hoh and Lau Choo Chin - Indirect interest #	3	16,499,997	–	16,500,000

\# Through interest held in the Company

By virtue of their shareholdings in the Company, Datuk Lau Nai Hoh and Lau Choo Chin are deemed to be interested in the shares of the other wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, namely Tuong Aik Shipyard Sdn. Bhd., Western Realty Sdn. Bhd., TA Ventures (L) Ltd. and TAS Epic Sdn. Bhd. for which there were no movements in interests in the shares held during the financial year.

Other than as disclosed above, no other Directors in office at the end of the financial year held any interests in shares in the Company and its subsidiaries during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Neither at the end of the financial year, nor at any time during that year, did there subsist any arrangement to which the Company was a party, whereby the Directors might acquire benefits by means of acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefits (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the Directors as shown in the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with any Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest other than by virtue of transactions entered into in the ordinary course of business and as disclosed in Note 30 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The particulars of remuneration provided to the Directors of the Group and of the Company are disclosed in Note 26 to the financial statements.

No indemnity was given to nor was there any insurance effected for the Directors or officers of the Group and of the Company during the financial year.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The details of remuneration paid or payable to the auditors of the Group and of the Company are disclosed in Note 25 to the financial statements.

No indemnity was given to nor was there any insurance effected for the auditors during the financial year.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

(a) Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps :-

  (i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and

  (ii) to ensure that any current assets, which were unlikely to realise their values as shown in the accounting records in the ordinary course of business have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

(b) At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances :-

  (i) which would render the amount written off for bad debts and the amount of allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent;

  (ii) which would render the values of current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading;

  (iii) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Company misleading or inappropriate; and

  (iv) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Group and of the Company which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

(c) As at the date of this report, there does not exist :-

  (i) any charge on the assets of the Group and of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or

  (ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Group and of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

(d) In the opinion of the Directors :-

  (i) no contingent liability or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Group and of the Company to meet their obligations as and when they fall due;

  (ii) the results of the operations of the Group and of the Company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature; and

  (iii) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Group and of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Messrs. Folks DFK & Co., have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

....	....
DATUK LAU NAI HOH	**LAU CHOO CHIN**
Director	Director

Sibu, Sarawak

19 August 2019

Statements of **Financial Position**

As At 31 May 2019

	Note	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM	Company 2019 RM	Company 2018 RM
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	19,305,114	35,359,539	1	1
Investments in subsidiaries	5	–	–	96,602,754	80,102,757
Other investments	6	28,419,997	17,468,089	28,419,997	17,468,089
Deferred tax assets	7	273,393	21,136	24,660	21,136
		47,998,504	52,848,764	125,047,412	97,591,983
Current Assets					
Inventories	8	450,220,349	420,337,756	–	–
Contract assets	9	564,932	–	–	–
Amount due from contract customers	10	–	23,358,496	–	–
Trade and other receivables	11	29,238,107	28,605,492	3,650	3,500
Amount due from subsidiaries	12	–	–	3,546,843	22,727,357
Tax recoverable		496,103	839,671	72,279	23,639
Deposits, cash and bank balances	13	33,412,744	17,880,580	505,486	5,107,955
		513,932,235	491,021,995	4,128,258	27,862,451
Total Assets		561,930,739	543,870,759	129,175,670	125,454,434
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company					
Share capital	14	117,640,472	117,640,472	117,640,472	117,640,472
Treasury shares	15	(1,776,765)	(1,776,765)	(1,776,765)	(1,776,765)
Reserves	16	46,588,155	44,320,965	12,885,539	9,286,912
Total Equity		162,451,862	160,184,672	128,749,246	125,150,619
Non-Current Liabilities					
Retirement benefits	17	1,027,524	880,698	102,753	88,070
Deferred tax liabilities	7	2,060,718	1,690,550	–	–
		3,088,242	2,571,248	102,753	88,070
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	18	364,345,259	341,753,510	205,000	215,745
Amount due to a subsidiary	19	–	–	118,671	–
Hire-purchase payable	20	–	23,679	–	–
Short term borrowings	21	31,878,200	39,337,650	–	–
Taxation		167,176	–	–	–
		396,390,635	381,114,839	323,671	215,745
Total Liabilities		399,478,877	383,686,087	426,424	303,815
Total Equity and Liabilities		561,930,739	543,870,759	129,175,670	125,454,434

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Profit or Loss
and Other Comprehensive Income
For The Financial Year Ended 31 May 2019

		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
	Note	RM	RM	RM	RM
Revenue	22	36,879,777	48,459,647	4,182,136	539,482
Cost of sales	23	(30,645,838)	(40,242,981)	–	–
Gross profit		6,233,939	8,216,666	4,182,136	539,482
Other income		7,413,426	4,472,390	253,453	1,717,351
Administrative expenses		(4,747,384)	(6,809,834)	(799,931)	(692,949)
Other operating expenses		(1,793,462)	(3,621,935)	–	–
Operating profit		7,106,519	2,257,287	3,635,658	1,563,884
Finance costs	24	(1,762,131)	(1,791,902)	–	–
Profit before taxation	25	5,344,388	465,385	3,635,658	1,563,884
Taxation	27	(1,355,743)	323,727	(37,031)	(185,422)
Profit for the year		3,988,645	789,112	3,598,627	1,378,462
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax effects :					
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	7,17	–	86,853	–	8,685
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax effects:					
Net gain on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		–	57,477	–	57,477
Transferred to profit or loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		–	(637,150)	–	(637,150)
Gain/(Loss) on foreign currency translation		390,269	(827,571)	–	–
		390,269	(1,407,244)	–	(579,673)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		390,269	(1,320,391)	–	(570,988)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		4,378,914	(531,279)	3,598,627	807,474

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

	Note	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM	Company 2019 RM	Company 2018 RM
Attributable to owners of the Company:					
- Profit for the year		3,988,645	789,112	3,598,627	1,378,462
- Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		4,378,914	(531,279)	3,598,627	807,474
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company (Sen):					
- Basic	28	2.27	0.45		

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of **Changes in Equity**

For The Financial Year Ended 31 May 2019

Group	Attributable to Owners of the Company					
			Non-Distributable		Distributable	
	Share Capital RM	Treasury Shares RM	Fair Value Adjustment Reserve RM	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve RM	Retained Profits RM	Total RM
2019						
Balance at 1 June 2018						
As previously reported	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	1,272,908	7,578,305	35,469,752	160,184,672
Effect of the adoption of MFRS 9, net of tax (Note 35.1)	–	–	(1,272,908)	–	714,379	(558,529)
Effect of the adoption of MFRS 15, net of tax (Note 35.2)	–	–	–	–	(1,553,195)	(1,553,195)
As restated	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	–	7,578,305	34,630,936	158,072,948
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	3,988,645	3,988,645
Gain on foreign currency translation	–	–	–	390,269	–	390,269
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	390,269	3,988,645	4,378,914
Balance at 31 May 2019	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	–	7,968,574	38,619,581	162,451,862
2018						
Balance at 1 June 2017	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	1,852,581	8,405,876	34,593,787	160,715,951
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	789,112	789,112
Net changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	–	–	(579,673)	–	–	(579,673)
Loss on foreign currency translation	–	–	–	(827,571)	–	(827,571)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	–	–	–	–	86,853	86,853
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	–	–	(579,673)	(827,571)	875,965	(531,279)
Balance at 31 May 2018	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	1,272,908	7,578,305	35,469,752	160,184,672

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Company	Share Capital RM	Treasury Shares RM	Non-Distributable: Fair Value Adjustment Reserve RM	Distributable: Retained Profits RM	Total RM
	Attributable to Owners of the Company				
2019					
Balance at 1 June 2018					
As previously reported	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	1,272,908	8,014,004	125,150,619
Effect of the adoption of MFRS 9, net of tax (Note 35.1)	–	–	(1,272,908)	1,272,908	–
As restated	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	–	9,286,912	125,150,619
Total comprehensive income comprising profit for the year	–	–	–	3,598,627	3,598,627
Balance at 31 May 2019	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	–	12,885,539	128,749,246
2018					
Balance at 1 June 2017	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	1,852,581	6,626,857	124,343,145
Profit for the year	–	–	–	1,378,462	1,378,462
Net changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	–	–	(579,673)	–	(579,673)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	–	–	–	8,685	8,685
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	–	–	(579,673)	1,387,147	807,474
Balance at 31 May 2018	117,640,472	(1,776,765)	1,272,908	8,014,004	125,150,619

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of
Cash Flows
For The Financial Year Ended 31 May 2019

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before taxation	5,344,388	465,385	3,635,658	1,563,884
Adjustments for :-				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,312,945	1,706,912	–	–
Defined benefit cost	146,826	144,854	14,683	14,485
Income from unit trust funds	(682,136)	(539,482)	(682,136)	(539,482)
Write down in value of inventories	1,660,711	84,640	–	–
Net reversal of impairment losses on trade receivables	(386,087)	(3,286,255)	–	–
Gain on changes in fair value of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(67,161)	–	(67,161)	–
Gain on disposal of:				
- investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(10,575)	–	(10,575)	–
- available-for-sale financial assets	–	(674,322)	–	(674,322)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,392,218)	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment written off	3,164	31,292	–	–
Gain on bargain purchase on acquisition of a subsidiary	–	(31,847)	–	–
Interest expense	1,762,131	1,942,951	–	–
Interest income	(152,968)	(46,092)	(171,850)	(1,043,029)
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange	(1,437,324)	2,180,744	–	–
Dividend income	–	–	(3,500,000)	–
Provision for foreseeable loss on a construction contract	–	101,551	–	–
Waiver of debts	–	(13,000)	–	–
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	3,101,696	2,067,331	(781,381)	(678,464)
Decrease in inventories	13,091,231	23,648,562	–	–
Increase in contract assets	(564,932)	–	–	–
Decrease in amount due from contract customers	–	5,979,189	–	–
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	381,006	8,548,809	(150)	2,506
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	1,965,950	(7,194,871)	(10,745)	13,675
Cash generated from/(utilised in) operations	17,974,951	33,049,020	(792,276)	(662,283)
Interest paid	–	(40,247)	–	–
Interest received	152,968	46,092	171,850	1,043,029
Tax refunded	475,139	90,073	35,805	90,073
Tax paid	(679,676)	(547,474)	(125,000)	(169,526)
Retirement benefits paid	–	(155,520)	–	(15,552)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	17,923,382	32,441,944	(709,621)	285,741

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Cash flows from investing activities				
Subscription to additional shares issued by a subsidiary (Note 5(a))	–	–	(16,499,997)	–
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 5(b))	–	28,998	–	(3)
Income from investments in unit trust funds	682,136	539,482	682,136	539,482
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(162,544)	(15,032,507)	–	–
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	19,293,078	–	–	–
Investments in unit trust funds	(19,461,793)	(5,358,687)	(19,461,793)	(5,358,687)
Proceeds from disposal of investments in unit trust funds	8,587,621	14,373,309	8,587,621	14,373,309
Fixed deposits pledged as security	(2,076,938)	–	–	–
Net repayment from/(advances to) subsidiaries	–	–	19,180,514	(4,924,371)
Dividend income from a subsidiary	–	–	3,500,000	–
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	6,861,560	(5,449,405)	(4,011,519)	4,629,730
Cash flows from financing activities				
Net repayment of revolving credits and and bankers' acceptances (Note 34)	(9,393,200)	(8,290,000)	–	–
Interests paid on revolving credits and bankers' acceptances	(1,762,002)	(1,898,312)	–	–
Payments of hire-purchase instalments (Note 34)	(23,808)	(142,896)	–	–
Net advances from a subsidiary	–	–	118,671	–
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(11,179,010)	(10,331,208)	118,671	–
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13,605,932	16,661,331	(4,602,469)	4,915,471
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	17,880,580	1,490,863	5,107,955	192,484
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(150,706)	(271,614)	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 13)	31,335,806	17,880,580	505,486	5,107,955

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

TAS Offshore Berhad is a public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The Company is listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

The registered office and the principal place of business is located at Lot 199, Jalan Sg. Ma'aw, Sg. Bidut, 96000 Sibu, Sarawak.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are set out in Note 5 to the financial statements.

These financial statements comprised the financial statements of the Group and the financial statements of the Company and they are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM").

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 August 2019.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and the provisions of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated in the summary of significant accounting policies.

The accounting policies applied by the Group and the Company are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year other than the application of the new MFRSs and IC Interpretation and amendments to MFRSs as disclosed in Note 2.2 below.

2.2 Application of New MFRSs and IC Interpretation and Amendments to MFRSs

During the financial year, the Group and the Company have applied the following new MFRSs and IC Interpretation and amendments to MFRSs issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") which are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 June 2018 :-

MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued in July 2014) *(effective on 1 January 2018)*
MFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers *(effective on 1 January 2018)*
Clarifications to MFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers *(effective on 1 January 2018)*
IC Interpretation 22, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
(effective on 1 January 2018)
Amendments to MFRSs Classified as "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014 - 2016 Cycle" :
- Amendments to MFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards *(effective on 1 January 2018)*

The applications of the new MFRS 9 and MFRS 15 have resulted in changes in the Group's and in the Company's accounting policies as further explained in Note 35. The adoption of the new IC Interpretation and amendments to MFRSs did not have any significant impact on the Group's and on the Company's financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.3 New MFRSs and IC Interpretation and Amendments to MFRSs That Are In Issue But Not Yet Effective

The Group and the Company have not early adopted the following new MFRSs and IC Interpretation and amendments to MFRSs that have been issued by the MASB but are not yet effective :-

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
MFRS 16, Leases
Amendments to MFRS 9 - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
Amendments to MFRS 119 - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
Amendments to MFRS 128 - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
Amendments to MFRSs Classified as "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015 - 2017 Cycle":
- Amendments to MFRS 3, Business Combinations and MFRS 11, Joint Arrangements - Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation
- Amendments to MFRS 112, Income Taxes - Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity
- Amendments to MFRS 123, Borrowing Costs - Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalisation

IC Interpretation 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 3 - Definition of a Business
Amendments to MFRS 101 and Amendments to MFRS 108 - Definition of Material

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
MFRS 17, Insurance Contracts

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the MASB
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The Group and the Company will apply the above new MFRSs and IC Interpretation and amendments to MFRSs that are applicable once they become effective. Their main features and impact on initial application are summarised below.

2.3.1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

(a) MFRS 16, Leases

MFRS 16 will supersede the existing MFRS 117 *Leases*, IC Interpretation 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, IC Interpretation 115 *Operating Leases – Incentives* and IC Interpretation 127 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease* and it sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of leases.

Under the existing MFRS 117, lessees and lessors are required to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. It requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities arising from finance leases but not from operating leases.

The new MFRS 16 introduces a single accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations arising from all leases and hence eliminates the distinction between finance leases and operating leases. As a consequence, a lessee recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from operating leases. The right-of-use asset is depreciated in accordance with the principle in MFRS 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and the lease liability is accreted over time with interest expense recognised in the profit or loss.

For lessors, MFRS 16 retains most of the accounting requirements in MFRS 117. Lessors continue to classify all leases as either operating leases or finance leases.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.3 New MFRSs and IC Interpretation and Amendments to MFRSs That Are In Issue But Not Yet Effective (Cont'd)

2.3.1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 (Cont'd)

(b) Amendments to MFRS 9 - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The Amendments allow entities to measure prepayable financial assets with negative compensation at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income if certain conditions are met.

(c) Amendments to MFRS 119 - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The Amendments require an entity to use updated actuarial assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement when the entity remeasures its net defined benefit liability or asset.

(d) Amendments to MFRS 128 - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The Amendments clarify that entities shall apply MFRS 9, including its impairment requirements, to account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied.

(e) Amendments to MFRSs Classified as "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015 - 2017 Cycle"

The *Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015 - 2017 Cycle* include amendments to the following MFRSs :-

- The amendments to MFRS 3 *Business Combinations* clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to MFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business.

- The amendments to MFRS 112 *Income Taxes* clarify that an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss because income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions than to distributions to owners, except if the tax arises from a transaction which is a business combination or is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

- The amendments to MFRS 123 *Borrowing Costs* clarify that when a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, an entity treats any outstanding borrowing made specifically to obtain that qualifying asset as part of general borrowings.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.3 New MFRSs and IC Interpretation and Amendments to MFRSs That Are In Issue But Not Yet Effective (Cont'd)

2.3.1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 (Cont'd)

(f) IC Interpretation 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

MFRS 112 *Income Taxes*, includes requirements on recognition and measurement of tax assets and liabilities, but does not specify how to reflect uncertainty. As a result, entities apply diverse reporting methods when the application of tax law is uncertain.

When there is uncertainty over income tax treatments, the Interpretation addresses :-

- whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately;
- the assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities;
- how an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and
- how an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

2.3.2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

(a) Amendments to MFRS 3 - Definition of a Business

The amendments clarify the definition of a business with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition. The distinction is important because an acquirer does not recognise goodwill in an asset acquisition.

The amendments, amongst others, clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments also add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

An entity shall apply these amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period.

(b) Amendments to MFRS 101 and Amendments to MFRS 108 - Definition of Material

The amendments refine the definition by including 'obscuring information' in the definition of material to respond to concerns that the effect of including immaterial information should not reduce the understandability of an entity's financial statements. The prior definition focuses only on information that cannot be omitted (material information) and does not consider the effect of including immaterial information.

Other refinements to the definition include incorporating some existing wording in MFRS 101 and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. Consequently, the amendments align the definition of material across MFRS Standards and other publications.

Entities are required to apply the amendments prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.3 New MFRSs and IC Interpretation and Amendments to MFRSs That Are In Issue But Not Yet Effective (Cont'd)

2.3.3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

MFRS 17, Insurance Contracts

MFRS 17 will supersede the existing MFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* and related Interpretations. The new Standard introduces consistent accounting for all insurance contracts based on a current measurement model. MFRS 17 requires entities that issue insurance contracts to recognise and measure a group of insurance contracts at : (i) a risk-adjusted present value of future cash flows that incorporates information that is consistent with observable market information; plus (ii) an amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts. Profits from the group of insurance contracts are recognised over the insurance coverage period. In addition, MFRS 17 changes the financial statements presentations of insurance service results whereby insurance revenue is presented separately from insurance finance income or expenses.

For insurance contracts with coverage period of one year or less, MFRS 17 allows an entity to measure the amount relating to remaining service by allocating the premium over the coverage period.

2.3.4 Financial impact on initial application

The initial application of the new MFRSs and IC Interpretation and amendments to MFRSs is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's and on the Company's financial statements.

2.4 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group :

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

The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of controls listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins from the date the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

In preparing consolidated financial statements, intra-group balances and transactions and the resulting unrealised profits are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are eliminated on consolidation and the relevant assets are assessed for impairment. The consolidated financial statements reflect external transactions and balances only. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies. The total comprehensive income of a subsidiary is attributed to the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.4 Basis of Consolidation (Cont'd)

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. 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 interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received by the Group is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company. If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and non-controlling interests will be derecognised at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is recognised at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The resulting difference between the amounts derecognised and the aggregate of the fair value of consideration received and investment retained is recognised as gain or loss in profit or loss attributable to the Group.

2.5 Business Combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of an acquiree is measured at fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred, equity interests issued and contingent consideration given. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as an expense in the periods in which the costs are incurred.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their acquisition-date fair values, except for non-current assets (or disposal group) that are classified as held for sale which shall be measured at fair value less costs to sell.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests and the acquisition-date fair value of any previously held equity interest over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The excess of the Group's interest in the net amounts of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests and the acquisition-date fair value of any previously held equity interest is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests represent that portion of profit or loss and net assets of a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group. For each business combination, non-controlling interests are measured either at their fair value at the acquisition date or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's identifiable net assets. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries comprised the amount of non-controlling interests at the date of original combination and their share of changes in equity since the date of combination.

In a business combination achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisitions of subsidiaries is recognised as an asset and carried at cost as established at the acquisition date less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill from acquisition date is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating unit ("CGU") or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination in which the goodwill arose. The test for impairment of goodwill on consolidation is in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for impairment of non-financial assets. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.6 Goodwill (Cont'd)

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU or groups of CGUs and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

2.7 Foreign Currencies

2.7.1 Functional and presentation currency

The individual financial statements of each entity in the Group are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates i.e. the entity's functional currency. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

2.7.2 Foreign currency transactions and balances

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded in the functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign currency non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for the differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Exchange differences arising from such non-monetary items are recognised to other comprehensive income.

2.7.3 Foreign operations

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency (RM) of the consolidated financial statements are translated into RM as follows :-

(a) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates for the year, which approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and are accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve within equity.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.7 Foreign Currencies (Cont'd)

2.7.3 Foreign operations (Cont'd)

Exchange differences arising from monetary items that form part of the Company's net investment in a foreign operation and that are denominated in the functional currency of the Company or the foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss of the Company or of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the Group's financial statements, such exchange differences are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under foreign currency translation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount recognised in other comprehensive income and taken to equity under foreign currency translation reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and are recorded in the functional currency of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rate at the reporting date.

2.8 Investments in Subsidiaries

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are reviewed for impairment in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for impairment of non-financial assets. On disposal of such investments, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the net carrying value of the investments is recognised as a gain or loss on disposal in the Company's profit or loss.

2.9 Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Capital work-in-progress is not amortised. Leasehold land is amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining lease period of 60 years. All other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation on capital work-in-progress commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease terms.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)

The estimated useful lives of the Group's property, plant and equipment are as follows :-

Buildings and workers' quarters	10 to 50 years
Office furniture, fittings and equipment	5 to10 years
Plant and machinery	5 to10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Slipway and jetty	10 years
Harbour tug	20 years

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed at each financial year end with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for impairment of non-financial assets.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the net carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Non-current Assets (or Disposal Groups) Classified as Held for Sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary.

On initial classification as held for sale, non-current assets or disposal groups (other than deferred tax assets, financial assets and inventories) are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any differences are included in profit or loss.

2.11 Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

Contract asset is the right to consideration for goods or services transferred to the customers. In the case of construction contracts, contract asset is the excess of cumulative revenue earned over the billings to-date. Contract assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with the Group's accounting policy on impairment as disclosed in Note 2.16.1.

Contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for which the Group has received the consideration or has billed the customer. In the case of construction contracts, contract liability is the excess of the billings to-date over the cumulative revenue earned. Contract liabilities include downpayments received from customers and other deferred income where the Group has billed or has collected the payment before the goods are delivered or services are provided to the customers.

Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018

Prior to the application of MFRS 15 commencing from 1 June 2018, in respect of construction contract activities, the difference between (i) the sum of cost incurred for construction contracts-in-progress and profit attributable to contract-in-progress less foreseeable losses, if any; and (ii) progress billings issued, was classified as amount due from/(to) customers for contract work and was presented within current assets or current liabilities respectively on the statement of financial position.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.12 Contract Costs

Contract costs are recognised as an asset when the following criteria are met :-

(a) In relation to incremental costs of obtaining a contract, the Group recognises the costs as an asset if the Group expects to recover those costs.

(b) In relation to costs to fulfil a contract, the Group recognises the contract costs as an asset if (i) they relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify; (ii) when the costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered.

These assets are initially measured at cost and are subsequently amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customers of the goods or services to which the assets relate. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the remaining amount of consideration expected to be received less the remaining costs expected to be incurred. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss when the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved. The increased carrying amount does not exceed the amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation) if no impairment loss had been recognised previously.

2.13 Inventories

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

Cost of raw materials and consumables comprise the original costs of purchase and incidental costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of work-in-progress, cost include costs of direct materials, direct labour and attributable production overheads.

The cost of raw materials and consumables is determined using the weighted average cost method whereas cost of work-in-progress and completed vessels is determined using specific identification of their individual costs.

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

2.14 Financial Assets

The Group recognises all financial assets in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting. A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset that requires delivery of asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned. Trade date accounting refers to :-

- the recognition of an asset to be received and the liability to pay for it on the trade date i.e. the date the Group commits itself to purchase or sell an asset; and

- derecognition of an asset that is sold, the recognition of any gain or loss on disposal and the recognition of a receivable from the buyer for payment on the trade date.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

2.14.1 Classification

From 1 June 2018, the Group classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories depending on the business models used for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets :-

(a) at amortised cost;

(b) fair value through other comprehensive income; and

(c) fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are reclassified when and only when the Group changes its business model for managing the financial assets and the reclassification of all affected financial assets is applied prospectively from the reclassification date i.e. on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model.

2.14.2 Measurement

At initial recognition, trade receivables without a significant financing component are measured at their transaction price when they are originated.

Other financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

(a) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business models for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Group's debt instruments are categorised into the following measurement categories :-

(i) Amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met and it is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition :-

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. Interest income, gains or losses on derecognition, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

2.14.2 Measurement (Cont'd)

(a) Debt instruments (Cont'd)

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met and it is not designated as FVTPL at initial recognition :-

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Changes in fair value of these financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL if it does not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI. This includes all derivative financial assets.

The Group may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL that otherwise meets the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL and interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value.

For equity investments at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Where the Group has elected to present the changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, the amounts presented are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss when the equity investments are derecognised. The cumulative gains or losses is transferred to retained profits instead. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and it is irrevocable. The amount presented in other comprehensive income includes the related foreign exchange gains or losses.

Dividend income from equity investments at FVTPL and FVOCI is recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payment has been established.

Changes in the fair value of equity investments at FVTPL are recognised in other income or expenses, as applicable, in the profit or loss. Impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses on equity instruments measured at FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

2.14.3 Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the financial asset without retaining control or transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of derecognition and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

2.14.4 Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018

The Group has applied MFRS 9 retrospectively but has elected not to restate comparative information as permitted by the Standard. As a result, the comparative information provided in these financial statements continues to be accounted for in accordance with the previous accounting policies.

Classification and measurement

Until 31 May 2018, the Group's financial assets were classified into the following specified categories depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and was determined at the time of initial recognition.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified at fair value through profit or loss when the financial assets were either held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition.

After initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values recognised in profit or loss. The net gains or losses did not include any exchange differences, dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Exchange differences, dividend and interest earned on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were recognised separately in profit or loss as part of other income or other expenses.

Derivatives that were linked to and must be settled by delivery of unquoted equity instruments whose fair value could not be reliably measured were measured at cost less any impairment losses.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

2.14.4 Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018 (Cont'd)

Classification and measurement (Cont'd)

(b) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments were non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group had the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments were measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment losses. A gain or loss was recognised in profit or loss when the held-to-maturity investment was derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(c) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables were non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that were not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables, loans and other receivables were classified as loans and receivables.

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables were measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. Gains and losses were recognised in profit or loss when loans and receivables were derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets were non-derivative financial assets that were designated as available for sale or were not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or at fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale financial assets comprise quoted and unquoted equity and debt instruments that were not held for trading.

Subsequent to initial recognition, quoted equity and debt instruments were measured at fair value and investments in equity instruments that did not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value could not be reliably measured were measured at cost. A gain or loss from changes in fair value was recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method were recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income was reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset was derecognised. Dividends on an equity instrument were recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment was established.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

2.14.4 Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018 (Cont'd)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognised a financial asset when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expired or it transferred the financial asset without retaining control or transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income was recognised in profit or loss.

2.15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances, deposits with licensed banks, bank overdrafts and highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The statements of cash flows are prepared using the indirect method.

2.16 Impairment

2.16.1 Financial assets and contract assets

From 1 June 2018, upon the adoption of MFRS 9, the Group recognises loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on :-

(a) financial assets measured at amortised cost;

(b) debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); and

(c) contract assets.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

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

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.16 Impairment (Cont'd)

2.16.1 Financial assets and contract assets (Cont'd)

For debt instruments at FVOCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. When there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

An impairment loss in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI is recognised in profit or loss and the allowance account is recognised in other comprehensive income.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flow in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018

The Group assessed at the end of each reporting period whether there was any objective evidence that a financial asset, other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, was impaired. Financial assets were considered to be impaired when objective evidence indicated that a loss event had occurred after the initial recognition of the assets and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that could be reliably estimated. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, were not recognised. For quoted equity instrument, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost was considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

An amount of impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost was measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate i.e. the effective rate computed at initial recognition. The carrying amount of the asset was reduced through an allowance account. The amount of loss was recognised in profit or loss.

If in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost decreased and the decrease could be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss was reversed by adjusting the allowance account to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset did not exceed its amortised cost had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment was reversed. The amount of reversal was recognised in profit or loss.

When an available-for-sale financial asset was impaired, the cumulative loss in relation to decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income was reclassified from equity and recognised in profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset had not been derecognised. The amount of cumulative loss that was reclassified was the difference between the acquisition cost (less any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale were not reversed through profit or loss. Increase in fair value, if any, subsequent to the impairment loss, was recognised in other comprehensive income.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.16 Impairment (Cont'd)

2.16.1 Financial assets and contract assets (Cont'd)

Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018 (Cont'd)

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increased in a subsequent period and the increase could be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss was reversed with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss.

An amount of impairment loss in respect of financial assets carried at cost was measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses were not reversed in subsequent periods.

2.16.2 Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets and assets arising from costs to obtain or fulfil a contract, deferred tax assets and non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale) are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss. For goodwill recognised in a business combination and that has an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated annually or more frequently when indicators of impairment are identified.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or a cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs (or groups of CGUs) are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill arising from a business combination allocated to the units (or groups of units) and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the units (or groups of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period. An impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in profit or loss.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.17 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Distributions to holders of ordinary shares are debited directly to equity and dividends declared on or before the reporting date are recognised as liabilities. Costs directly attributable to equity transactions are accounted for as a deduction, net of tax, from equity.

2.18 Treasury Shares

Shares repurchased by the Company are held as treasury shares and are measured and carried at the cost of purchase. Treasury shares are presented in the financial statements as a set-off against equity.

No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of treasury shares. Should such shares be re-issued by re-sale in the open market, the difference between the sales consideration and the carrying amount of the treasury shares is shown as a movement in equity. Where treasury shares are distributed as share dividends, the cost of the treasury shares is applied in the reduction of the distributable retained profits.

2.19 Financial Liabilities

The Group recognises all financial liabilities in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

2.19.1 Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

(a) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition or derivatives that are liabilities.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if :

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If a financial liability is designated as at FVTPL, the change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income and the remaining change in fair value of the liability is presented in profit or loss. The net gains or losses recognised in profit or loss do not include any exchange differences or interest paid on the financial liability. Exchange differences and interest expense on financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised separately in profit or loss as part of other income or other expenses.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.19 Financial Liabilities (Cont'd)

2.19.1 Classification and measurement (Cont'd)

(a) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") (Cont'd)

Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018

After initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL were measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. The net gains or losses recognised in profit or loss did not include any exchange differences or interest paid on the financial liability. Exchange differences and interest expense on financial liabilities at FVTPL were recognised separately in profit or loss as part of other income or other expenses.

Derivative liability that was linked to and must be settled by delivery of an unquoted equity instrument whose fair value could not be reliably measured was measured at cost.

(b) Amortised cost

All financial liabilities, other than those categorised as FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A gain or loss on financial liabilities at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

2.19.2 Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is extinguished. When an existing financial liability is exchanged with the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability is substantially modified, they are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and a new financial liability is recognised. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed is recognised in profit or loss.

2.20 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.21 Financial Guarantee Contracts

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

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts are measured at the higher of (i) the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model; and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of MFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.21 Financial Guarantee Contracts (Cont'd)

Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018

Financial guarantee contracts were recognised initially as a liability at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts were amortised in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the contractual period or, when there was no specified contractual period, recognised in profit or loss upon discharge of the guarantee. When settlement of a financial guarantee contract became probable, an estimate of the obligation was made in accordance with MFRS 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. If the carrying amount of the financial guarantee was lower than the obligation estimated, the carrying value was adjusted to the obligation amount and accounted for as a provision.

2.22 Derivative Financial Instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency risks.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset and derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

The Group has not designated any derivatives as hedging instruments.

Embedded derivatives

Embedded derivatives are separated from host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018

Derivatives embedded in financial instruments or other host contracts were treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics were not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts were not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2.23 Employee Benefits

2.23.1 Short-term employee benefits

Wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in profit or loss or included in the costs of assets, where applicable, in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.23 Employee Benefits (Cont'd)

2.23.2 Post-employment benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Group provides post-employment benefits by way of contribution to defined contribution plans operated by the relevant authorities at the prescribed rates.

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefits plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Group's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the period to which the contributions relate or included in the costs of assets, where applicable.

(b) Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans and under which the pension benefits payable to employees are usually determined by reference to employee's earning and/or length of service.

The Group operates an unfunded defined benefit final salary plan for eligible employees.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date together with adjustments for actuarial gains or losses and past service cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined on an annual basis by independent qualified actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from a plan amendment or curtailment. Past service cost is recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment or curtailment.

2.23.3 Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of (i) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (ii) when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring.

Termination benefits falling over more than twelve (12) months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.24 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal and constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision is measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the amount of a provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

2.25 Income Taxes

Tax expense is the aggregate amount of current and deferred taxes. Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss except to the extent that the taxes relate to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity or a business combination.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year and is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences at end of the reporting period between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the amounts attributed to those assets and liabilities for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unabsorbed tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the assets can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised.

Tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period are used to determine deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.26 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, production or preparation of qualifying assets until they are ready for their intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.27 Hire Purchase and Finance Lease Arrangements and Operating Lease

A lease is recognised as a finance lease if it transfers substantially to the Group all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets. All other leases are classified as operating lease.

Assets acquired under hire-purchase arrangements are recognised and measured in a similar manner as finance leases.

(a) Assets acquired under hire-purchase and finance lease arrangements

Assets acquired under hire-purchase and finance lease arrangements are stated at the amounts equal at the inception of the arrangement to the lower of the fair values and the present values of the minimum hire-purchase of lease payments.

The corresponding obligations are taken up as hire-purchase or finance lease liabilities. Hire-purchase or lease payments are apportioned between the outstanding liabilities and finance charges which are dealt with through the profit or loss over the period of the hire-purchase/lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liabilities for each year.

The depreciation policy of property, plant and equipment acquired under hire-purchase and finance lease arrangements are consistent with the Group and the Company's depreciation policy as set out in Note 2.9 above.

(b) Operating lease

Operating lease payments are recognised as expenses in the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the year of the relevant leases.

2.28 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Group has applied MFRS 15 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognised at the date of initial application i.e. on 1 June 2018. Accordingly, the revenues recognised for 2018 have not been restated and they continue to be accounted for in accordance with the previous accounting policies.

From 1 June 2018, the Group recognises revenue from a contract with customer when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer. Performance obligations may be satisfied over time or at a point in time. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the good or service, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Group recognises revenue from the following business activities :-

(a) Sales of vessels

Depending on the terms of a contract with customer, control of the vessel under construction may transfer over time or at a point in time.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.28 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Cont'd)

(a) Sales of vessels (Cont'd)

The Group satisfies a performance obligation over time and therefore transfers control of a vessel under construction over time if the Group's performance :-

(i) does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to-date; or

(ii) creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

(iii) provides benefits that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes as the Group performs.

Where any one of the above conditions is met, the Group recognises revenue over time. Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when control of a completed vessel is transferred upon delivery and acceptance by the customer.

If control of the vessel under construction transfers over time, revenue is recognised over the period of the contract by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. The Group recognises revenue over time using the input method, which is based on the level of proportion that the construction costs incurred for work performed to-date bear to the estimated total costs for the contract. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable.

Revenue is the amount of transaction price agreed under a vessel sale agreement and variations in contract works. When it is probable that the contract cannot be fulfilled on time, liquidated ascertained damages will be estimated based on expected value method and deducted from the contract transaction price. An upfront deposit is collected from the customer upon the signing of vessel sale agreement and the remaining balance is to be collected upon the achievement of agreed milestones.

There is no significant financing component in contracts with customers as the payment term is less than twelve (12) months from the date of milestone payment or transfer of promised goods to customers. Therefore, no adjustment is made to the promised amount of consideration for the effects of time value of money.

Accounting policies applied until 31 May 2018

Prior to 1 June 2018, revenue from ship construction contract was recognised over the period of the contract when the outcome of the contract could be estimated reliably using the percentage of completion method, determined by reference to surveys of work performed or to the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to-date bear to the estimated total costs for the contract, where appropriate.

When the outcome of a construction contract could not be ascertained reliably, contract revenue was recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that were estimated to be recoverable and contract costs were recognised as an expense in the period in which they were incurred.

When it was estimated that the total contract costs would exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss was recognised as an expense immediately.

Revenue relating to sale of completed vessels was recognised upon the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer of the goods, net of discounts and returns. Revenue was not recognised to the extent where there were significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.28 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Cont'd)

(b) Vessel repair services

Revenue from vessel repair services comprise multiple deliverables which are highly integrated and are therefore recognised as a single performance obligation. The Group recognises revenue from vessel repair services on an over time basis using an input method to measure the progress towards complete satisfaction of the service when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits from the services provided. Otherwise, revenue is recognised at point in time when the customer obtains control of the asset or services.

(c) Vessel chartering services

Revenue from vessels under charter is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term determined at the inception of the lease.

Certain charter income is recognised when services are rendered and are computed at the contracted daily rate.

2.29 Revenue from other Sources and Other Income

(a) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

(b) Interest income

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

2.30 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the financial year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, net of treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, net of treasury shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.31 Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group. Operating segment results are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker i.e. the Group Managing Director who makes decision about resources to be allocated to the segments and to assess their performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

2.32 Fair Value Measurements

Fair value of an asset or a liability, except for share-based payment and leasing transactions, is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.32 Fair Value Measurements (Cont'd)

When measuring fair value, the Group maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Fair value measurements are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the input used in the valuation technique as follows :-

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 : Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
Level 3 : Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards requires management to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and which may have significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results reported for the reporting period and that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Although these judgements and estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3.1 Significant judgements made in the process of applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the management is of the opinion that any instances of application of judgement are not expected to have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, apart from those involving estimations which are dealt with below.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting 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.

(a) Estimation of net realisable values of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The net realisable values are assessed based on the management's best estimate of the latest selling prices after taking into consideration of the economic condition relevant to the industry and/or pricing of similar assets transacted by the Group and other industry players subsequent to the reporting period. Where appropriate, the Group engages independent external valuers to assess the net realisable values of its inventories. However, factors such as demand levels, technological advances and pricing competition may cause changes to the original estimate and which will impact the carrying amount of inventories. The carrying amount of the Group's inventories as at 31 May 2019 was RM450,220,349 (2018 : RM420,337,756) as disclosed in Note 8.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONT'D)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)

(b) Accruals for costs in relation to shipbuilding contract works

The Group engages shipbuilders in China to undertake the construction of certain offshore support vessels. Progress billings for the construction of the offshore support vessels are recognised by the Group as and when issued by the shipbuilders. In addition, costs are further accrued based on the progressive work performed by the shipbuilders as at reporting date pending billings to be rendered by the shipbuilders.

Accruals for costs are computed based on the contract prices of the vessels multiplied by their respective percentages of work completed as recorded in the construction progress reports issued by the shipbuilders and which have been verified by the Group's management. Significant judgement is required in assessing the reliability of the percentages of work completed which were estimated by the shipbuilders. The cumulative costs accrued as at 31 May 2019 amounted to RM306,557,130 (2018 : RM290,405,234) as disclosed in Note 18(a).

(c) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these plant and equipment to be within 5 to 20 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the vessels construction, vessels chartering and transportation industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and residual values of the property, plant and equipment, therefore the future depreciation charges could be revised.

(d) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Group assesses impairment of property, plant and equipment when the events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of the assets may not be recoverable. In assessing such impairment, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated using the latest available fair value after taking into account the costs to sell or expected value in use of the relevant assets.

(e) Impairment losses on receivables

The Group makes allowances for impairment losses on receivables based on its assessment that involves making assumptions about the default risk and expected loss rate of the counterparty and the collaterals held, if any. Significant judgement is required in making these assumptions and in determining the inputs used for impairment calculation. Where the actual outcome is different from the estimates, the difference will impact the carrying value of the receivables.

(f) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible differences can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised based upon the likely timing and the availability of future taxable profits. The unrecognised deductible temporary differences are disclosed in Note 7(b) and the unrecognised deferred tax assets in connection thereto amounted to RM1,363,449 (2018 : RM1,461,565).

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group

2019	Long term leasehold land RM	Buildings and workers' quarters RM	Plant and machinery RM	Motor vehicles RM	Slipway and jetty RM	Office equipment, furniture and fittings RM	Harbour tug RM	Total RM
Costs								
Balance at 1 June 2018	10,958,668	11,373,091	10,969,668	2,401,451	3,720,347	780,507	15,026,077	55,229,809
Additions	–	–	22,495	112,000	–	28,049	–	162,544
Disposal	–	–	–	–	–	–	(15,026,077)	(15,026,077)
Write-off	–	–	(137,639)	(7,383)	–	(85,779)	–	(230,801)
Balance at 31 May 2019	10,958,668	11,373,091	10,854,524	2,506,068	3,720,347	722,777	–	40,135,475
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at 1 June 2018	2,507,848	3,366,809	7,661,220	2,113,236	3,374,051	721,889	125,217	19,870,270
Charge for the year	169,016	219,100	641,261	166,502	92,404	24,662	–	1,312,945
Disposal	–	–	–	–	–	–	(125,217)	(125,217)
Write-off	–	–	(135,849)	(7,382)	–	(84,406)	–	(227,637)
Balance at 31 May 2019	2,676,864	3,585,909	8,166,632	2,272,356	3,466,455	662,145	–	20,830,361
Net book value as at 31 May 2019	8,281,804	7,787,182	2,687,892	233,712	253,892	60,632	–	19,305,114

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Group (Cont'd)

2018	Long term leasehold land RM	Buildings and workers' quarters RM	Plant and machinery RM	Motor vehicles RM	Slipway and jetty RM	Office equipment, furniture and fittings RM	Harbour tug RM	Total RM
Costs								
Balance at 1 June 2017	10,958,668	11,373,091	11,647,906	2,401,451	3,720,347	884,624	-	40,986,087
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	6,430	15,026,077	15,032,507
Write-off	-	-	(678,238)	-	-	(110,547)	-	(788,785)
Balance at 31 May 2018	10,958,668	11,373,091	10,969,668	2,401,451	3,720,347	780,507	15,026,077	55,229,809
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at 1 June 2017	2,338,831	3,147,101	7,382,621	1,969,133	3,281,651	801,514	-	18,920,851
Charge for the year	169,017	219,708	926,655	144,103	92,400	29,812	125,217	1,706,912
Write-off	-	-	(648,056)	-	-	(109,437)	-	(757,493)
Balance at 31 May 2018	2,507,848	3,366,809	7,661,220	2,113,236	3,374,051	721,889	125,217	19,870,270
Net book value as at 31 May 2018	8,450,820	8,006,282	3,308,448	288,215	346,296	58,618	14,900,860	35,359,539

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Company	Motor vehicle 2019 RM	Motor vehicle 2018 RM
Cost		
At beginning and at end of year	428,470	428,470
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of year	428,469	428,469
Charge for the year	–	–
Balance at end of year	428,469	428,469
Net book value as at 31 May	1	1

(a) Depreciation is charged to the profit or loss under the following line items :-

	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM	Company 2019 RM	Company 2018 RM
Administrative expenses	352,583	341,354	–	–
Cost of sales	960,362	1,365,558	–	–
	1,312,945	1,706,912	–	–

(b) Property, plant and equipment include the following assets acquired under hire-purchase arrangements :-

	Net book value Group 2019 RM	Net book value Group 2018 RM
Motor vehicles	–	239,464

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company 2019 RM	Company 2018 RM
Unquoted shares, at cost	96,602,754	80,102,757

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows :-

Names of companies	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective equity interest (%) 2019	2018
Tuong Aik Shipyard Sdn. Bhd. *	Shipbuilding and provision of ship repairs and maintenance services	Malaysia	100	100
TA Ventures (L) Ltd.	Shipbuilding outside Malaysia	Malaysia	100	100
Western Realty Sdn. Bhd. *	Property investment and property development activities - dormant during the financial year	Malaysia	100	100
TAS Epic Sdn. Bhd. *	Agricultural development activities - dormant during the financial year	Malaysia	100	100
Pantas Marine Sdn. Bhd. *	Ship repairing, maintenance and provision of vessel chartering services	Malaysia	100	100

* Not audited by Folks DFK & Co.

(a) Subscription to additional shares issued by a subsidiary during the financial year

On 28 August 2018, the Company subscribed to an additional 16,499,997 new ordinary shares issued by Pantas Marine Sdn. Bhd. at an issue price of RM1 each. The subscription to new ordinary shares has no significant financial impact to the Group's financial statements for the current financial year.

(b) Subsidiary acquired in the previous financial year

On 25 January 2018, the Company acquired the entire equity interest in Pantas Marine Sdn. Bhd. ("PMSB") comprising 3 ordinary shares for a total cash consideration of RM3. The acquisition had resulted in a gain on bargain purchase of RM31,847 and this had been recognised in the Group's profit or loss in the previous financial year under the line item other income.

The acquisition had the following effects on the financial results of the Group in the previous financial year :-

	PMSB's amounts consolidated from the date of acquisition to 31.05.2018 RM
Revenue	318,400
Cost of sales	(232,470)
Gross profit	85,930
Administrative expenses	(5,478)
Profit before taxation	80,452
Taxation	(5,594)
Profit for the year	74,858

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

(b) Subsidiary acquired in the previous financial year (Cont'd)

Had the acquisition occurred at the beginning of the previous financial year, the Group's revenue would have increased by RM127,610. However the Group's profit of the previous financial year would have decreased by RM42,969.

The assets acquired and liabilities recognised as at the date of acquisition were as follows :-

	Fair value recognised on acquisition RM	PMSB's carrying amount RM
Other receivables	1,882	1,882
Tax recoverable	1,750	1,750
Cash and bank balances	29,001	29,001
Other payables	(783)	(783)
Net identifiable assets acquired	31,850	31,850
Gain on bargain purchase	(31,847)	
Total purchase consideration discharged by cash	3	
Cash and bank balances of subsidiary acquired	(29,001)	
Net cash inflow from acquisition	(28,998)	

6. OTHER INVESTMENTS

	Group and Company 2019 RM	2018 RM
Investments in unit trust funds classified as :		
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	28,419,997	–
- available-for-sale financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	17,468,089
	28,419,997	17,468,089

Following the adoption of MFRS 9, these investments in unit trust funds were classified from available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The financial effects of the adoption of MFRS 9 are discussed in Note 35.1.

7. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Balance at beginning of year	(1,669,414)	(2,129,448)	21,136	24,135
Effect of adoption of MFRS 15	522,551	–	–	–
Recognised in profit or loss	(640,462)	487,461	3,524	(256)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	–	(27,427)	–	(2,743)
Balance at end of year	(1,787,325)	(1,669,414)	24,660	21,136

Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Deferred tax assets	273,393	21,136	24,660	21,136
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,060,718)	(1,690,550)	–	–
	(1,787,325)	(1,669,414)	24,660	21,136

(a) The components and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year prior to offsetting of balances are as follows :-

Group

2019	As at 01.06.2018 RM	Effect of the adoption of MFRS 15 RM	Recognised in profit or loss RM	As at 31.05.2019 RM
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	(4,367,101)	–	1,159,511	(3,207,590)
Deferred tax assets				
Retirement benefits	211,367	–	35,238	246,605
Unutilised capital allowances	1,546,635	–	(1,546,635)	–
Unabsorbed tax losses	10,458	–	(10,458)	–
Other deductible temporary differences	929,227	522,551	(278,118)	1,173,660
	2,697,687	522,551	(1,799,973)	1,420,265

7. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (CONT'D)

(a) The components and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year prior to offsetting of balances are as follows (Cont'd) :-

Group (Cont'd)

2018	As at 01.06.2017 RM	Recognised in profit or loss RM	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM	As at 31.05.2018 RM
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	(3,270,531)	(1,096,570)	–	(4,367,101)
Deferred tax assets				
Retirement benefits	241,354	(2,560)	(27,427)	211,367
Unutilised capital allowances	–	1,546,635	–	1,546,635
Unabsorbed tax losses	–	10,458	–	10,458
Other deductible temporary differences	899,729	29,498	–	929,227
	1,141,083	1,584,031	(27,427)	2,697,687

Company

2019	As at 01.06.2018 RM	Recognised in profit or loss RM	As at 31.05.2019 RM
Deferred tax assets			
Retirement benefits	21,136	3,524	24,660

2018	As at 01.06.2017 RM	Recognised in profit or loss RM	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM	As at 31.05.2018 RM
Deferred tax assets				
Retirement benefits	24,135	(256)	(2,743)	21,136

(b) As at the end of the reporting period, the amounts of the Group's unutilised capital allowances, unabsorbed tax losses and other deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised in the financial statements are as follows :-

	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM
Unutilised capital allowances	800,089	1,169,587
Unabsorbed tax losses	1,773,198	1,736,631
Other deductible temporary differences	3,107,751	3,183,637
	5,681,038	6,089,855

8. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	RM	**RM**
Raw materials and consumable stores	6,233,800	4,523,801
Work-in-progress - vessels under construction	243,892,109	226,029,678
Completed vessels	200,027,206	189,637,601
Goods-in-transit	67,234	146,676
	450,220,349	420,337,756

Included in the above balances are the following inventories carried at their respective net realisable values :-

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	RM	**RM**
Work-in-progress - vessels under construction	132,890,149	126,444,892
Completed vessels	88,547,253	77,582,822
	221,437,402	204,027,714

The movements in write down in value of the Group's inventories of vessels during the financial year are as follows :-

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	RM	**RM**
Balance at beginning of year	7,074,832	7,537,200
Additional write down	1,660,711	3,023,958
Reversal of write down	–	(2,939,318)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	425,481	(547,008)
Balance at end of year	9,161,024	7,074,832

The Group has written down the values of certain vessels under construction and completed vessels to their estimated net realisable values. The net realisable values are estimated by the management with reference to the valuation by independent external valuer and the management's estimates of the costs to complete the vessels and costs to make the sale, where appropriate.

Inventories recognised as an expense during the financial year amounted to RM25,897,082 (2018 : RM245,186). This expense is included under cost of sales of the Group's profit or loss.

9. CONTRACT ASSETS

	Group 2019 RM
Balance at beginning of year	–
Add : Contract revenue recognised during the year	2,910,939
Less : Progress billings issued during the year	(2,346,007)
Balance at end of year	564,932

The Group has adopted MFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method with the effect of initially applying the Standard is recognised at the date of initial application on 1 June 2018. Accordingly, no comparative information on contract assets has been presented in these financial statements.

10. AMOUNT DUE FROM CONTRACT CUSTOMERS

	Group 2018 RM
Contract costs incurred to-date	23,217,921
Attributable profits less recognised losses	2,177,298
Provision for foreseeable loss	(101,551)
	25,293,668
Progress billings	(1,935,172)
Amount due from contract customers	23,358,496

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Trade receivables (Note 11(a))	4,057,651	4,928,659	–	–
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments (Note 11(b))	25,180,456	23,676,833	3,650	3,500
	29,238,107	28,605,492	3,650	3,500

(a) Trade receivables

The normal credit periods of trade receivables relating to vessel chartering and ship repairing activities range between 30 and 60 days (2018 : 30 and 60 days). In respect of shipbuilding contracts, the debts arising are to be settled within a period of 7 to 15 days (2018 : 7 to 15 days) from the date the billings are rendered. Other credit terms are assessed and approved on a case-by-case basis.

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(a) Trade receivables (Cont'd)

The Group's exposure to credit risk and allowance on expected credit losses ("ECLs") for trade receivables are summarised below :-

2019	**Gross carrying amount RM**	**Loss allowance RM**	**Net carrying amount RM**
Not credit impaired			
Current - Not past due	374,424	(13,100)	361,324
0 to 30 days past due	146,853	–	146,853
31 to 120 days past due	183,024	(103,933)	79,091
More than 120 days past due	67,390	(67,390)	–
	771,691	(184,423)	587,268
Credit impaired			
Individually impaired	5,667,664	(2,197,281)	3,470,383
	6,439,355	(2,381,704)	4,057,651

The movements in the Group's allowance on ECLs during the financial year are as follows :-

	Lifetime ECLs RM	**Credit impaired RM**	**Total RM**
2019			
Balance at 1 June 2018 as per MFRS 139			2,209,262
Adjustment on the initial application of MFRS 9			558,529
Balance at 1 June 2018 as per MFRS 9	558,529	2,209,262	2,767,791
Net gain on remeasurement of loss allowance	(374,106)	(11,981)	(386,087)
Balance at 31 May 2019	184,423	2,197,281	2,381,704

The Group's trade receivables are denominated in the following currencies :-

	Group	
	2019 RM	**2018 RM**
Ringgit Malaysia	508,177	1,408,125
United States Dollar	–	58,740
Singapore Dollar	3,549,474	3,461,794
	4,057,651	4,928,659

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(a) Trade receivables (Cont'd)

Comparative information under MFRS 139

The ageing analysis of the Group's trade receivables as at 31 May 2018 is as follows :-

	Gross RM	Individual impairment RM	Net RM
Not past due	672,660	–	672,660
0 to 30 days past due	179,955	–	179,955
31 to 120 days past due	283,416	–	283,416
More than 120 days past due	6,001,890	(2,209,262)	3,792,628
	7,137,921	(2,209,262)	4,928,659

The movements of the Group's allowance for impairment losses on trade receivables during the financial year ended 31 May 2018 were as follows :-

	RM
Balance at 1 June 2017	6,264,528
Additional impairment losses	34,423
Reversal of impairment losses	(3,320,678)
Bad debts written off	(741,268)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	(27,743)
Balance at 31 May 2018	2,209,262

(b) Other receivables, deposits and prepayments

These comprised :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Deposits paid to shipbuilding suppliers and contractors (Note 11(b)(i))	22,903,550	20,870,953	–	–
Sundry deposits	15,954	15,431	2,000	2,000
Other receivables (Note 11(b)(ii))	–	11,908,580	–	–
	22,919,504	32,794,964	2,000	2,000
Less : Impairment loss on other receivables	–	(11,908,580)	–	–
	22,919,504	20,886,384	2,000	2,000
Goods and Services Tax recoverable	2,129,138	2,717,749	–	–
Prepayments	131,814	72,700	1,650	1,500
	25,180,456	23,676,833	3,650	3,500

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(b) Other receivables, deposits and prepayments (Cont'd)

(i) Deposits paid to shipbuilding suppliers and contractors

These comprise deposits paid to suppliers for purchase of materials and equipment and initial payments paid to contractors in accordance with the terms of shipbuilding contracts. Such deposits will be used to offset against the costs of materials or contract services provided by the suppliers or contractors.

(ii) Other receivables

Other receivables as at 31 May 2018 amounted to RM11,908,580 which was equivalent to USD2,997,000 comprised progress payments made by a subsidiary, namely TA Ventures (L) Ltd. ("TAV") to a shipbuilding contractor ("the shipbuilder") in accordance with the terms of a shipbuilding agreement. The amount paid had been fully impaired in the financial year 2016 due to a dispute arising from the termination of the shipbuilding agreement by TAV on the ground of late delivery of vessel by the shipbuilder. During the current financial year, the amount has been fully written off as the management considered that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

The movements in loss allowance for other receivables during the financial year are as follows :-

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	RM	**RM**
Balance at beginning of year	11,908,580	12,834,653
Written off	(12,239,748)	–
Effects of changes in exchange rates	331,168	(926,073)
Balance at end of year	–	11,908,580

Other receivables, deposits and prepayments of the Group and of the Company are denominated in the following currencies :-

	Group		Company	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Ringgit Malaysia	2,791,009	3,253,659	3,650	3,500
United States Dollar	21,607,680	20,341,021	–	–
Singapore Dollar	82,153	82,153	–	–
Japanese Yen	699,614	–	–	–
	25,180,456	23,676,833	3,650	3,500

12. AMOUNT DUE FROM SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Interest bearing	–	13,960,000
Non-interest bearing	3,546,843	8,767,357
	3,546,843	22,727,357

The amounts due from subsidiaries are non-trade in nature, unsecured, repayable on demand and settlement is expected to be in cash.

Interest charged on interest-bearing amount due from a subsidiary during the financial year was calculated at rate of 4.60% (2018 : 4.60% to 7.96%) per annum.

13. DEPOSITS, CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Cash in hand	8,098	12,977	3,134	5,275
Cash at banks	31,327,708	17,867,603	502,352	5,102,680
Fixed deposits with a licensed bank	2,076,938	–	–	–
Total as per the statements of financial position	33,412,744	17,880,580	505,486	5,107,955
Less : Fixed deposits pledged to a licensed bank	(2,076,938)	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents as per the statements of cash flows	31,335,806	17,880,580	505,486	5,107,955

The fixed deposits as at the end of the financial year have been pledged to a licensed bank as consideration for revolving credit facilities granted to the Group.

The Group's and the Company's deposits, cash and bank balances are denominated in the following currencies :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Ringgit Malaysia	26,123,584	10,847,693	505,486	5,107,955
United States Dollar	4,662,233	2,520,736	–	–
Singapore Dollar	2,626,927	4,509,537	–	–
Euro	–	2,614	–	–
	33,412,744	17,880,580	505,486	5,107,955

The effective interest rate of the Group's and the Company's cash in current accounts amounting to RM6,140,158 and RM333,046 respectively as at the end of the reporting period (2018 : RM10,872,123 and RM4,933,365 respectively) is 1.3% (2018 : 1.3%) per annum.

14. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company			
	Number of shares		Amount (RM)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Issued and fully paid-up				
Balance at beginning and at end of year	180,002,000	180,002,000	117,640,472	117,640,472

Ordinary shares of the Company have no par value. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the Company.

15. TREASURY SHARES

The shareholders of the Company, by an ordinary resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 25 October 2018, had renewed the Directors' authority for the Company to buy back its own shares up to ten percent (10%) of the total issued and paid-up share capital of the Company.

The balance of RM1,776,765 (2018 : RM1,776,765) comprised the cost of treasury shares acquired as at end of the reporting period.

The number of treasury shares held by the Company as at 31 May 2019 was 4,405,400 (2018 : 4,405,400). The Company did not repurchase any of its own shares and none of the treasury shares were resold or cancelled during the current and previous financial year. The shares repurchased are being held as treasury shares in accordance with Section 127(4)(b) of the Companies Act 2016.

As at 31 May 2019, the number of the Company's shares in issue after deducting treasury shares is 175,596,600 (2018 : 175,596,600) ordinary shares.

16. RESERVES

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Distributable				
Retained profits	38,619,581	35,469,752	12,885,539	8,014,004
Non-distributable				
Fair value adjustment reserve	–	1,272,908	–	1,272,908
Foreign currency translation reserve	7,968,574	7,578,305	–	–
	7,968,574	8,851,213	–	1,272,908
	46,588,155	44,320,965	12,885,539	9,286,912

16. RESERVES (CONT'D)

(a) Fair value adjustment reserve

	Group and Company 2019 RM	2018 RM
Balance at beginning of year	1,272,908	1,852,581
Effect of the adoption of MFRS 9	(1,272,908)	–
Gain on changes in fair value of available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets	–	57,477
Transfer to profit or loss on disposal of AFS financial assets	–	(637,150)
Balance at end of year	–	1,272,908

(b) Foreign currency translation reserve

	Group 2019 RM	2018 RM
Balance at beginning of year	7,578,305	8,405,876
Foreign currency translation gain/(loss)	390,269	(827,571)
Balance at end of year	7,968,574	7,578,305

17. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM	Company 2019 RM	Company 2018 RM
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligations	1,027,524	880,698	102,753	88,070

The Company implements an unfunded defined benefit plan for eligible Directors. The benefits are payable upon attaining normal retirement age of between 60 and 70 years old, death, or ill health. The actuarial valuation was performed on 31 May 2018.

17. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (CONT'D)

The movements in the present value of employee benefits during the financial year are as follows :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Balance at beginning of year	880,698	1,005,644	88,070	100,565
Recognised in profit or loss				
Current service costs	100,691	95,623	10,069	9,562
Interest on obligation	46,135	49,231	4,614	4,923
	146,826	144,854	14,683	14,485
Recognised in other comprehensive income				
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from :				
- changes in financial assumptions	–	11,394	–	1,139
- experience adjustments	–	(125,674)	–	(12,567)
(Tax effects - Note 7)				
	–	(114,280)	–	(11,428)
Benefits paid	–	(155,520)	–	(15,552)
Balance at end of year	1,027,524	880,698	102,753	88,070

The amount recognised to the profit or loss has been included in administrative expenses.

The significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows :-

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Discount rate	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%
Future average salary increases	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the significant actuarial assumptions is shown below.

	Increase/(Decrease) in defined benefit obligations			
	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Discount rate increases by 1%	(52,780)	(52,876)	(5,278)	(5,288)
Discount rate decreases by 1 %	64,822	64,281	6,482	6,428
Future average salary growth increases by 1%	70,168	59,972	7,017	5,997
Future average salary growth decreases by 1%	(58,436)	(49,946)	(5,844)	(4,995)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant.

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	**2018 RM**	**2019 RM**	**2018 RM**
Trade payables	348,062,219	329,622,327	–	–
Other payables and accruals	16,283,040	12,131,183	205,000	215,745
	364,345,259	341,753,510	205,000	215,745

(a) The Group has engaged shipbuilders in China for the construction of its offshore support vessels. In addition to the progress billings issued by the shipbuilders for the construction of the offshore support vessels, costs are further accrued by the Group based on the progressive work performed by the shipbuilders. The costs accrued and pending billings which are included in trade payables as at 31 May 2019 amounted to RM306,557,130 (2018 : RM290,405,234).

(b) The Group's trade payables are denominated in the following currencies :-

	Group	
	2019 RM	**2018 RM**
Ringgit Malaysia	2,727,548	5,044,277
United States Dollar	342,490,621	324,414,877
Singapore Dollar	2,844,050	163,173
	348,062,219	329,622,327

(c) The normal credit period of trade payables granted to the Group ranges from 7 to 90 days (2018 : 7 to 90 days).

(d) Other payables and accruals consist of the following :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	**2018 RM**	**2019 RM**	**2018 RM**
Other payables	11,578,904	11,068,745	–	–
Deposits received from customers for shipbuilding contracts	3,687,520	–	–	–
Other deposits	–	7,690	–	–
Accruals	1,016,616	718,575	205,000	215,745
Goods and Services Tax payable	–	336,173	–	–
	16,283,040	12,131,183	205,000	215,745

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONT'D)

(e) The other payables and accruals are denominated in the following currencies :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	**2018 RM**	**2019 RM**	**2018 RM**
Ringgit Malaysia	563,373	864,008	205,000	215,745
United States Dollar	12,886,657	11,267,175	–	–
Singapore Dollar	2,833,010	–	–	–
	16,283,040	12,131,183	205,000	215,745

19. AMOUNT DUE TO A SUBSIDIARY

	Company	
	2019 RM	**2018 RM**
Non-interest bearing	118,671	–

The amount due to a subsidiary is non-trade in nature, unsecured, repayable on demand and settlement is expected to be in cash.

20. HIRE-PURCHASE PAYABLE

	Group	
	2019 RM	**2018 RM**
Future minimum payments :		
- within 1 year	–	23,808
- between 2 to 5 years	–	–
	–	23,808
Future finance charges	–	(129)
Present value of hire-purchase	–	23,679
Payable within 1 year (included under current liabilities)	–	23,679

21. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2019 RM	**2018 RM**
Unsecured		
Revolving credits	31,878,200	39,337,650

21. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

The bank borrowings are denominated in the following currencies :-

	Group	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
United States Dollar	31,878,200	39,337,650

The revolving credit facilities are granted by licensed banks to a subsidiary and are secured by way of a facility agreement, a Deed of Assignment of Contract Proceeds and Power of Attorney to cover all shipbuilding contracts/agreements financed by the lending banks and a corporate guarantee from the Company.

Interest rates charged on the bank borrowings utilised by the Group during the financial year are as follows :-

	Group's effective interest rate	
	2019 %	2018 %
Bank overdrafts	–	7.71 - 7.96
Revolving credits	4.16 - 5.80	3.23 - 5.33
Bankers' acceptances	–	4.60

22. REVENUE

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Revenue from contracts with customers	36,197,641	47,920,165	–	–
Revenue from other sources :				
- Dividend income	–	–	3,500,000	–
- Income from unit trust funds	682,136	539,482	682,136	539,482
	36,879,777	48,459,647	4,182,136	539,482

22. REVENUE (CONT'D)

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM
Nature of contracts with customers		
Shipbuilding contracts	34,153,408	46,216,226
Vessel repair services	1,123,858	1,385,539
Vessel chartering services	920,375	318,400
	36,197,641	47,920,165
Geographical markets		
Malaysia	17,053,573	25,718,396
Indonesia	16,230,068	18,684,609
Singapore	2,910,939	-
Switzerland	3,061	3,517,160
	36,197,641	47,920,165
Timing of recognition		
At a point in time	32,366,327	47,601,765
Over time	3,831,314	318,400
	36,197,641	47,920,165

(b) Unsatisfied performance obligations

The aggregate amount of transaction prices allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as at 31 May 2019 and the periods in which they are expected to be recognised are as follows :-

	Revenue recognition		
	At a point in time RM	Over time RM	Total RM
Group			
Within one year	24,289,190	3,815,256	28,104,446
Between one and two years	8,069,437	–	8,069,437
	32,358,627	3,815,256	36,173,883

As a practical expedient, the Group has not disclosed the remaining performance obligations that have an original expected duration of one year or less or where the Group recognises revenue at the amount to which the Group has the right to invoice for services rendered.

23. COST OF SALES

	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM
Cost of shipbuilding contracts	29,947,686	39,145,655
Cost of services rendered	698,152	995,775
Provision for foreseeable loss	–	101,551
	30,645,838	40,242,981

24. FINANCE COSTS

	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM
Interest on :-		
Bank overdrafts	–	40,247
Bankers' acceptances and revolving credits	1,762,002	1,898,312
Hire-purchase	129	4,392
	1,762,131	1,942,951

Finance costs are charged to the profit or loss under the following line items :-

	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM
Cost of sales	–	151,049
Administrative expenses	1,762,131	1,791,902
	1,762,131	1,942,951

25. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging :-				
Auditors' remuneration :				
- Annual statutory audit :				
- current year	111,672	111,024	40,000	40,000
- Non-audit fees	20,500	4,500	20,500	4,500
Defined benefit cost	146,826	144,854	14,683	14,485
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,312,945	1,706,912	–	–
Inventories written off	11,569	4,673	–	–
Net write down in value of inventories	1,660,711	84,640	–	–
Loss on foreign exchange :				
- realised	4,827	2,109	–	2,109
- unrealised	596	2,180,744	–	–
Rental of premises	26,954	27,245	–	–
Property, plant and equipment written off	3,164	31,292	–	–
Rental of land	19,200	19,200	–	–
Rental of slipway	–	27,000	–	–
Late payment charges	–	236,200	–	–
Loss on cancellation of contracts	–	3,266,671	–	–
Provision for foreseeable loss on a construction contract	–	101,551	–	–
and crediting :-				
Income from unit trust funds	682,136	539,482	682,136	539,482
Gain on changes in fair value of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	67,161	–	67,161	–
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,392,218	–	–	–
Gain on disposal of :				
- investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,575	–	10,575	–
- available-for-sale financial assets	–	674,322	–	674,322
Gain on foreign exchange :				
- realised	435,404	276,312	175	–
- unrealised	1,437,920	–	–	–
Gain on bargain purchase on acquisition of a subsidiary	–	31,847	–	–
Net reversal of allowance for impairment losses on trade receivables	386,087	3,286,255	–	–
Interest income from :				
- deposits with licensed banks	152,968	46,092	21,823	8,638
- a subsidiary	–	–	150,027	1,034,391
Dividend income from a subsidiary	–	–	3,500,000	–
Waiver of debts	–	13,000	–	–

26. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The details of remuneration provided to the Directors of the Group and of the Company during the financial year are as follows :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Executive Directors of the Company				
Salaries, allowances and bonus	1,438,710	1,328,040	143,871	132,804
Defined contribution plan - Employees Provident Fund	172,652	159,372	17,265	15,937
Defined benefit cost	146,826	144,854	14,683	14,485
Other benefits	43,797	41,454	–	–
Estimated value of benefits-in-kind	23,225	23,225	23,225	23,225
	1,825,210	1,696,945	199,044	186,451
Non-executive Directors of the Company				
Fees	147,000	147,000	147,000	147,000
Allowances and other benefits	31,500	25,600	31,500	25,600
	178,500	172,600	178,500	172,600
Executive Directors of the subsidiaries				
Salaries, allowances and bonus	134,524	126,816	–	–
Defined contribution plan - Employees Provident Fund	16,188	15,264	–	–
Other benefits	9,318	8,232	–	–
	160,030	150,312	–	–
Non-executive Directors of the subsidiaries				
Fees	51,000	51,000	–	–
Allowances and other benefits	17,608	13,091	–	–
	68,608	64,091	–	–
Total remuneration	2,232,348	2,083,948	377,544	359,051

27. TAXATION

	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM	Company 2019 RM	Company 2018 RM
Current tax :				
- for the year	708,981	172,166	34,255	172,166
- under/(over) provision in prior year	6,300	(8,432)	6,300	13,000
	715,281	163,734	40,555	185,166
Deferred tax expense/(income) resulting from origination and reversal of temporary differences :				
- for the year	758,719	(487,461)	(3,524)	256
- prior year	(118,257)	–	–	–
	640,462	(487,461)	(3,524)	256
Total tax expense/(tax income)	1,355,743	(323,727)	37,031	185,422

A reconciliation of tax expense/(tax income) applicable to the profit before taxation at the applicable statutory tax rate to the tax expense/(tax income) at the effective income tax rate of the Group and of the Company is as follows :-

	Group 2019 RM	Group 2018 RM	Company 2019 RM	Company 2018 RM
Profit before taxation	5,344,388	465,385	3,635,658	1,563,884
Taxation at applicable statutory tax rate of 24% (2018 : 24%)	1,282,653	111,692	872,558	375,332
Tax effect in respect of :-				
Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	186,595	675,262	71,594	47,976
Income not subject to tax	(1,008,762)	(258,529)	(913,421)	(250,886)
Current year tax losses of a subsidiary not eligible for carry forward	138,165	86,305	–	–
Tax savings arising from utilisation of previously unrecognised deductible temporary differences	(98,116)	(1,534,170)	–	–
Effects of differential tax rates	967,165	604,145	–	–
Under/(Over) provision in prior year :				
- Current tax	6,300	(8,432)	6,300	13,000
- Deferred tax	(118,257)	–	–	–
Total tax expense/(tax income)	1,355,743	(323,727)	37,031	185,422

27. TAXATION (CONT'D)

Subject to agreement by the tax authorities, the Group has the following estimated unutilised capital allowances and unabsorbed tax losses which are available for set-off against future taxable income :-

	2019 RM	2018 RM
Unutilised capital allowances	800,089	7,613,899
Unabsorbed tax losses	1,773,198	1,780,207
	2,573,287	9,394,106

The benefits of such unutilised capital allowances will only be obtained if the Group derives future assessable income of a nature and amounts sufficient for the same to be utilised.

In accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act 2018 and subject to the approval of the tax authorities, the Group's unabsorbed tax losses up to the year of assessment ("YA") 2018 amounting to approximately RM1,773,198 will be available for utilisation against future taxable profits until YA 2025 and any amount not utilised by the end of YA 2025 will be disregarded. Unabsorbed tax losses from YA 2019 onwards shall be available for utilisation for a maximum period of seven consecutive years of assessment immediately following that YA and any excess at the end of the seventh year shall be disregarded.

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic

The basic earnings per share is calculated on the Group's profit for the financial year attributable to equity holders of the Company of RM3,988,645 (2018 : RM789,112) and is based on the weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year of 175,596,600 (2018 : 175,596,600).

(b) Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is not presented as there are no dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding as at 31 May 2019 (2018 : NIL).

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Staff costs comprised :-				
Salaries, wages and bonuses	3,403,154	3,330,206	171,505	169,872
Defined contribution plan - Employees Provident Fund	385,339	373,028	20,769	20,513
Defined benefit cost	146,826	144,854	14,683	14,485
Others	178,444	163,782	496	489
	4,113,763	4,011,870	207,453	205,359

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES (CONT'D)

The employee benefit expenses have been charged to the profit or loss under the following line items :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Administrative expenses	2,907,966	2,829,187	207,453	205,359
Cost of sales	1,205,797	1,182,683	–	–
	4,113,763	4,011,870	207,453	205,359

Included in employee benefit expenses are remuneration provided to Executive Directors of the Group and of the Company amounting to RM1,962,015 (2018 : RM1,824,032) and RM173,745 (2018 : RM163,226) respectively.

30. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party or when both parties are under the common control of another party.

(a) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with companies in which certain Directors have substantial interests are as follows :-

	Group	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Expenditure incurred		
Purchase of marine paints	5,159	4,527
Purchase of raw materials	–	91,456
Rental of slipway	–	27,000

Transaction between the Company and its subsidiary is as follows :-

	Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Interest charged to a subsidiary	150,027	1,034,391

30. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(b) Year-end outstanding balances with related parties

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group has no significant outstanding balances with its related parties other than the indebtedness between the Company and its subsidiaries as follows :-

	Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Amount receivable from subsidiaries	3,546,843	22,727,357
Amount payable to a subsidiary	118,671	–

The terms and conditions of the above indebtednesses are disclosed in Note 12 and 19.

No bad and doubtful debt expense has been recognised during the financial year in respect of amount due from the subsidiaries.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the Group comprise persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group either directly or indirectly and include the Executive and Non-executive Directors.

The remuneration of the Directors and other key management personnel for the financial year are as follows :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Directors				
Short-term employee benefits	1,873,457	1,741,233	322,371	305,404
Post-employment benefits - contribution to Employees Provident Fund	188,840	174,636	17,265	15,937
Defined benefit cost	146,826	144,854	14,683	14,485
Estimated value of benefits-in-kind	23,225	23,225	23,225	23,225
	2,232,348	2,083,948	377,544	359,051
Other key management personnel				
Short-term employee benefits	60,000	170,520	6,000	17,052
Retirement benefits paid	–	155,520	–	15,552
Post-employment benefits - contribution to Employees Provident Fund	7,800	20,620	780	2,062
	67,800	346,660	6,780	34,666
Total	2,300,148	2,430,608	384,324	393,717

31. SEGMENT REPORTING

(a) Operating Segment

The Group's operations comprise mainly of shipbuilding, ship repairing and vessel chartering activities which collectively are considered as one business segment. Accordingly, the operating revenue and results of this segment are reflected in the Group's profit or loss. The segment assets and liabilities are as presented in the Group's statement of financial position.

(b) Geographical Information

In determining geographical segments of the Group, "Revenue" is based on the geographical location of customers and "Non-current assets" are based on the geographical location of the assets. The non-current assets do not include financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

	2019 Revenue RM	2019 Non-current assets RM	2018 Revenue RM	2018 Non-current assets RM
Malaysia	17,735,709	19,305,114	26,257,878	35,359,539
Indonesia	16,230,068	–	18,684,609	–
Singapore	2,910,939	–	–	–
Switzerland	3,061	–	3,517,160	–
	36,879,777	19,305,114	48,459,647	35,359,539

(c) Major Customers

Revenue from transactions with major customers who individually accounted for 10 percent or more of the Group's revenue are summarised below :-

	2019 RM	2018 RM
Customer A	15,016,140	23,991,791
Customer B	4,243,629	8,265,611
Customer C	4,070,893	7,575,609
Customer D	3,990,958	–
Customer E	3,929,589	–

32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES - UNSECURED

	Company 2019 RM	Company 2018 RM
Corporate guarantees favouring banks for facilities granted to subsidiaries :		
- Facility limit	153,334,000	146,811,000
- Amount utilised	31,928,200	39,387,650

As at the reporting date, no values were placed on the unsecured corporate guarantees provided by the Company as the Directors regard the value of the credit enhancement provided by the corporate guarantees to be minimal and the likelihood of default to be low.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

Financial assets of the Group include trade and other receivables, other investments and deposits, cash and bank balances.

Financial liabilities of the Group include trade and other payables, hire-purchase payable and bank borrowings.

In respect of the Company, financial assets also include amount due from subsidiaries, while financial liabilities include amount due to a subsidiary.

(a) Categories of Financial Instruments

The Group's and the Company's financial instruments are categorised as follows :-

(i) Financial assets as per statement of financial position

		2019	
	Carrying amount RM	Amortised cost RM	Fair value through profit or loss RM
Group			
Other investments	28,419,997	–	28,419,997
Trade receivables	4,057,651	4,057,651	–
Other receivables #	22,919,504	22,919,504	–
Deposits, cash and bank balances	33,412,744	33,412,744	–
	88,809,896	60,389,899	28,419,997
Company			
Other investments	28,419,997	–	28,419,997
Other receivables #	2,000	2,000	–
Amount due from subsidiaries	3,546,843	3,546,843	–
Cash and bank balances	505,486	505,486	–
	32,474,326	4,054,329	28,419,997

\# *Exclude Goods and Services Tax recoverable and prepayments*

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(a) Categories of Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

(i) Financial assets as per statement of financial position (Cont'd)

	2018		
	Carrying amount RM	**Loans and receivables RM**	**Available-for-sale financial assets RM**
Group			
Other investments	17,468,089	–	17,468,089
Trade receivables	4,928,659	4,928,659	–
Other receivables #	20,886,384	20,886,384	–
Cash and bank balances	17,880,580	17,880,580	–
	61,163,712	43,695,623	17,468,089
Company			
Other investments	17,468,089	–	17,468,089
Other receivables #	2,000	2,000	–
Amount due from subsidiaries	22,727,357	22,727,357	–
Cash and bank balances	5,107,955	5,107,955	–
	45,305,401	27,837,312	17,468,089

\# *Exclude Goods and Services Tax recoverable and prepayments*

(ii) Financial liabilities as per statement of financial position

	2019		2018	
	Carrying amount RM	**Amortised cost RM**	**Carrying amount RM**	**Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost RM**
Group				
Trade payables	348,062,219	348,062,219	329,622,327	329,622,327
Other payables *	16,283,040	16,283,040	11,795,010	11,795,010
Hire-purchase payable	–	–	23,679	23,679
Revolving credits	31,878,200	31,878,200	39,337,650	39,337,650
	396,223,459	396,223,459	380,778,666	380,778,666
Company				
Other payables	205,000	205,000	215,745	215,745
Amount due to a subsidiary	118,671	118,671	–	–
	323,671	323,671	215,745	215,745

* *Exclude Goods and Services Tax payable*

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments are subject to a variety of financial risks including currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity and cash flow risks.

The Group's financial risk management policy seeks to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the Group's business whilst managing its input material price, liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange and credit risks. The Group operates within clearly defined guidelines that are approved by the Board and the Group's policy is not to engage in speculative transactions.

The Board is primarily responsible for the management of these risks and to formulate policies and procedures for the management thereof. The risks are managed by regular risk reviews, internal control systems, on-going formulation and adherence to financial risk policies and mitigated by insurance coverage where appropriate.

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss attributable to default on obligations by parties contracting with the Group. The Group's main exposure to credit risk is in respect of its trade and other receivables, fixed deposits placed with a licensed bank and bank balances. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises principally from amount due from subsidiaries, bank balances and corporate guarantees given to banks for credit facilities of subsidiaries as disclosed in Note 32.

The Group has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is managed through the application of credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. In addition, credit risk is minimised and monitored by limiting the Group's association to business partners with low creditworthiness.

The Group's fixed deposits and bank balances and investment in unit trust funds are only placed with licensed banks and financial institutions and the management considers the risk of material loss in the event of non-performance by the financial counterparty to be unlikely.

The Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 May 2019 is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statements of financial position.

The Company provides unsecured corporate guarantees to banks for facilities granted to subsidiaries. The Company monitors on an on-going basis the results of the subsidiaries and their ability to fulfill the financial obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk arising from the corporate guarantees provided is represented by the outstanding banking facilities utilised by the subsidiaries as at 31 May 2019 amounting RM31,928,200 (2018 : RM39,387,650) as disclosed in Note 32. The fair value of the financial liability in respect of the corporate guarantees provided has not been recognised in the Company's financial statements as the fair value on initial recognition was not material. As at the end of the reporting period, there was no indication that any subsidiaries would default on repayment.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(i) Credit Risk (Cont'd)

Concentration of credit risk

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group has significant concentration of credit risk arising from the exposure as disclosed below :-

(a) Amount due from three (3) (2018 : three (3)) major customers amounting to RM3,853,807 (2018 : RM4,128,344) representing 95% (2018 : 84%) of total trade receivables.

(b) Deposits of RM22,690,791 (2018 : RM20,854,688) paid to six (6) (2018 : four (4)) suppliers and contractors representing 99% (2018 : 99%) of total deposits paid to shipbuilding suppliers and contractors.

The amounts due from the above receivables are monitored by the management on an on-going basis. Deposits paid to suppliers and contractors will be used to offset against the value of future purchases of goods or services by the Group.

Recognition and measurement of loss allowance on expected credit losses ("ECLs")

The Group has the following financial assets which are subject to ECLs impairment model :-

- Trade receivables and contract assets;
- Other receivables and deposits;
- Cash and cash equivalents; and
- Investments in unit trust funds.

In respect of the Company, this includes the amount due from subsidiaries.

Cash and cash equivalents comprising fixed deposits and bank balances and investments in unit trust funds have a low credit risk as they are placed with reputable banks and financial institutions with high quality external credit ratings. Consequently, no allowance for impairment loss has been provided for in the financial statements.

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Group applies the MFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring ECLs which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance on trade receivables and contract assets.

The Group has two types of trade receivables which comprise receivables from shipbuilding contracts and receivables from ship repairing and vessel chartering services.

The gross carrying amounts of credit impaired trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor is having significant financial difficulty and does not have sufficient cash flows to repay its debts. Nevertheless, trade receivables and contract assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(i) Credit Risk (Cont'd)

Recognition and measurement of loss allowance on expected credit losses ("ECLs") (Cont'd)

Trade receivables and contract assets (Cont'd)

The Group's exposure to credit risk and allowance on ECLs for trade receivables are disclosed in Note 11(a).

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired comprised those customers who have defaulted on their payments and are considered to have financial difficulties in repaying their debts.

None of the Group's trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired have been renegotiated during the financial year.

Receivables and contract assets from shipbuilding contracts

The Group will withhold delivery of vessels to the customers until full settlement of the billings raised. When measuring ECLs, the assessment is performed on individual customer and the Group takes into account the cash flows expected from the realisation of the vessels held, the historical payment trends and the customer's financial strength. Contract assets which represent the unbilled work-in-progress will be grouped to the related trade receivables for the same types of contracts when assessing ECLs.

Receivables from ship repairing and vessel chartering services

Trade receivables of this category are not collateralised. In measuring ECLs, the Group establishes a provision matrix that is based on the historical credit loss experience.

The historical loss rates are derived from the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 1 June 2018 or 31 May 2019 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are then adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle their debts. The Group has identified the GDP of the country to be the most relevant factor and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected change in this factor.

Where the credit risk of a debtor has increased significantly and past due more than 1 year, it is excluded from the provision matrix and its ECLs are assessed individually by considering historical payment trends and financial strength of the debtor.

Other receivables

Impairment of other receivables is recognised on the general approach within MFRS 9 using the forward-looking ECL model. The methodology used to determine the amount of impairment is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(i) Credit Risk (Cont'd)

Recognition and measurement of loss allowance on expected credit losses ("ECLs") (Cont'd)

Other receivables (Cont'd)

Other than those disclosed in Note 11(b), based on the management's assessment, the probability of default by the remaining other receivables is low and hence, no loss allowance has been made in the financial statements.

Deposits paid to suppliers and shipbuilders

Deposits paid to suppliers and shipbuilders are to be used for offset against the value of future purchases of goods and services of the Group. The Group considered that such deposits have low credit risk as the suppliers and shipbuilders are able to meet their obligations in the near term and hence no loss allowance has been recognised.

Amount due from subsidiaries

The Company determines that the probability of default for the amount due from subsidiaries individually using internal information. No loss allowance has been recognised for the amount due from subsidiaries as the Company considers them as low credit risk.

(ii) Liquidity and Cash Flow Risks

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk of the inability to meet commitments associated with financial instruments while cash flow risk is the risk of uncertainty of future cash flow amount associated with a monetary financial instrument.

The Group actively manages its operating cash flows and the availability of funding so as to ensure that all repayment and funding needs are met. In view of prudent liquidity management, the Group maintains sufficient level of cash to meet its working capital and capital expenditure requirements.

Maturity Analysis

The maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payments are as follows :-

2019	Maturity profile			
	Less than 1 year RM	More than 1 year and less than 5 years RM	Total RM	Effective interest rate %
Group				
Trade payables	348,062,219	–	348,062,219	–
Other payables *	16,283,040	–	16,283,040	–
Revolving credits	32,283,687	–	32,283,687	4.61 - 5.59

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(ii) Liquidity and Cash Flow Risks (Cont'd)

Maturity Analysis (Cont'd)

2019 (Cont'd)	**Less than 1 year RM**	**Maturity profile More than 1 year and less than 5 years RM**	**Total RM**	**Effective interest rate %**
Company				
Other payables	205,000	–	205,000	–
Amount due to a subsidiary	118,671	–	118,671	–
2018				
Group				
Trade payables	329,622,327	–	329,622,327	–
Other payables *	11,795,010	–	11,795,010	–
Hire-purchase payable	23,808	–	23,808	4.55
Revolving credits	39,803,181	–	39,803,181	4.16 – 5.33
Company				
Other payables	215,745	–	215,745	–

* *Exclude Goods and Services Tax payable*

(iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices.

The Group's market risk exposure to currency and interest rate fluctuations are discussed under the respective risk headings.

(iv) Currency Risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of its normal trade activities when the currency denomination differs from its functional currency. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily United States Dollar ("USD"), Singapore Dollar ("SGD"), Japanese Yen ("YEN") and European Union Euro ("Euro"). Foreign exchange exposures in transactional currencies other than functional currencies of the Group are kept to an acceptable level. The movements in the rates of foreign currencies are monitored by the management and where considered necessary, the Group will enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to limit its exposure on foreign currency receipts and payments.

The Group does not speculate in foreign currency derivatives.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(iv) Currency Risk (Cont'd)

Exposure to currency risk

The foreign currency exposure profiles of financial assets and liabilities of the Group are as follows :-

	Denominated in foreign currency USD RM	SGD RM	YEN RM	Total RM
Functional currency : RM				
2019				
Trade and other receivables	130,959	3,631,627	699,614	4,462,200
Deposits, cash and bank balances	2,098,621	2,626,927	–	4,725,548
Trade and other payables	(1,212,139)	(5,677,060)	–	(6,889,199)
	1,017,441	581,494	699,614	2,298,549

	Denominated in foreign currency USD RM	SGD RM	Others RM	Total RM
Functional currency : RM				
2018				
Trade and other receivables	58,740	3,543,947	–	3,602,687
Cash and bank balances	129,342	4,509,537	7,092	4,645,971
Trade and other payables	(308,204)	(163,173)	–	(471,377)
	(120,122)	7,890,311	7,092	7,777,281

The Company is not exposed to currency risk as all of its financial assets and liabilities are denominated in its functional currency.

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

A 10 percent strengthening of the major foreign currencies against the functional currency, RM, at the end of the reporting period would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Group 2019 RM	2018 RM
USD	101,744	(12,012)
SGD	58,149	789,031
YEN	69,961	–
Others	–	709
	229,854	777,728

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(iv) Currency Risk (Cont'd)

Currency risk sensitivity analysis (Cont'd)

A 10 percent weakening of the foreign currency against the RM currency at the end of the reporting period would have an equal but opposite effect on the profit or loss, assuming that all other variables remain constant.

(v) Interest Rate Risk

The Group has interest rate risk in respect of its hire-purchase financing, bank borrowings and investments in unit trust funds which investments are primarily in money market instruments.

The Group's hire-purchase financing is based on a fixed rate and its revolving credit facilities and investments in unit trust funds are based on floating rates.

Market interest rate movements are monitored with a view to ensuring that the most competitive rates are secured and where appropriate borrowing arrangements and interest bearing instruments are restructured or reduced.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate exposure profile of the Group's and of the Company's significant interest-bearing financial instruments, based on the carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period is as follows :-

	Group		Company	
	2019 RM	**2018 RM**	**2019 RM**	**2018 RM**
Floating rate instruments				
Financial assets				
Other investments	28,419,997	17,468,089	28,419,997	17,468,089
Amount due from subsidiaries	–	–	–	13,960,000
Financial liabilities				
Revolving credits	31,878,200	39,337,650	–	–
	60,298,197	56,805,739	28,419,997	31,428,089

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(v) Interest Rate Risk (Cont'd)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

A change of 100 basis points ("bp") in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would have increased/(decreased) equity or post-tax profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

2019	Equity		Profit or loss	
	100bp increase RM	100bp decrease RM	100bp increase RM	100bp decrease RM
Floating rate instruments				
Group				
Financial assets				
Other investments	–	–	284,200	(284,200)
Financial liabilities				
Revolving credits	–	–	318,782	(318,782)
Company				
Financial assets				
Other investments	–	–	284,200	(284,200)
2018				
Floating rate instruments				
Group				
Financial assets				
Other investments	174,681	(174,681)	–	–
Financial liabilities				
Revolving credits	–	–	393,377	(393,377)
Company				
Financial assets				
Other investments	174,681	(174,681)	–	–
Amount due from subsidiaries	–	–	139,600	(139,600)

(vi) Other Price Risk

The Group is exposed to price risk arising from its investments in unit trust funds which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These investments are managed by licensed asset management companies and the Group does not engage in any speculative trading in respect of those investments.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(i) The fair value of the investments in unit trust funds is determined by reference to market price at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) The fair value of other current financial assets and liabilities of the Group and of the Company at the reporting date approximate to their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments.

The table below analyses financial instruments at the end of the reporting period which are measured at fair value by the various levels within a fair value hierarchy :-

	Fair value measurement using			
	Level 1 RM	**Level 2 RM**	**Level 3 RM**	**Total RM**
Group and Company - 2019				
Financial assets				
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	28,419,997	–	–	28,419,997
Group and Company - 2018				
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale investments	17,468,089	–	–	17,468,089

34. NOTE TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Liabilities arising from financing activities

Changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes, during the financial year are analysed in the table below :-

2019	**As at 01.06.2018 RM**	**Net cash flows RM**	**Effects of changes in exchange rates RM**	**As at 31.05.2019 RM**
Hire-purchase payable	23,808	(23,808)	–	–
Revolving credits	39,337,650	(9,393,200)	1,933,750	31,878,200
	39,361,458	(9,417,008)	1,933,750	31,878,200

2018	**As at 01.06.2017 RM**	**Net cash flows RM**	**Effects of changes in exchange rates RM**	**As at 31.05.2018 RM**
Hire-purchase payable	166,704	(142,896)	–	23,808
Revolving credits	45,608,625	(3,096,000)	(3,174,975)	39,337,650
Bankers' acceptances	5,194,000	(5,194,000)	–	–
	50,969,329	(8,432,896)	(3,174,975)	39,361,458

35. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has adopted the new MFRS 9 Financial Instruments and MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers for the first time in the current year financial statements commencing from 1 June 2018. The adoption has resulted in changes in the Group's accounting policies as explained further in Note 35.1 and 35.2 respectively.

Due to the transitional methods chosen by the Group in applying the new Standards, comparative information as presented throughout these financial statement has not been restated to the reflect the new requirements.

35.1 MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

MFRS 9 replaces the requirements of MFRS 139 that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The new accounting policies are disclosed in Notes 2.14, 2.16.1, 2.19 and 2.21.

MFRS 9 has been adopted without restating comparative information in accordance with the transitional provisions of the Standard and the reclassification and adjustments arising from the new requirements are therefore not reflected in the statement of financial position as at 31 May 2018. Instead, they are recognised in the opening balances as at 1 June 2018. The financial instruments information presented for 2018 do not reflect the requirements of MFRS 9 but rather those of MFRS 139.

The impact of the initial application of MFRS 9 on the retained profits and fair value adjustment reserve as at 1 June 2018 is as follows :-

	Group RM	Company RM
Impact on retained profits		
Closing balance as at 31 May 2018, as previously reported	35,469,752	8,014,004
Reclassification of fair value adjustment reserve to retained profits on reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,272,908	1,272,908
Recognition of loss allowance for expected credit losses	(558,529)	–
Total impact	714,379	1,272,908
Opening retained profits as at 1 June 2018, before restatement for MFRS 15	36,184,131	9,286,912
Impact on fair value adjustment reserve		
Closing balance as at 31 May 2018, as previously reported	1,272,908	1,272,908
Reclassified to retained profits on reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,272,908)	(1,272,908)
Opening fair value adjustment reserve as at 1 June 2018	–	–

35. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

35.1 MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (Cont'd)

(a) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

MFRS 9 provides three classification categories of financial assets which consist of financial assets measured at amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The financial assets are classified into the measurement categories depending on the business models used for managing the financial assets and the financial assets' contractual cash flow characteristics. In relation to financial liabilities, MFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements of MFRS 139 for the classification and measurement.

The original measurement categories under MFRS 139 and the new measurement categories under MFRS 9 for each class of the Group's and the Company's financial assets as at 1 June 2018 are summarised below. The adoption of MFRS 9 has no impact on the measurement categories of financial liabilities on both the Group and the Company.

	Measurement categories		Carrying amount		
	Original under MFRS 139	New under MFRS 9	Original under MFRS 139 RM	New under MFRS 9 RM	Difference RM
Group					
Other investments (aa)	AFS at FV	FVTPL	17,468,089	17,468,089	–
Trade receivables (bb)	L&R at AC	AC	4,928,659	4,370,130	(558,529)
Other receivables	L&R at AC	AC	20,886,384	20,886,384	–
Cash and cash equivalents	L&R at AC	AC	17,880,580	17,880,580	–
Total financial assets			61,163,712	60,605,183	(558,529)
Company					
Other investments (aa)	AFS at FV	FVTPL	17,468,089	17,468,089	–
Other receivables	L&R at AC	AC	2,000	2,000	–
Amount due from subsidiaries	L&R at AC	AC	22,727,357	22,727,357	–
Cash and cash equivalents	L&R at AC	AC	5,107,955	5,107,955	–
Total financial assets			45,305,401	45,305,401	–

AFS Available-for-sale *FV Fair value*
L&R Loans and receivables *AC Amortised costs*

(aa) Investments in unit trust funds have been reclassified from available-for-sale to financial assets measured at FVTPL as they do not meet the MFRS 9 criteria for classification at amortised cost or at FVOCI. The related fair value reserve amounted to RM1,272,908 has been reclassified from fair value adjustment reserve to retained profits as at 1 June 2018.

(bb) An additional allowance for impairment loss of RM558,529 has been recognised upon the adoption of MFRS 9 with the corresponding adjustment to the opening retained profits as at 1 June 2018.

35. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

35.1 MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (Cont'd)

(b) Impairment of financial assets

MFRS 9 replaces the incurred loss model under MFRS 139 with the expected credit loss impairment model which are described in Note 2.16.1.

The initial application of the MFRS 9 impairment model has resulted in additional allowance for impairment on the Group's trade receivables and the impact is shown in the reconciliation below. The new impairment model has no impact on the Company's financial assets as at 1 June 2018.

	Group RM
Trade receivables	
Loss allowance as at 31 May 2018 under MFRS 139	2,209,262
Additional loss allowance recognised at 1 June 2018	558,529
Loss allowance as at 1 June 2018 under MFRS 9	2,767,791

Note 33(b)(i) describes the details about how the Group measures the loss allowance for expected credit losses on its financial assets.

35.2 MFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

MFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. MFRS 15 replaces the previous revenue recognition guidance including MFRS 111 *Construction Contracts*, MFRS 118 *Revenue* and the related IC Interpretations.

The Group has adopted MFRS 15 which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the financial position as at 1 June 2018. MFRS 15 has been adopted using the cumulative effect method where the cumulative effects of initially applying the Standard are recognised in the opening retained profits as at 1 June 2018. Under this transition method, the Group has elected to apply the Standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts as at 1 June 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2018 has not been restated and continues to be presented as previously reported under MFRS 111, MFRS 118 and the related interpretations. In addition, the Group has elected the practical expedient not to retrospectively restate contracts that were modified before the date of initial application.

The impact of the initial application of MFRS 15 on the Group's financial position as at 1 June 2018 is as follows :-

		Group	
	As audited as at 31.05.2018 RM	Effects of adopting MFRS 15 RM	Restated as at 01.06.2018 RM
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets	21,136	522,551	543,687
Current assets			
Inventories	420,337,756	23,217,922	443,555,678
Amount due from contract customers	23,358,496	(23,358,496)	–
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	341,753,510	1,935,172	343,688,682

35. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

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

The impact of the initial application of MFRS 15 on the Group's retained profits as at 1 June 2018 is as follows :-

	RM
Retained profits as at 1 June 2018, after the restatement for MFRS 9	36,184,131
Restatement of shipbuilding contracts as point in time recognition	(2,075,746)
Recognition of related deferred tax assets	522,551
Total impact	(1,553,195)
Opening retained profits as at 1 June 2018, after restatement for MFRS 9 and MFRS 15	34,630,936

The initial application of MFRS 15 has no impact on the Company's retained profits as at 1 June 2018.

Under MFRS 111, the Group recognised revenue from shipbuilding construction contracts using the percentage of completion method when the outcome of the contracts can be estimated reliably.

MFRS 15, however, requires revenue to be recognised upon the satisfaction of performance obligations which only occurs when control of a promised good or service transfers to the customer. Control can be transferred at a point in time or over time. The Group would qualify to recognise revenue over time if the vessels constructed by the Group have no alternative use to the Group or the Group cannot redirect the vessels to another customer and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Based on its assessment of its shipbuilding construction contracts in progress as at 1 June 2018, the Group has adjusted its retained profits with the profit amount recognised previously in profit or loss for contracts which did not meet the requirements of MFRS 15 for recognition on an over time basis.

Had the Group continue to apply the previous accounting policies in accordance with MFRS 111 and MFRS 118, the impact on each financial statement line items of the Group for 2019 would be as follows :-

(i) Effects on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 May 2019

	As reported RM	Adjustments RM	Amounts without the adoption of MFRS 15 RM
Deferred tax assets	273,393	(248,733)	24,660
Inventories	450,220,349	(14,480,283)	435,740,066
Contract assets	564,932	(564,932)	–
Amount due from contract customers	–	12,246,988	12,246,988
Trade and other payables	364,345,259	(3,687,520)	360,657,739
Retained profits	38,619,581	640,560	39,260,141

35. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

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

(ii) Effects on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 May 2019

	As reported RM	Adjustments RM	Amounts without the adoption of MFRS 15 RM
Revenue	36,879,777	(10,161,225)	26,718,552
Cost of sales	(30,645,838)	8,496,363	(22,149,475)
Gross profit	6,233,939	(1,664,862)	4,569,077
Other operating expenses	(1,793,462)	478,409	(1,315,053)
Profit before tax	5,344,388	(1,186,453)	4,157,935
Taxation	(1,355,743)	273,818	(1,081,925)
Profit for the year	3,988,645	(912,635)	3,076,010
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,378,914	(912,635)	3,466,279

36. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to maintain a strong capital base, to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to sustain future development of the business. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payout to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

In the management of capital risk, the management takes into consideration the debt-to-equity ratio as well as the Group's working capital requirements.

The debt-to-equity ratio as at 31 May 2019 and 31 May 2018 is as follows :-

	Group	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Trade and other payables	364,345,259	341,753,510
Hire-purchase and bank borrowings	31,878,200	39,361,329
Less : Deposits, cash and bank balances	(33,412,744)	(17,880,580)
Net debts	362,810,715	363,234,259
Total equity	162,451,862	160,184,672
Debt-to-equity ratio	2.233	2.268

There were no changes in the Group's strategy and approach to capital management from the previous financial year.

Statement **by Directors**

We, **DATUK LAU NAI HOH** and **LAU CHOO CHIN**, being two of the Directors of **TAS OFFSHORE BERHAD** do hereby state on behalf of the Directors that in our opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 47 to 124 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 May 2019 and of the financial performance and cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

....	....
DATUK LAU NAI HOH	**LAU CHOO CHIN**
Director	Director

Sibu, Sarawak

Date : 19 August 2019

Statutory **Declaration**

I, **HII CHAI HUNG**, being the Officer primarily responsible for the accounting records and financial management of **TAS OFFSHORE BERHAD** do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 47 to 124 are to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the)
abovenamed at Sibu in the state of)
Sarawak this 19 August 2019)

....

HII CHAI HUNG

Before me,

....

COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS

Independent Auditors' Report

to the Members of TAS Offshore Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TAS OFFSHORE BERHAD, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 May 2019 of the Group and of the Company, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 47 to 124.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 May 2019, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Group and of the Company in accordance with the *By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice)* of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and 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 By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current financial year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

Key Audit Matters (Cont'd)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
1. Net realisable values of vessels	
As disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements, the aggregate carrying amount of vessels, both completed and under construction, as at 31 May 2019 amounted to RM443,919,315. This amount includes vessels which were carried at their net realisable values amounting to RM221,437,402. For other disclosures, refer to : ▪ Note 2.13 – Accounting policy for inventories ▪ Note 3.2(a) – Estimation of net realisable values of inventories The vessels which were written down to their net realisable values comprised mainly of offshore support vessels for which demand has been weak since the previous financial year largely due to reduction in capital expenditures by oil majors. The net realisable values of these vessels were determined by management with reference to a valuation report prepared by an independent external valuer ("the Valuer"). The valuation of the vessels is inherently subjective due to among other factors, the state of completion of the respective vessels and prevailing market conditions for the supply and demand for such vessels. In view of the significance of the carrying amount of offshore support vessels and the high level of subjectivity involved in the estimation of their net realisable values, we considered that this area as a key audit matter.	Our procedures include the following : ▪ We conducted physical inspections on the unsold vessels (including those held at the contracted shipbuilders' shipyards) to confirm their existence as well as to compare their conditions against the stage of completion report prepared by the shipbuilders. ▪ We considered the Valuer's qualifications and his terms of engagement to determine whether there were any matters which might affect their objectivity or which may impose limitations or restrictions during valuation process. ▪ We have read the valuation report to confirm that the valuation approach was in accordance with professional valuation standards and are appropriate for purpose of determining the net realisable values of the vessels. We also assessed the reasonableness of key inputs and method used in arriving at the valuation. ▪ We reviewed management's computation for the amount to be written down for the respective vessel, if any, based on the valuation by the Valuer.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

Key Audit Matters (Cont'd)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
2. Accruals for costs in relation to shipbuilding contract works As disclosed in Note 18(a) to the financial statements, the Group has engaged shipbuilders in China for the construction of its offshore support vessels. The Group recognises progress billings issued by the shipbuilders for the construction of the offshore support vessels. In addition, costs are further accrued based on the progressive work performed by the shipbuilders as at reporting date. Cumulative costs accrued as at 31 May 2019 amounted to RM306,557,130. Accruals for costs are computed based on the contract prices of the vessels multiplied by their respective percentages of work completed as recorded in the construction progress reports issued by the shipbuilders and which have been verified by the Group's management. As disclosed in Note 3.2(b) to the financial statements, significant judgement is required in assessing the reliability of the percentages of work completed which were estimated by the shipbuilders. In view of its significance and the subjectivity involved to determine the percentages of work completed and the accuracy of the amount accrued, we considered this area as a key audit matter for the Group.	Our procedures include the following : ▪ We performed site visits to confirm the existence of the vessels constructed by the shipbuilders. We identified the relevant vessels on-site and matched those vessels to the respective shipbuilding contracts entered into with the shipbuilders. ▪ We conducted inquiries of the shipbuilders' officials on-site to establish the progress of the construction of the vessels and assessed the condition and the reasonableness of the stage of completion of such vessels against the stage of completion as recorded in the progress reports prepared by the shipbuilders. ▪ We recomputed the percentages of work completed as recorded in the progress reports to assess their arithmetical accuracy and reviewed the workings prepared by the management to assess whether the application of the percentages of work completed to compute accruals were consistent with those reports. We also reviewed the workings to check the accuracy of contract prices extracted from the shipbuilding contracts and performed recomputation of the costs accrued to confirm their arithmetical accuracy.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information contained in the Annual Report but does not include the financial statements of the Group and of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Group and of the Company or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Group and of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Company'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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Group and of the Company as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also :

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, 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 and the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' 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 or the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Group and of the Company 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 financial statements of the Group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

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

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current financial year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, we report that the subsidiaries of which we have not acted as auditors, are disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements.

OTHER MATTERS

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

FOLKS DFK & CO.
FIRM NO. : AF 0502
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

LEONG KOK TONG
NO. : 02973/11/2019 J
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Kuala Lumpur

Date : 19 August 2019

Landed Property **of the Group**

Location/ Address	Description/ Existing Use	Land Area (Acres)	Approx. Age of Building (Years)	Date of Revaluation	Tenure	Net Book Value as at 31.5.2019 (RM)
Lot 199 Block 1 Sibu Town District	Shipyard with 3-storey office, two 3-storey workers' quarters, two utility hangers cum workshop, store, 1-storey guard house and a slipway.	12.23	16	19.11.2008	Lease-hold 60 years expiring in 2070	16,155,186

Analysis of **Shareholdings**

as at 28 August 2019

SHARE CAPITAL

Issued Shares	:	180,002,000 ordinary shares
Class of shares	:	Ordinary Shares
Voting rights	:	One (1) vote per ordinary share

DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE OF ORDINARY SHARES

Holdings	No. of Holders	Total Holdings	Percentage of issued capital
Less than 100 shares	8	218	0.00 *
100 – 1,000 shares	321	259,798	0.15
1,001 – 10,000 shares	1,599	9,240,990	5.26
10,001 – 100,000 shares	1,113	36,492,300	20.78
100,001 – less than 5% of issue shares	132	39,077,623	22.25
5% and above of issued shares	4	90,525,671	51.55
Total	3,177	175,596,600 #	100.00

* Less than 0.01 %

\# Excluding 4,405,400 ordinary shares bought back by the Company and retained as treasury shares based on Record of Depositors as at 28 August 2019.

THIRTY LARGEST SECURITIES ACCOUNTS HOLDERS

No.	Account Holders	Shareholdings	Percentage
1.	Lau Nai Hoh	30,000,000	17.08
2.	Lau Nai Hoh	30,000,000	17.08
3.	Lau Nai Hoh	20,000,000	11.39
4.	Lau Nai Hoh	10,525,671	5.99
5.	Tan Aik Choon	2,523,700	1.44
6.	Hii Sieng Teck	1,365,800	0.78
7.	Hii Kiong Thai	1,241,317	0.71
8.	Lau Chui Tai	1,168,700	0.67
9.	Public Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Pledged Securities Account for Lau Kiing Ho (E-SDK)	995,900	0.57
10.	Yong Leh Ying	970,600	0.55
11.	Alliancegroup Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Pledged Securities Account for Christine Ang Chiew Mui (7001270)	953,000	0.54
12.	Ng Teng Song	827,600	0.47
13.	Maybank Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Pledged Securities Account for See Kok Wah	700,400	0.40
14.	Kenanga Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Pledged Securities Account for Tan Soon Hiang (001)	630,700	0.36
15.	Public Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Pledged Securities Account for Chong Wei Lik (E-MLB/PSG)	600,000	0.34
16.	Osman Bin AB Azis	526,500	0.30
17.	Ng Teng Song	511,000	0.29
18.	Loh Chwee Chew Mooring Services Private Limited	500,000	0.28
19.	HLB Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Pledged Securities Account for W Ismail Bin W Nik	475,000	0.27

THIRTY LARGEST SECURITIES ACCOUNTS HOLDERS (CONT'D)

No.	Account Holders	Shareholdings	Percentage
20.	Lau Choon Yee	470,000	0.27
21.	Public Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Pledged Securities Account for Chuah Swee Huat (E-KLC)	466,600	0.27
22.	Tan Chia Chin	450,000	0.26
23.	Sharil @ Shahrir Bin AB. Samad	435,000	0.25
24.	Tye Leong Peng	420,000	0.24
25.	Lau Choo Chin	409,006	0.23
26.	Ho Yit Lin @ Ho Yuet Ling	400,000	0.23
27.	Teo Chin Siong	399,300	0.23
28.	Jasmin Villa Development Sdn Bhd	395,200	0.23
29.	Tan Ngee Hiong	390,200	0.22
30.	Saw You Boon	385,000	0.22
	Total	109,136,194	62.16

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDER

The substantial shareholders' interests in shares in the Company as per the Register of substantial shareholders as at 28 August 2019 are as follows:-

		No. of Ordinary Shares			
		Direct	%	Indirect	%
1.	Datuk Lau Nai Hoh	90,525,671	51.55	1,281,317 (i)	0.73

Note
(i) Deemed interested by virtue of the shareholdings of his spouse, Datin Hii Kiong Thai (1,241,317 shares) and his children, Mr Lau Choo Kuang (20,000 shares) and Ms Lau Siew Ling (20,000 shares) in the Company.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The directors' interests in shares in the Company and related corporations as per the Register of Directors' shareholdings as at 28 August 2019 are as follows:-

		No. of Ordinary Shares			
		Direct	%	Indirect	%
1.	Datuk Lau Nai Hoh	90,525,671	51.55	1,281,317 (i)	0.73
2.	Lau Choo Chin	409,006	0.23	40,000 (ii)	0.02
3.	Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari	10,000	0.01	–	–
4.	Ling Ka Chuan	10,000	0.01	–	–
5.	Lau Kiing Yiing	10,000	0.01	–	–
6.	Datu Haji Mohammed Sepuan bin Anu	15,000	0.01	–	–

Notes:
(i) Deemed interested under Section 8 of the Companies Act 2016 by virtue of his spouse and children's shareholdings in the Company.
(ii) Deemed interested under Section 8 of the Companies Act 2016 by virtue of his spouse's shareholdings in the Company.

Notice of
Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at Tanahmas Hotel, Jalan Kampung Nyabor, 96007 Sibu, Sarawak on Wednesday 23 October 2019 at 9.30 a.m. to transact the following business: -

AGENDA

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1.	To lay before the meeting the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.	**Please refer to explanatory note (A)**
2.	To approve the payment of Directors' fees in respect of the financial year ending 31 May 2020.	**Ordinary Resolution 1**
3.	To approve the payment of Directors' Meeting attendance allowance and any other benefits from the date of the passing of this Ordinary Resolution until the next Annual General Meeting.	**Ordinary Resolution 2**
4.	To re-elect Mr. Lau Choo Chin who is retiring pursuant to Article 86 of the Company's Articles of Association, and being eligible offers himself for re-election.	**Ordinary Resolution 3**
5.	To re-appoint Messrs. FOLKS DFK & Co. as Auditors for the ensuing year and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.	**Ordinary Resolution 4**

SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following Resolutions:

6. Continuation in Office as Independent Non-Executive Directors :

"THAT approval be and is hereby given to Mr Ling Ka Chuan who has served as an Independent Non-Executive Director for a cumulative term of more than 9 years to continue to act as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company until the conclusion of the next AGM." **Ordinary Resolution 5**

"THAT approval be and is hereby given to Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari who has served as an Independent Non-Executive Director for a cumulative term of more than 9 years to continue to act as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company until the conclusion of the next AGM." **Ordinary Resolution 6**

"THAT approval be and is hereby given to Mr Lau Kiing Yiing who has served as an Independent Non-Executive Director for a cumulative term of more than 9 years to continue to act as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company until the conclusion of the next AGM." **Ordinary Resolution 7**

7 Authority to Issue and Allot shares

"THAT pursuant to Section 76 of the Companies Act, 2016 and subject always to the Company's Articles of Association and approvals of the relevant authorities, the Directors be hereby empowered to issue shares in the Company from time to time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes as the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, deem fit provided that the aggregate number of shares issued pursuant to this resolution does not exceed ten per cent (10%) of the issued share capital of the Company for the time being AND THAT the Directors be hereby empowered to obtain approval for the listing and quotation of the additional shares so issued on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad AND THAT such authority shall continue to be in force until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company." **Ordinary Resolution 8**

8. Proposed Renewal of Authority for the Company to Purchase its Own Shares ("Proposed Share Buy-Back") **Ordinary Resolution 9**

"THAT subject always to the Companies Act 2016 ("the Act"), the Company's Articles of Association, the Main Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad ("Bursa Malaysia") and any other relevant governmental and/or regulatory authorities, the Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to purchase such amount of ordinary shares in the Company as may be determined by the Directors of the Company from time to time through Bursa Malaysia as the Directors may deemed fit and expedient in the interest of the Company provided that :

a) the aggregate number of shares to be purchased shall not exceed ten per cent (10%) of the issued and paid-up ordinary share capital of the Company;

b) the maximum funds to be allocated by the Company for the purpose of the Proposed Share Buy-Back shall not exceed the total retained profits of the Company for the time being;

c) the Directors of the Company may decide in their discretion to retain the shares purchased as treasury shares and/or to cancel them and/or to resell them and/or to distribute them as share dividends; and

AND THAT such authority shall commence upon the passing of this resolution until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company unless earlier revoked or varied by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders of the Company in general meeting;

AND THAT the Directors be and are hereby authorised to act and to take all steps and do all things as they may deem necessary or expedient in order to implement, finalise and give full effect to the Proposed Share Buy-Back with full power to assent to any conditions, modifications, variations and amendments as may be imposed by the relevant authorities."

9. SPECIAL RESOLUTION
Proposed Adoption of New Constitution of the Company **Special Resolution**

"THAT approval be and is hereby given to the Company to revoke the existing Memorandum and Articles of Association in its entirety with immediate effect and in place thereof, the new Constitution as set out in Appendix I of the Circular to Shareholder dated 24 September 2019 be and is hereby adopted as the Constitution of the Company.

AND THAT the Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to do all acts, deeds and things as are necessary and/or expedient with full powers to assent to any variations, modifications and/or amendments as may be required by any relevant authorities to give full effect to the foregoing."

10. To transact any other business of which due notice shall have been given in accordance with the Companies Act, 2016 and the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Board

Pauline Kon Suk Khim (MAICSA 7014905)
Company Secretary
Date : 24 September 2019

Notes: -

1. *For the purpose of determining a member who shall be entitled to attend this Annual General Meeting, the Company shall be requesting Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd in accordance with Article 60 of the Company's Article of Association and Section 34(1) of the Securities Industry (Central Depositories) Act, 1991 to issue a General Meeting Record of Depositors as at 16 October 2019. Only a depositor whose name appears on the General Meeting Record of Depositors as at 16 October 2019 shall be entitled to attend the said meeting or appoint proxies to attend and/or vote on his/her behalf.*

2. *A member shall be entitled to appoint more than one (1) proxy to attend and vote at the same meeting. A proxy may but need not be a member of the Company and a member may appoint any persons to be his/her proxy.*

3. *To be valid, the proxy form, duly completed must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at Lot 199, Jalan Sg. Maaw, Sungai Bidut, P. O. Box 920, 96008 Sibu, Sarawak not less than 48 hours before the time set for holding the meeting or any adjournment thereof.*

4. *Where a member of the company is an exempt authorised nominee which holds ordinary shares in the company for multiple beneficial owners in one securities account ("omnibus account"), there is no limit to the number of proxies which the exempt authorized nominee may appoint in respect of each omnibus account it holds.*

5. *Where a member appoints more than one (1) proxy, the appointment shall be invalid unless he specifies the proportions of his holdings to be represented by each proxy.*

6. *If the appointer is a corporation, this form must be executed under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

(A) Audited Financial Statements

The Audited Financial Statements are laid before the shareholders for discussion only as they do not require shareholders' approval pursuant to Section 340(1) of the Companies Act, 2016. Hence, this matter will not be put for voting.

(B) Ordinary Resolution 2 - Payment of Meeting Allowance and any other benefits to Directors

Section 230(1) of the Companies Act, 2016 requires the benefits payable to Directors of the Company to be approved at a general meeting. Shareholders' approval for the payment of Directors' meeting attendance allowance and any other benefits of up to RM40,000 is sought.

(C) Ordinary Resolution 5, 6 and 7 - Continuation in Office as Independent Non-Executive Directors

The Board through its Nomination Committee had assessed the independence of Mr Ling Ka Chuan, Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari and Mr Lau Kiing Yiing, all of whom have served as Independent Non-Executive Directors for a cumulative term of more than 9 years and recommends that they continue to act as Independent Non-Executive Directors for the following reasons:

- They fulfill the criteria of "Independent Director" as defined under the Listing Requirements;
- They are able to provide proper check and balance, bringing an element of objectivity to the Board;
- Over the years, they have become familiar with TAS's business and are able to give insight into the business;

(D) Ordinary Resolution 8 – Authority to Issue and Allot shares

This Ordinary Resolution, if passed, is a renewal of the general mandate to empower the Directors of the Company from the date of this Annual General Meeting, authority to issue and allot Ordinary Shares in the Company up to an aggregate of ten per cent (10%) of the issued share capital of the Company for the time being, for such purposes as the Directors consider in their absolute discretion to be in the best interest of the Company. This authority unless revoked or varied at a general meeting will expire at the next annual general meeting. With this authority, the Company will be able to raise capital from the equity market in a shorter period of time and the cost to be incurred will also be lower as the need to convene an extraordinary general meeting will be dispensed with.

As at the date of this Notice, no new shares in the Company were issued pursuant to the authority granted to the Directors at the last Annual General Meeting held on 25 October 2018 and which will lapse at the conclusion of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The general mandate will provide flexibility to the Company for any possible fund raising activities, including but not limited to further placing of shares, for the purpose of funding future investment project(s), working capital and/or acquisitions.

(E) Ordinary Resolution 9 - Proposed Renewal of Authority for the Company to Purchase its Own Shares

The Proposed Ordinary Resolution 9, if passed, will authorise the Company to purchase up to ten per cent (10%) of the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company through Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. This authority will, unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, expire at the next Annual General meeting of the Company.

(F) Special Resolution - Proposed Adoption of New Constitution of the Company

This proposed Special Resolution, if passed, will enable the Company to alter its existing Memorandum and Articles of Association by replacing with a new Constitution which is drafted in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2016 and the relevant provisions in the Listing Requirements and other regulations that are applicable to the Company.

For further information on Ordinary Resolution 9 and the Special Resolution, please refer to the Circular to Shareholders dated 24. September 2019.

Statement accompanying **Notice of Annual General Meeting**

There is no person seeking election as Director of the Company at this Annual General Meeting.

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TAS OFFSHORE BERHAD

(Company No 810179-T)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

No. of Shares held

PROXY FORM

I/We, ...of .... being a member/

members of the abovenamed Company hereby appoint ....

of .... or failing him, ...

of .... or *the

Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at Tanahmas Hotel, Jalan Kampung Nyabor, 96007 Sibu, Sarawak on Wednesday 23rd day of October 2019 at 9.30 am and, at any adjournment thereof for/against* the resolutions to be proposed thereat.

Resolution No	Ordinary Business	FOR	AGAINST
Ordinary Resolution 1	Approval for payment of Directors' fees.		
Ordinary Resolution 2	Approval for payment of meeting allowance and other benefits to Directors		
Ordinary Resolution 3	Re-election of Mr Lau Choo Chin as Director.		
Ordinary Resolution 4	Re-appoint Messrs. FOLKS DFK & Co. as Auditors for the ensuing year.		
	Special business		
Ordinary Resolution 5	Continuation as Independent Director - Mr Ling Ka Chuan		
Ordinary Resolution 6	Continuation as Independent Director - Tan Sri Dato' Seri Mohd Jamil Bin Johari		
Ordinary Resolution 7	Continuation as Independent Director - Mr Lau Kiing Yiing		
Ordinary Resolution 8	Authority to issue and allot shares.		
Ordinary Resolution 9	Approval for the renewal of authority to purchase its own shares		
Special Resolution	Proposed adotion of new Constitution of the Company		

(Please indicate with an "X' or "✓" in the spaces provided above on how you wish your vote to be cast. If you do not do so, the proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his discretion)

The proportions of my holdings to be presented by my *proxy/our proxies are as follows:

	Numbers of shares	Percentage
First named proxy A		%
Second named proxy B		%
Total		100%

In case of a vote taken by a show of hands, the First Proxy A /Second Proxy B shall vote on * my/our behalf.
*Strike out whichever is not desired. (unless otherwise instructed the proxy may vote as he thinks fit)

Dated this ....day of 2019

....
Signature of Member(s) /Common Seal

Notes:

1. *For the purpose of determining a member who shall be entitled to attend this Annual General Meeting, the Company shall be requesting Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd in accordance with Article 60 of the Company's Article of Association and Section 34(1) of the Securities Industry (Central Depositories) Act, 1991 to issue a General Meeting Record of Depositors as at 16 October 2019. Only a depositor whose name appears on the General Meeting Record of Depositors as at 16 October 2019 shall be entitled to attend the said meeting or appoint proxies to attend and/or vote on his/her behalf.*
2. *A member shall be entitled to appoint more than one (1) proxy to attend and vote at the same meeting. A proxy may but need not be a member of the Company and a member may appoint any persons to be his/her proxy.*
3. *To be valid, the proxy form, duly completed must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at Lot 199, Jalan Sg. Maaw, Sungai Bidut, P. O. Box 920, 96008 Sibu, Sarawak not less than 48 hours before the time set for holding the meeting or any adjournment thereof.*
4. *Where a member of the company is an exempt authorised nominee which holds ordinary shares in the company for multiple beneficial owners in one securities account ("omnibus account"), there is no limit to the number of proxies which the exempt authorized nominee may appoint in respect of each omnibus account it holds.*
5. *Where a member appoints more than one (1) proxy, the appointment shall be invalid unless he specifies the proportions of his holdings to be represented by each proxy.*
6. *If the appointer is a corporation, this form must be executed under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.*

Fold this flap for sealing

Then fold here

AFFIX
STAMP

THE COMPANY SECRETARY
TAS OFFSHORE BERHAD (810179-T)
Lot 199 Jalan Sg. Maaw
Sungai Bidut
P. O. Box 920,
96008 Sibu, Sarawak

1st fold here

TAS OFFSHORE BERHAD (810179-T)
Lot 199, Sungai Ma'aw Road, Sg. Bidut, P.O. Box 920, 96008 Sibu, Sarawak, Malaysia.
Tel : 6-084-310211 Fax : 6-084-319139

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