# **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD 200301011640 (614060-A)** (Incorporated in Malaysia)

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors hereby submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

# **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and provision of management services to subsidiaries. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 15. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

## **RESULTS**

	Group RM'000	Company RM'000
Loss for the financial year, net of tax	(146,060)	(89,440)
Attributable to:  Owners of the Company	(137,083)	(89,440)
Non-controlling interests	(146,060)	(89,440)

# **DIVIDENDS**

No dividend has been paid or declared by the Company since the end of the previous financial year.

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

## **RESERVES AND PROVISIONS**

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

#### **BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS**

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Company were prepared, the directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and had satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render it necessary to write off any bad debts or render the amount of allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent.

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# **DIRECTORS' REPORT** (continued)

#### **CURRENT ASSETS**

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Company were prepared, the directors took reasonable steps to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including their values as shown in the accounting records of the Group and of the Company had been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading.

## **VALUATION METHODS**

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances 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.

#### **CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

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 liabilities in respect of the Group and of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

In the opinion of the directors, no contingent or other liability of the Group and of the Company 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.

# **CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES**

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances 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.

## ITEMS OF MATERIAL AND UNUSUAL NATURE

In the opinion of the directors,

- other than as disclosed in the financial statements of the Group and the Company, the results of the operations of the Group and of the Company for the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature; and
- (ii) 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.

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# **DIRECTORS' REPORT** (continued)

#### **WARRANTS**

The Company issued 390,499,496 free warrants which were listed and quoted on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad on 23 October 2020 pursuant to the bonus issue on the basis of one (1) warrant for every two (2) existing ordinary shares held in the Company. The warrants are constituted by a Deed Poll dated 10 September 2020 executed by the Company. Each warrant entitles the holder during the exercise period to subscribe for one new ordinary share at the exercise price of RM0.32 per warrant from 19 October 2020 up to 18 October 2023; first step-up exercise price of RM0.38 per warrant from 19 October 2023 up to 18 October 2024; second step-up exercise price of RM0.45 per warrant from 19 October 2024 up to 18 October 2025. Warrants not exercised at the date of the maturity will thereafter lapse and cease to be valid for any purpose.

As at 31 December 2021, the summary of the movements of warrants is as follows:

Issue Date	Expiry Date	At 1.1.2021	Exercised	Lapsed	At 31.12.2021
19.10.2020	18.10.2025	390,499,496	-	-	390,499,496

The new ordinary shares issued from the exercise of warrants shall rank pari passu in all respects with the existing issued ordinary shares of the Company except that they shall not be entitled to any dividend, right, allotment and/or other distribution declared, made or paid prior to the relevant date of allotment and issuance of the new shares arising from the exercise of warrants. Further details on the warrants are detailed in Note 25.

# **ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES**

During the financial year, the Company did not issue any new shares or debentures.

## TREASURY SHARES

Treasury shares relate to ordinary shares of the Company that are repurchased and held by the Company in accordance with the requirement of Section 127 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

There was no repurchase of the Company's issued ordinary shares, nor any resale, cancellation or distribution of treasury shares during the financial year.

As at 31 December 2021, the Company held 101,000 treasury shares out of its 781,100,000 issued and paid-up ordinary shares. Such treasury shares are held at a carrying amount of RM91,000 as disclosed in Note 24(a).

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# **DIRECTORS' REPORT** (continued)

## **DIRECTORS**

The directors in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of this report are:

Tan Sri Dato' Nathan A/L Elumalay\*
Mohammad Nizar Bin Idris
Narla Srinivasa Rao\*
Narishnath A/L Nathan\*
Datuk Iskandar Bin Sarudin
Nazariah Binti Ibrahim

Other than as stated above, the names of the directors of the subsidiaries of the Company in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of the report are:

Puan Sri Puspawathy A/P Subramaniam Datuk David Rashid Bin Ghazalli Prabin Roy Subramanian Pandirajan Anbu Jayabalan K Saravanan Gopala Krishnan

# **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS**

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings required to be kept by the Company under Section 59 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, the interests of directors in office at the end of the financial year in shares in the Company and its related corporations during the financial year were as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares					
	At			At		
Interest in the Organization	1.1.2021	Bought	Sold	31.12.2021		
Interest in the Company Direct interests						
Narla Srinivasa Rao	500,000	-	-	500,000		
Indirect interests			(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Tan Sri Dato' Nathan A/L Elumalay *	555,363,360	-	(10,500,000)	544,863,360		
Interest in the holding company, Vahana Holdings Sdn. Bhd. Direct interests						
Tan Sri Dato' Nathan A/L Elumalay Narishnath A/L Nathan	298,230 1,170	-	-	298,230 1,170		

<sup>\*</sup> Directors of the Company and certain subsidiaries

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# **DIRECTORS' REPORT** (continued)

#### **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS** (continued)

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings required to be kept by the Company under Section 59 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, the interests of directors in office at the end of the financial year in warrants in the Company and its related corporations during the financial year were as follows:

	Number of warrants						
	At			At			
	1.1.2021	<b>Entitled</b>	Disposed	31.12.2021			
Interest in the Company							
Direct interests:							
Narla Srinivasa Rao	250,000	-	-	250,000			
Indirect interests:							
Tan Sri Dato' Nathan A/L Elumalay *	277,681,680	-	-	277,681,680			
Interest in the holding company,							
Vahana Holdings Sdn. Bhd.							
Direct interests:							
Tan Sri Dato' Nathan A/L Elumalay *	149,115	-	-	149,115			
Narishnath A/L Nathan	585	-	-	585			

<sup>\*</sup> Shares/warrants held through company in which the director has substantial financial interests.

By virtue of their interests in ordinary shares of the Company and the holding company and pursuant to Section 8 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, Tan Sri Dato' Nathan A/L Elumalay and Narishnath A/L Nathan are deemed to have an interest in shares of the subsidiaries to the extent that the Company and the holding company have an interest.

Other than as stated above, none of the other directors in office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the ordinary shares of the Company and its related corporations during the financial year.

## **DIRECTORS' BENEFITS**

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable, by the directors as disclosed in Note 10) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the 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 any deemed benefit which may arise from transactions as disclosed in Note 36.

Neither during, nor at the end of the financial year, was the Company a party to any arrangements where the object is to enable the directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

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# **DIRECTORS' REPORT** (continued)

## **INDEMNITY TO DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**

During the financial year, there was no indemnity given to or insurance effected for any directors or officers of the Company.

# **SUBSIDIARIES**

The details of the Company's subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 15.

The auditors' reports on the financial statements of the subsidiaries did not contain any qualification.

# **HOLDING COMPANY**

The directors regard Vahana Holdings Sdn. Bhd., a company incorporated in Malaysia, as the holding company of the Company.

# SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Details of significant events during and subsequent to the end of the financial year are disclosed in Note 40.

# **AUDITORS**

The auditors, Messrs Baker Tilly Monteiro Heng PLT, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

The details of the auditors' remuneration are disclosed in Note 8.

The Company has agreed to indemnify the auditors of the Company as permitted under Section 289 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)
DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)
This report was approved and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors:
TAN SRI DATO' NATHAN A/L ELUMALAY Director
NARLA SRINIVASA RAO

Date: 27 April 2022

Director

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# STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		Gro	up	Company		
	Note	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Revenue Cost of sales	5 -	1,222,342 (1,191,521)	1,113,373 (1,057,129)	41,132 -	12,503	
Gross profit Other operating income Operating and administrative expenses Net impairment losses on financial	6	30,821 34,499 (110,619)	56,244 39,232 (149,587)	41,132 169 (109,539)	12,503 8,309 (103,604)	
instruments and contract assets Finance costs	7 _	(55,764) (44,934)	(24,391) (54,138)	(21,309)	(25,156)	
Loss before tax	8	(145,997)	(132,640)	(89,547)	(107,948)	
Income tax expense/(credit)	11 _	(63)	(6,440)	107	(702)	
Loss for the financial year	_	(146,060)	(139,080)	(89,440)	(108,650)	
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of income tax						
Foreign currency translation Cash flow hedges		24,963 4,482	5,444 (8,206)	- 4,482	(8,206)	
Other comprehensive income /(loss) for the financial year	-	29,445	(2,762)	4,482	(8,206)	
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	=	(116,615)	(141,842)	(84,958)	(116,856)	

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# STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)

		Gro	up	Comp	any
	Note	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Loss attributable to: Continuing operations:	_				
Owners of the Company Non-controlling interests		(137,083) (8,977)	(137,544) (1,536)	(89,440)	(108,650) -
	=	(146,060)	(139,080)	(89,440)	(108,650)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:					
Owners of the Company Non-controlling interests		(107,622) (8,993)	(139,559) (2,283)	(84,958)	(116,856)
	_	(116,615)	(141,842)	(84,958)	(116,856)
Loss per share (sen): Basic and diluted (sen)	12 =	(17.6)	(17.6)		

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		Gro	up	Company		
	Note	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment Goodwill	13 14	765,986 9,920	795,934 11,251	11,804 -	11,821 -	
Investment in subsidiaries Amount owing by a subsidiary	15 21		-	1,002,518 219,915	1,005,853 181,500	
Deferred tax assets	16	3,823	2,914	-	-	
Total non-current assets		779,729	810,099	1,234,237	1,199,174	
Current assets						
Inventories	17	198,460	301,096	-	-	
Contract assets	18	631,634	935,115	-	-	
Trade receivables Other receivables, refundable	19	869,256	822,095	-	-	
deposits and prepaid expenses	20	108,173	108,838	174	95	
Amount owing by subsidiaries	21	-	-	83,091	177,727	
Amount owing by holding company	21	1,935	2,044	1,625	1,734	
Current tax assets	00	9,146	9,956	74	-	
Cash and short-term deposits	22	113,398	122,711	6,965	1,496	
Total current assets		1,932,002	2,301,855	91,929	181,052	
TOTAL ASSETS	;	2,711,731	3,111,954	1,326,166	1,380,226	

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# STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)

		Gro	Comp	Company		
	Note	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity attributable to owners of the Company						
Share capital	23	585,308	585,308	585,308	585,308	
Treasury shares	24 (a)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	
Capital reserve Foreign currency translation reserve	24 (b) 24 (c)	187   164,169	187 139,223	-	-	
Cash flow hedge reserve	24 (d)	(3,724)	(8,206)	(3,724)	(8,206)	
(Accumulated losses)/	` '	, ,	, ,			
Retained earnings	ļ	(114,768)	22,315	182,103	271,543	
		631,081	738,736	763,596	848,554	
Non-controlling interests		(8,316)	15,188	<u> </u>	-	
TOTAL EQUITY		622,765	753,924	763,596	848,554	
Non-current liabilities						
Lease liabilities	26	180,173	183,685	16	112	
Borrowings	27	58,536	139,003	-	123,890	
Employees' service benefits Deferred tax liabilities	28 16	74,798 1,809	74,639 2,790	-	-	
	10 [	1,609	2,790			
Total non-current liabilities		315,316	400,117	16	124,002	
Current liabilities						
Trade payables	29	302,377	299,320	- [	-	
Other payables and accrued expenses	30	331,067	469,225	5,467	5,096	
Contract liabilities	18	64,184	100,467	-	-	
Amount owing to directors	31	16,245	9,046	651	290	
Amount owing to subsidiaries	21	-	-	75,815	58,257	
Amount owing to holding company Derivative financial liability	21 32	6,666 3,724	10,009 8,206	3,724	8,206	
Lease liabilities	26	11,161	12,037	96	91	
Borrowings	27	1,002,750	1,009,251	476,801	335,412	
Current tax liabilities		35,476	40,352	-	318	
Total current liabilities		1,773,650	1,957,913	562,554	407,670	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,088,966	2,358,030	562,570	531,672	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	:	2,711,731	3,111,954	1,326,166	1,380,226	

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

# **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	<									
	Share capital RM'000	Treasury shares RM'000	Capital reserve RM'000	Foreign currency translation reserve RM'000	Fair value adjustment reserve RM'000	Cash flow hedge reserve RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	Sub-total RM'000	Non- controlling interests RM'000	Total equity RM'000
Group										
As at 1 January 2020	585,308	(91)	187	138,206	30	-	159,859	883,499	13,513	897,012
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	(5,174)	-	-	-	(5,174)	3,958	(1,216)
Fair value adjustment reserve		-	-	-	(30)	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(137,544)	(137,544)	(1,536)	(139,080)
Other comprehensive										
income/(loss)	-	-	-	6,191	-	(8,206)	-	(2,015)	(747)	(2,762)
Total comprehensive income/										
(loss) for the year		-	-	6,191	-	(8,206)	(137,544)	(139,559)	(2,283)	(141,842)
As at 31 December 2020	585,308	(91)	187	139,223	-	(8,206)	22,315	738,736	15,188	753,924

# **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)

	<> Attributable to owners of the Company> Foreign								
	Share capital RM'000	Treasury shares RM'000	Capital reserve RM'000	currency translation reserve RM'000	Cash flow hedge reserve RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	Sub-total RM'000	Non- controlling interests RM'000	Total equity RM'000
Group									
As at 1 January 2021	585,308	(91)	187	139,223	(8,206)	22,315	738,736	15,188	753,924
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(137,083)	(137,083)	(8,977)	(146,060)
Other comprehensive income	_	-	-	24,946	4,482	-	29,428	17	29,445
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year Dividend	-	-	-	24,946 -	4,482 -	(137,083)	(107,655)	(8,960) (14,544)	(116,615) (14,544)
As at 31 December 2021	585,308	(91)	187	164,169	(3,724)	(114,768)	631,081	(8,316)	622,765

# **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)

	<> Attributable to owners of the Company> Cash flow				
	Share capital RM'000	Treasury shares RM'000	hedge reserve RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	Total equity RM'000
Company					
As at 1 January 2020	585,308	(91)	-	380,193	965,410
Loss for the financial year Other comprehensive loss		- -	(8,206)	(108,650) -	(108,650) (8,206)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(8,206)	(108,650)	(116,856)
At 31 December 2020	585,308	(91)	(8,206)	271,543	848,554
Loss for the financial year Other comprehensive income			4,482	(89,440)	(89,440) 4,482
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	4,482	(89,440)	(84,958)
At 31 December 2021	585,308	(91)	(3,724)	182,103	763,596

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

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# STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		Group		Company		
N	Note	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Cash flows from operating activities						
Loss before tax		(145,997)	(132,640)	(89,547)	(107,948)	
Adjustments for: Depreciation of property, plant and						
equipment		62,433	67,153	109	119	
Gain on lease modification		-	(2,114)	-	-	
Property, plant and equipment written off		-	1,949	-	365	
Goodiwll written off		1,331	-	-	-	
Impairment loss on investment in subsidiaries		-	-	94,172	95,506	
Gain on disposal of property,		(222)	()			
plant and equipment		(696)	(930)	-		
Amortisation of borrowing costs		1,035	1,033	1,035	1,033	
Finance costs		44,934	54,138	21,309	25,156	
Interest income		(11)	(1,150)	(1)	(11)	
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of a subsidiary		-	556	-	(2,565)	
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange		4,854	1,893	7,604	2,727	
Bad debts written off		6,519	44,020	522	36	
Impairment loss on:						
- trade receivables		21,805	26,442	-	-	
- contract assets		35,544	516	-	-	
Reversal of impairment on:						
- trade receivables		(1,415)	(2,567)	-	-	
- contract assets		(170)	-	-	-	
Provision for employees' service benefits		8,242	10,393	-	-	
Operating profit before working capital	-					
changes		38,408	68,692	35,203	14,418	
Inventories		102,636	(42,481)	-	-	
Receivables		182,364	56,856	(601)	63	
Payables	_	(149,427)	(32,185)	357	(1,346)	
Net cash from operations	-	173,981	50,882	34,959	13,135	
Employees' service benefits paid		(10,693)	(6,154)	-	-	
Tax paid		(5,962)	(11,187)	(285)	(91)	
Net cash from operating activities	-	157,326	33,541	34,674	13,044	

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# STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)

	Note	Gro 2021 RM'000	oup 2020 RM'000	Com 2021 RM'000	pany 2020 RM'000
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of a subsidiary Interest received		- 11	- 1,150	1	(442) 11
Net changes in deposits with financial institutions  Net cash outflow on disposal		12,107	(20,475)	-	-
of subsidiary company		-	(316)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment Purchase of property, plant and		921	1,670	-	-
equipment		(12,153)	(9,279)	(92)	(34)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		886	(27,250)	(91)	(465)
Cash flows from financing activities	(a)				
Interest paid Dividend paid		(42,943) (14,544)	(46,113)	(21,309)	(22,855)
Repayment of lease liabilities Increase/(Decrease) of amount		(4,388)	(23,699)	(91)	(87)
owing to directors Repayment of borrowings		7,199 (104,467)	(2,043) (144,314)	361 -	(2,294) (27,124)
Drawdown of borrowings Increase/(Decrease) in		-	144,487	-	54,480
intercompany balances		-	-	(8,184)	(11,997)
(Decrease)/Increase of amount owing to holding company		(3,234)	7,965	109	(1,734)
Net cash used in financing activities	•	(162,377)	(63,717)	(29,114)	(11,611)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents at the		(4,165)	(57,426)	5,469	968
beginning of the financial year Effect of exchange rate changes on		(12,614)	42,553	1,496	528
cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents at the		29,014	2,259		
end of the financial year	22	12,235	(12,614)	6,965	1,496

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# STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

				Non-ca	ash	
Group		1.1.2021 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Amortisation of bororwings costs RM'000	Foreign exchange movement RM'000	31.12.2021 RM'000
Amount owing to directors Lease liabilities Borrowings Amount owing to holding company		9,046 195,722 1,148,254 7,965	7,199 (4,388) (104,467) (3,234)	- - 1,035 -	- - 16,464 -	16,245 191,334 1,061,286 4,731
		1,360,987	(104,890)	1,035	16,464	1,273,596
				Non-cash		
Company	1.1.2021 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Amortisation of bororwings costs RM'000	Foreign exchange movement RM'000	Others RM'000	31.12.2021 RM'000
Amount owing to						
directors Lease liabilities Borrowings	290 203 459,302	361 (91)	- - 1,035	- - 16,464	-	651 112 476,801
Amount owing by subsidiaries Amount owing by holding company	(300,970)	(8,184) 109	-	(8,874)	90,837	(227,191) (1,625)
· , ,	157,091	(7,805)	1,035	7,590	90,837	248,748

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

		[			Non-cash		
Group	1.1.2020 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Drawdowns RM'000	Amortisation of bororwings costs RM'000	Modification of lease RM'000	Foreign exchange movement RM'000	31.12.2020 RM'000
Amount owing to							
directors	11,089	(2,043)	-	-	-	-	9,046
Lease liabilities	299,059	(23,699)	-	-	(79,638)	-	195,722
Borrowings Amount owing to	1,163,512	(144,314)	144,487	1,033	-	(16,464)	1,148,254
holding company	-	7,965	-	-	-	-	7,965
	1,473,660	(162,091)	144,487	1,033	(79,638)	(16,464)	1,360,987

				Non-c	ash	
Company	1.1.2020 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Drawdowns RM'000	Amortisation of bororwings costs RM'000	Foreign exchange movement RM'000	31.12.2020 RM'000
Amount owing to directors	2,584	(2,294)	-	-	-	290
Lease liabilities	290	(87)	-	-	-	203
Borrowings	447,377	(27,124)	54,480	1,033	(16,464)	459,302
Amount owing by subsidiaries	(308,405)	(11,997)	-	-	19,432	(300,970)
Amount owing by holding company	-	(1,734)	•	-	-	(1,734)
	141,846	(43,236)	54,480	1,033	2,968	157,091

# (b) Total cash outflows for leases as a lessees

		Group		Company	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Included in net cash from					
operating activities:					
Payments relating to low-value assets	8	(1,959)	(4,239)	-	-
Payments relating to short-term leases	8	(997)	(1,067)	-	-
Included in net cash from financing activities:					
Repayments of lease		(4,388)	(23,699)	(91)	(87)
Interest on lease liabilities	-	(2,847)	(3,714)	(11)	(15)
Total cash outflows for leases	=	(10,191)	(32,719)	(102)	(102)

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

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Eversendai Corporation Berhad ("the Company") is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia and is listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at Lot 19956, Jalan Industri 3/6, Rawang Integrated Industrial Park, 48000 Rawang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.

The holding company is Vahana Holdings Sdn. Bhd., a company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and provision of management services to the subsidiaries. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are set out in Note 15. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 27 April 2022.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

# 2.1 Statement of compliance

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

# 2.2 Adoption of amendments/improvements to MFRSs

(a) The Group and the Company have adopted the following amendments/improvements to MFRSs for the current financial year:

# Amendments/Improvements to MFRSs

MFRS 4	Insurance Contracts
MFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
MFRS 9	Financial Instruments

MFRS 16 Leases\*

MFRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The adoption of the above amendments/improvements to MFRSs did not have any significant effect on the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, and did not result in significant changes to the Group's and the Company's existing accounting policies

<sup>\*</sup> Early adopted the amendment to MFRS 16 *Leases* issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") on 6 April 2021.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

# 2.3 New MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs that have been issued, but yet to be effective

(a) The Group and the Company have not adopted the following new MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs that have been issued, but yet to be effective:

		Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
New MFRSs		
MFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments/I	mprovements to MFRSs	
MFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting	1 January 2022^/
	Standards	1 January 2023#
MFRS 3	Business Combinations	1 January 2022/
		1 January 2023#
MFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	1 January 2023#
MFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2023#
MFRS 9	Financial Instruments	1 January 2022^/
		1 January 2023#
MFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	Deferred
MFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2023#
MFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2022^
MFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
MFRS 101	Presentation of Financial Statements	1 January 2023/
		1 January 2023#
MFRS 107	Statements of Cash Flows	1 January 2023#
MFRS 108	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error	1 January 2023
MFRS 112	Income Taxes	1 January 2023
MFRS 116	Property, Plant and Equipment	1 January 2022/
	- 10po.1), 1 tain and = quipo	1 January 2023 <sup>#</sup>
MFRS 119	Employee Benefits	1 January 2023 <sup>#</sup>
MFRS 128	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	Deferred/
		1 January 2023#
MFRS 132	Financial Instruments: Presentation	1 January 2023 <sup>#</sup>
MFRS 136	Impairment of Assets	1 January 2023#
MFRS 137	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	1 January 2022/
		1 January 2023#

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)
- 2.3 New MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs that have been issued, but yet to be effective (continued)
- (a) The Group and the Company have not adopted the following new MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs that have been issued, but yet to be effective: (continued)

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after

## Amendments/Improvements to MFRSs (continued)

MFRS 138	Intangible Assets	1 January 2023#
MFRS 140	Investment Property	1 January 2023#
MFRS 141	Agriculture	1 January 2022^

<sup>^</sup> The Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020

(b) The Group and the Company plan to adopt the above applicable new MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs when they become effective. A brief discussion on the above significant new MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs are summarised below.

## Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020

Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020 covers amendments to:

- MFRS 1 First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards simplifies the application of MFRS 1 by a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent in relation to the measurement of cumulative translation differences.
- MFRS 9 Financial Instruments clarifies the fees an entity includes when assessing whether
  the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of
  the original financial liability.
- Illustrative Examples accompanying MFRS 16 *Leases* deletes from Illustrative Example 13 the reimbursement relating to leasehold improvements in order to remove any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives.
- MFRS 141 *Agriculture* removes a requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in MFRS 141 with those in other MFRS Standards.

# Amendments to MFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendments update MFRS 3 by replacing a reference to an old version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting with a reference to the latest version which was issued by MASB in April 2018.

<sup>#</sup> Amendments as to the consequence of effective of MFRS 17 Insurance Contract

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)
- 2.3 New MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs that have been issued, but yet to be effective (continued)
- (b) The Group and the Company plan to adopt the above applicable new MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs when they become effective. A brief discussion on the above significant new MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs are summarised below. (continued)

# Amendments to MFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and MFRS 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

These amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in MFRS 10 and those in MFRS 128, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business, as defined in MFRS 3. A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business.

## Amendments to MFRS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments include specifying that an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period; clarifying that classification of liability is unaffected by the likelihood of the entity to exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period; clarifying how lending conditions affect classification of a liability; and clarifying requirements for classifying liabilities an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments.

The amendments require an entity to disclose its material accounting policy information rather than significant accounting policies. The amendments, amongst others, also include examples of circumstances in which an entity is likely to consider an accounting policy information to be material to its financial statements. To support this amendments, MFRS Practice Statement 2 was also amended to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy information disclosures. The guidance and examples provided in the MFRS Practice Statement 2 highlight the need to focus on entity-specific information and demonstrate how the four-step materiality process can address standardised (or boilerplate) information and duplication of requirements of MFRSs in the accounting policy information disclosures.

# Amendments to MFRS 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments revise the definition of accounting estimates to clarify how an entity should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because the changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events, or conditions from the date of that change, but changes in accounting policies are generally also applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

# 2.3 New MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs that have been issued, but yet to be effective (continued)

(b) The Group and the Company plan to adopt the above applicable new MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs when they become effective. A brief discussion on the above significant new MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs are summarised below. (continued)

#### Amendments to MFRS 112 Income Taxes

The amendments specify how an entity should account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligation.

In specified circumstances, MFRS 112 exempts an entity from recognising deferred tax when it recognises assets or liabilities for the first time. There had been some uncertainties about whether the exemption from recognising deferred tax applied to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations – transactions for which an entity recognises both an asset and a liability. The amendments clarify that the exemption does not apply and that entity is required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions.

# Amendments to MFRS 116 Property, Plant and Equipment

The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity shall recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

## Amendments to MFRS 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amendments specify which costs an entity includes in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether the contract is onerous.

The initial application of the applicable new MFRS and amendments/improvements to MFRSs is not expected to have material impact to the current and prior years financial statements.

# 2.4 Functional and presentation currency

The individual financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is also the Company's functional currency, and has been rounded to the nearest RM'000, unless otherwise stated.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

## 2.5 Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as otherwise disclosed in Note 3.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Unless otherwise stated, the following accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the financial years presented in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company.

#### 3.1 Basis of consolidation

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

## (a) Subsidiaries and business combination

Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the acquirees and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the acquirees.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group obtains control of the acquirees until the date the Group loses control of the acquirees.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations from the acquisition date.

For a new acquisition, goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the following:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred, calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date
  fair value of assets transferred (including contingent consideration), the liabilities incurred to
  former owners of the acquiree and the equity instruments issued by the Group. Any amounts
  that relate to pre-existing relationships or other arrangements before or during the
  negotiations for the business combination, that are not part of the exchange for the acquiree,
  will be excluded from the business combination accounting and be accounted for separately;
  plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date (the choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis); plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the previously held equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed at the acquisition date.

The accounting policy for goodwill is set out in Note 3.4.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 3.1 Basis of consolidation (continued)

# (a) Subsidiaries and business combination (continued)

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss at the acquisition date.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the Group remeasures the previously held equity interest in the acquiree to its acquisition-date fair value, and recognises the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings on the same basis as would be required if the acquirer had disposed directly of the previously held equity interest.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, the Group uses provisional fair value amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. The provisional amounts are adjusted to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date, including additional assets or liabilities identified in the measurement period. The measurement period for completion of the initial accounting ends as soon as the Group receives the information it was seeking about facts and circumstances or learns that more information is not obtainable, subject to the measurement period not exceeding one year from the acquisition date.

Upon the loss of control of a subsidiary, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position. Any gain or loss arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the former subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an associate, a joint venture, or a financial asset.

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 difference between the Group's share of net assets before and after the change, and the fair value of the consideration received or paid, is recognised directly in equity.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

# 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 3.1 Basis of consolidation (continued)

# (b) Non-controlling interests

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

Losses attributable to the non-controlling interests are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if the losses exceed the non-controlling interests.

# (c) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

# 3.2 Separate financial statements

In the Company's statement of financial position, investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale or distribution. The cost of investment includes transaction costs. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses shall be applied on the same basis as would be required for impairment of non-financial assets as disclosed in Note 3.16(b).

Contributions to subsidiaries are amounts for which the settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is, in substance, considered as part of the Company's investment in the subsidiaries.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 3.3 Foreign currency transactions and operations

# (a) Translation of foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the dates the fair values were determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated at the historical rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Foreign exchange differences arising on settlement or retranslation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss except for monetary items that are designated as hedging instruments in either a cash flow hedge or a hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. When settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the parent company or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation. In the consolidated financial statements, the exchange differences are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised initially in other comprehensive income until its disposal, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

# (b) Translation of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations denominated in the functional currency different from the presentation currency, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in foreign exchange translation reserves related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss. For a partial disposal not involving loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of cumulative amount in foreign exchange translation reserve is reattributed to non-controlling interests. For partial disposals of associates or joint ventures that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount in foreign exchange translation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

# 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## 3.4 Goodwill

Goodwill arising from business combinations is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. After initially recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 3.16(b).

In respect of equity-accounted associates and joint venture, goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually. Instead, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset where there is objective evidence of impairment.

# 3.5 Revenue and other income

The Group and the Company recognise revenue that depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group and the Company expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue recognition of the Group and the Company are applied for each contract with a customer or a combination of contracts with the same customer (or related parties of the customer).

The Group and the Company measure revenue at its transaction price, being the amount of consideration to which the Group and the Company expect to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised good or service to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties, adjusted for the effects of any variable consideration, constraining estimates of variable consideration, significant financing components, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to customer. If the transaction price includes variable consideration, the Group and the Company use the expected value method by estimating the sum of probability-weighted amounts in a range or possible consideration amounts, or the most likely outcome method, depending on which method the Group and the Company expect to better predict the amount of consideration to which it is entitled.

For contract with separate performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to the separate performance obligations on the relative stand-alone selling price basis. If the stand-alone selling price is not directly observable, the Group and the Company estimate it by using the costs plus margin approach.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised by reference to each distinct performance obligation in the contract with customer, i.e. when or as a performance obligation in the contract with customer is satisfied. A performance obligation is satisfied when or as the customer obtains control of the good or service underlying the particular performance obligation, which the performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time.

A contract modification is a change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract. A modification exists when the change either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties to the contract. The Group and the Company have assessed the type of modification and accounted for as either creates a separate new contract, terminates the existing contract and creation of a new contract; or forms a part of the existing contracts.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 3.5 Revenue and other income (continued)

# (a) Construction contracts

The Group involves in the engineering, mechanical construction and installation of steel under specific/individual contracts with customers. Construction service contracts comprise multiple deliverables that require significant integration service and therefore accounted as a single performance obligation.

Under the terms of the contracts, control is transferred over time as the Group create or enhance an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced. Revenue is recognised over the period of the contract by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. The progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is determined by the proportion of construction costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total construction costs (an input method).

Sales are made with a credit term from 30 to 90 days, which is consistent with market practice, therefore, no element of financing is deemed present. The Group become entitled to invoice customers based on achieving a series of performance-related milestones.

The Group recognised a contract asset for any excess of revenue recognised to date over the billings-to-date. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point when invoice is issued or timing for billing is due to passage of time. If the milestone billing exceeds the revenue recognised to date and any deposit or advances received from customers then the Group recognise a contract liability for the difference.

The defect liability period of the Group is within 24 months from the date of Certificate of Practical Completion as provided in the contracts with customers.

## (b) Management fee income

Management fee income is recognised upon performance of management services by reference to the contracts entered into.

# (c) Rental income

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

# (d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

# (e) Dividend income

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

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 3.6 Employee benefits

# (a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations in respect of wages, salaries, social security contributions, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, sick leave and non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the financial year where the employees have rendered their services to the Group and the Company.

# (b) Defined contribution plan

# (i) Malaysia and Singapore

Define contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contribution into separate entities or fund and will leave no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if any of the funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and preceding financial years. Such contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred. As required by law, companies in Malaysia and Singapore make such contributions to the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF") and Central Provident Fund ("CPF") respectively.

# (ii) India

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund are defined contribution scheme and the contribution are charged to profit or loss when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

## (c) Defined benefit plans

# (i) Middle East

The Group's foreign subsidiaries in the Middle East provide end of service benefits to its employees determined in accordance with the United Arab Emirates ("UAE"), Qatar and Saudi Arabia labour law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' salary and length of service subject to the completion of a minimum service period of employment. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

# (ii) India

Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of estimated projected unit credit method made at the end of each reporting period.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

# 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 3.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interests and other costs that the Group and the Company incur in connection with borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

The Group begins capitalising borrowing costs when the Group has incurred the expenditures for the asset, incurred related borrowing costs and undertaken activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale.

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

## 3.8 Income tax

Income tax expense in profit or loss comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

# (a) Current tax

Current tax is the expected taxes payable or recoverable on the taxable income or loss for the financial year, using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

# (b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unutilised tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction which is not a business combination and that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

# 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 3.8 Income tax (continued)

# (b) Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, except where the Group is able to control the reversal timing of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle their income tax recoverable and income tax payable on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

# (c) Sales and services tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales and services tax except:

- where the sales and services tax incurred in a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales and services tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales and services tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statements of financial position.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 3.9 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

## 3.10 Property, plant and equipment

## (a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment (other than freehold land and capital work-in-progress) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is stated at cost less any impairment losses. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 3.16(b).

Capital work-in-progress consists of expenditure incurred on construction of property, plant and equipment which take a substantial period of time to be ready for their intended use. This expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Upon completion of construction, the cost will be reclassified to the respective property, plant and equipment and depreciated according to the depreciation policy of the Group.

Cost of assets includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes cost of materials, direct labour, and any other direct attributable costs but excludes internal profits. For qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs in Note 3.7.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as a separate item of property, plant and equipment.

## (b) Subsequent costs

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

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# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 3.10 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

# (c) Depreciation

Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated. Capital work-inprogress included in property, plant and equipment are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

All other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis by allocating their depreciable amounts over their remaining useful lives. The principal depreciation rates are as follows:

Buildings	2% - 5%
Fabrication factories	5%
Plant and machinery	10% - 25%
Motor vehicles	20% - 33%
Computer systems	13% - 33%
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	10% - 25%

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted as appropriate.

# (d) Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognised in profit or loss.

# 3.11 Leases

# (a) Definition of lease

At inception of a contract, the Group and the Company assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group and the Company assess whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the Group and the Company have the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group and the Company have the right to direct the use of the asset.

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.11 Leases (continued)

### (b) Lessee accounting

At the lease commencement date, the Group and the Company recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets.

The Group and the Company present right-of-use assets in Note 13 and lease liabilities as separate lines in Note 26.

#### Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset is initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjust for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. If expects to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts from the commencement date of the underlying asset. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 3.16(b).

#### Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group and the Company use their incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

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

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.11 Leases (continued)

## (b) Lessee accounting (continued)

### Lease liability (continued)

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group and the Company remeasure the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

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

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "other expenses" in the statements of comprehensive income.

The Group and the Company have elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

#### Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Group and the Company have elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The Group and the Company recognise the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.11 Leases (continued)

## (c) Lessor accounting

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases that do not meet this criterion are classified as operating leases.

When the Group and the Company are intermediate lessors, they account for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described in Note 3.11(b), then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an entity in the Group is a lessor in a finance lease, it derecognises the underlying asset and recognises a lease receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognised in profit or loss based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease.

If an entity in the Group is a lessor in an operating lease, the underlying asset is not recognised but is presented in the statements of financial position accordingly to the nature of the asset. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Group and the Company apply MFRS 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

### 3.12 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Company become a party to the contract provisions of the financial instrument.

Except for the trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the financial instruments are recognised initially at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset and financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under MFRS 15.

## (a) Subsequent measurement

The Group and the Company categorise the financial instruments as follows:

### (i) Financial assets

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### **3.12 Financial instruments** (continued)

## (a) Subsequent measurement (continued)

The Group and the Company categorise the financial instruments as follows: (continued)

### (i) Financial assets (continued)

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

The Group and the Company reclassify financial assets when and only when their business models for managing those assets change.

#### Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's and the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group and the Company classify their debt instruments:

#### Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment is in accordance with Note 3.16(a). Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

## • Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.12 Financial instruments (continued)

## (a) Subsequent measurement (continued)

The Group and the Company categorise the financial instruments as follows: (continued)

### (i) Financial assets (continued)

#### Equity instruments

The Group and the Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Upon initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election to classify its equity investments that is not held for trading as equity instruments designated at FVOCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are not recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

### (ii) Financial liabilities

The Group and the Company classify their financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

#### (b) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make 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 that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with Section 5.5 of MFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of MFRS 15.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.12 Financial instruments (continued)

### (c) Regular way purchase or sale of financial assets

A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting (i.e. the date the Group and the Company commit themselves to purchase or sell an asset).

Trade date accounting refers to:

- (i) the recognition of an asset to be received and the liability to pay for it on the trade date; and
- (ii) derecognition of an asset that is sold, recognition of any gain or loss on disposal and the recognition of a receivable from the buyer for payment on the trade date.

Generally, interest does not start to accrue on the asset and corresponding liability until the settlement date when title passes.

### (d) Derecognition

A financial asset or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when:

- (i) the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- (ii) the Group and the Company have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either (a) the Group and the Company have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group and the Company have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

The Group and the Company evaluate if, and to what extent, they have retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When they have neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group and the Company continue to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of their continuing involvement. In that case, the Group and the Company also recognise an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group and the Company have retained.

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

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.12 Financial instruments (continued)

### (d) Derecognition (continued)

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

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

### (e) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the entity shall not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability.

### (f) Derivatives

The Group and the Company use interest swap contracts to hedge the exposure of floating interest rate. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the profit or loss.

### 3.13 Inventories

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

Cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- raw materials: purchase costs on a first-in-first-out basis.
- Finished goods and work-in-progress: costs of raw materials and direct labour and appropriate of production overheads.

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.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.14 Contract assets/(liabilities)

Contract asset is the right to consideration for goods or services transferred to the customers when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time (for example, the Company's future performance). The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 3.16(a).

Contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for which the Group has received the consideration or has billed the customers.

### 3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank balances and deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts.

#### 3.16 Impairment of assets

## (a) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and financial guarantee contracts will be subject to the impairment requirement in MFRS 9 which is related to the accounting for expected credit losses on the financial assets. Expected credit loss is the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights.

The Group and the Company measure loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss, except for the following, which are measured as 12-month expected credit losses:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by MFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit loss, the Group and the Company consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's and the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.16 Impairment of assets (continued)

### (a) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets (continued)

The Group and the Company assume that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group and the Company consider a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unable to pay its credit obligations to the Group and the Company in full, without taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group and the Company; or
- the contractual payment of the financial asset is more than 180 days past due unless the Group and the Company have reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

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

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial assets.

At each reporting date, the Group and the Company assess whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default of past due event;
- the lender(s) of the debtor, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, having granted to the debtor a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider:
- it is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.16 Impairment of assets (continued)

### (a) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets (continued)

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) shall be recognised in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group and the Company determine that the debtor does not have assets or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's and the Company's procedure for recovery of amounts due.

### (b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets (except for inventories, contract assets, deferred tax assets) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Group and the Company make an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. For goodwill that has indefinite useful life, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of non-financial assets or cash-generating units ("CGUs"). Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to a CGU or a group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of business combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a 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 or CGU. In determining the fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceed its recoverable amount, the carrying amount of asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of a CGU or groups of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to those units or groups of units and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or groups of units on a pro-rata basis.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss, except for assets that were previously revalued with the revaluation surplus recognised in other comprehensive income. In the latter case, the impairment is recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.16 Impairment of assets (continued)

### (b) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment losses in respect of goodwill are not reversed. For other assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the assets recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

### 3.17 Share capital

### (a) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are equity instruments. An equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Ordinary shares are recorded at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable incremental transaction costs. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared.

### (b) Treasury shares

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of consideration paid is recognised directly in equity. Repurchased shares that have been cancelled including any attributable transaction costs are classified as treasury shares and presented as deduction from total equity.

### 3.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group and the Company have a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions that are determined based on the expected future cash flows to settle the obligation are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.19 Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. For management purposes, the Group is organised into operating segments based on their operating activities and geographic which are independently managed by the respective segments under their charge. The segment managers report directly to the management of the Company who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 37.

#### 3.20 Fair value measurement

Fair value of an asset or a liability, except for lease transactions, is determined as 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 a non-financial asset, 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.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group and the Company use observable market data as far as possible. Fair value is 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 that the Group and the Company can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

## 3.21 Contingencies

A contingent liability or asset is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s) not wholly within the control of the Group and of the Company.

Contingent liability is also referred as a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- (a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- (b) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised in the statements of financial position.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRSs requires the use of certain critical 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 reported amounts of the revenue and expenses during the reporting period. It also requires directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgement are based on the directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity that have the most significant effect on the Company's financial statements, or areas where assumptions and estimates that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the Company's financial statements within the next financial year are disclosed as follows:

## (a) Funding requirements and ability to meet short-term obligations

The Group and the Company apply judgement in determining the funding requirements and their ability to meet short term obligations. The Group and the Company consider the facts and circumstances and makes assumptions about the future, including the cash flows to be generated from the operations of the Group and the Company and the available financing facilities.

The details of funding requirements and ability to meet short term obligations are disclosed in Note 27.

The Group's policies and processes for the management of liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 35(b) to the financial statements.

#### (b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group and the Company assess impairment of non-financial assets whenever the events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable i.e. the carrying amount of the asset is more than the recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is measured at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal for that asset and its value-in-use. The value-in-use is the net present value of the projected future cash flows derived from that asset discounted at an appropriate discount rate. The Group and the Company use their judgement to decide the discount rates applied in the recoverable amount calculation and assumptions supporting the underlying cash flow projections, including forecast growth rates, inflation rates and gross profit margin. Cash flows that are projected based on those inputs or assumptions may have a significant effect on the Group's and the Company's financial positions and results if the actual cash flows are less than the expected.

The carrying amount of the non-financial assets are disclosed in Note 13, 14 and 15.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

### (c) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rate. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

The Group and the Company use a provision matrix to calculate expected credit losses for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are depending on the number of days that a trade receivable is past due. The Group and the Company use the grouping according to the customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The criteria include geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, collateral or trade credit insurance.

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

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forward-looking estimates and expected credit losses is a significant estimate. The amount of expected credit losses is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions over the expected lives of the financial assets. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The information about the impairment losses on the financial assets and contract assets are disclosed in Note 18 and 19.

## (d) Construction revenue

The Group and the Company recognised construction revenue in profit or loss by using the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation is determined by the proportion that construction costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total construction costs.

Significant judgement is required in determining the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation, the extent of the construction costs incurred, the estimated total construction revenue and expenses, as well as the recoverability of the construction projects. In making the judgement, the Group and the Company evaluate based on past experience and by relying on the work of specialists.

The carrying amounts of contract assets and contract liabilities are disclosed in Note 18.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 5. REVENUE

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Revenue from contract with customers:					
Timing of revenue recognition:					
Over time					
Construction contract revenue	1,222,289	1,113,297	-	-	
Management fee income		-	-	1,980	
Revenue from other source:					
Dividend income	-	-	29,993	-	
Rental income Interest income:	-	-	564	564	
Charged to subsidiaries	-	-	10,522	9,883	
Charged to holding company	52	65	52	65	
Cash and bank balances	1	11	1	11	
	1,222,342	1,113,373	41,132	12,503	

## 6. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Gro	up	Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary Gain on disposal of property,	-	-	-	2,565	
plant and equipment Gain on foreign exchange:	696	930	-	-	
Realised	-	-	165	-	
Gain on lease modification	-	2,114	-	-	
Interest income Reversal of impairment on:	10	1,139	-	-	
- trade receivables	1,415	2,567	-	-	
- contract assets	170	-	-	-	
Sales of scrap	23,786	18,341	-	-	
Subsidies from government	1,166	2,894	-	-	
Sundry income	7,256	11,247	4	5,744	
	34,499	39,232	169	8,309	

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 7. FINANCE COSTS

	Gro	up	Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Interest expense on:					
Borrowings	41,819	50,424	21,038	24,869	
Leases	2,847	3,714	11	15	
Charged by a subsidiary	-	-	237	272	
Charged by a director	268		23		
	44,934	54,138	21,309	25,156	

## 8. LOSS BEFORE TAX

Other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following items have been charged/(credited) in arriving at loss before tax:

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Auditors' remuneration:					
Current year	856	1,102	143	74	
Under provision in prior years	55	18	-	20	
Non-audit services	17	82	17	66	
Bad debts written off	6,519	44,020	522	36	
Depreciation of property,					
plant and equipment	62,433	67,153	109	119	
Employee benefits expense (Note 9)	292,444	302,015	2,031	1,860	
Impairment loss on					
investment in subsidiaries	-	-	94,172	95,506	
Goodwill written off	1,331	-	-	-	
Impairment loss on:					
<ul> <li>trade and retention receivables</li> </ul>	21,805	26,442	-	-	
- contract assets	35,544	516	-	-	
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of a subsidiary	-	556	-	(2,565)	
Loss on foreign exchange:					
Unrealised	4,854	1,893	7,604	2,727	
Realised	3,085	1,310	-	3	
Property, plant and equipment					
written off	-	1,949	-	365	
Provision for employees'					
service benefits	8,242	10,393	-	-	
Expense relating to short term leases:					
Premises	1,959	4,239	-	-	
Others	997	1,067			

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 9. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Gro	up	Comp	oany
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Executive directors'				
remuneration (Note 10)	8,507	8,549	504	449
Non-executive directors'				
remuneration (Note 10)	63	63	63	63
Other employees remuneration				
- Cost of sales	249,485	250,186	-	-
- Operating and administrative expenses	34,389	43,217	1,464	1,348
	283,874	293,403	1,464	1,348
Total employees benefits expense	292,444	302,015	2,031	1,860

Included in employee benefits is defined contribution plans amounting to approximately RM2,624,000 (2020: RM2,932,000) and RM181,000 (2020: RM152,000) for the Group and the Company respectively.

## 10. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
<b>Directors of the Company</b>					
<b>Executive Directors:</b>					
<ul> <li>salaries, bonus and other</li> </ul>					
emoluments	8,434	8,489	474	422	
<ul> <li>defined contribution plans</li> </ul>	73	60	30	27	
Executive directors'					
remuneration (Note 9)	8,507	8,549	504	449	
Other emoluments	519	498			
Total executive directors'					
remuneration	9,026	9,047	504	449	
Non-executive Directors: (Note 9)					
- fees	54	54	54	54	
<ul> <li>salaries, bonus and other</li> </ul>					
emoluments	9	9	9	9	
	63	63	63	63	
Total directors' remuneration	9,089	9,110	567	512	

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE/(CREDIT)

The major components of income tax expense for the financial years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 are as follows:

		Gro	up	Comp	any
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Current income tax:	_				
<ul> <li>Malaysian income tax</li> </ul>		250	3,644	250	419
<ul> <li>Foreign income tax</li> </ul>		3,048	2,548	-	-
<ul> <li>Adjustment in respect of prior</li> </ul>					
financial years		(1,402)	1,531	(357)	283
		1,896	7,723	(107)	702
Deferred tax:	-			,	
- Current year	16	(1,377)	(1,570)	-	-
<ul> <li>Adjustment in respect of prior financial years</li> </ul>		(456)	287		
ililaliciai years	L	(456)	201		
	-	(1,833)	(1,283)		-
	=	63	6,440	(107)	702

Domestic income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory income tax rate of 24% (2020: 24%) of the estimated assessable profit for the financial year. Taxation of other jurisdictions is calculated at the rate prevailing in the respective jurisdictions.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

The reconciliations from the tax amount at statutory income tax rate to the Group's and the Company's income tax expense are as follows:

	Gro	up	Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Loss before tax	(145,997)	(132,640)	(89,547)	(107,948)	
Tax at Malaysian statutory income tax rate of 24% (2020: 24%) Difference in foreign tax rates Tax effects arising from: Expenses not deductible for	(35,039) 17,403	(31,834) 26,419	(21,491) -	(25,908)	
tax purposes Income not subject to tax Utilisation of deferred tax assets	23,097 (13,577)	18,899 (10,594)	31,149 (9,658)	33,356 (7,029)	
previously not recognised  Deferred tax assets not recognised during the	-	(60)	-	-	
financial year Withholding tax Under provision in prior years:	9,855 250	1,792 -	250	-	
Income tax Deferred tax Tax allowances, incentives	(1,402) (456)	1,531 287	(357)	283	
and benetifs	(68)				
Income tax expense	63	6,440	(107)	702	

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 12. LOSS PER SHARE

## (a) Basic loss per ordinary share

Basic loss per share are based on the loss for the financial year attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, calculated as follows:

	Gro	up	
Loss for the year attributable to	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
the owners of the Company	(137,083)	(137,544)	
	2021 Units'000	2020 Units'000	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	780,999	780,999	
Basic loss per ordinary share (sen)	(17.6)	(17.6)	

## (b) Diluted loss per ordinary share

	Group				
Loss for the year attributable to	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000			
the owners of the Company	(137,083)	(137,544)			
	2021 Units'000	2020 Units'000			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration: - Warrants	780,999 -*	780,999 -*			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per ordinary share computation	780,999	780,999			
Diluted loss per ordinary share (sen)	(17.6)	(17.6)			

<sup>\*</sup> The potential conversion of warrants are anti-dilutive as their exercise prices are higher than the average market price of the Company's ordinary shares during the current financial year. Accordingly, the exercise of warrants has been ignored in the calculation of dilutive loss per share.

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## **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group  2021 Cost	Freehold land RM'000	Fabrication factory and buildings RM'000	Plant and machinery RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Computer systems RM'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment RM'000	Capital work-in- progress RM'000	Right-of- use assets RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2021	141,681	432,667	356,886	49,088	29,946	21,823	86,409	187,386	1,305,886
Additions	-	1,069	10,270	140	272	792	(390)	-	12,153
Reclassifications	-	34,726	5,695	-	31	2	(38,301)	(2,153)	-
Disposals	-	-	(2,817)	(1,839)	(4)	(174)	-	-	(4,834)
Exchange differences	306	13,639	9,498	1,336	749	587	2,982	6,293	35,390
At 31 December 2021	141,987	482,101	379,532	48,725	30,994	23,030	50,700	191,526	1,348,595
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2021	-	135,055	252,437	48,284	27,260	18,180	-	28,736	509,952
Charge for the year	-	20,776	27,269	949	1,604	1,527	-	10,308	62,433
Reclassifications	-	-	1,095	-	-	-	-	(1,095)	-
Disposals	-	-	(2,607)	(1,839)	(4)	(159)	-	· -	(4,609)
Exchange differences		4,482	6,892	1,303	691	502	-	963	14,833
At 31 December 2021		160,313	285,086	48,697	29,551	20,050	-	38,912	582,609
Carrying amount									
At 31 December 2021	141,987	321,788	94,446	28	1,443	2,980	50,700	152,614	765,986

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# **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Group  2020 Cost	Freehold land RM'000	Fabrication factory and buildings RM'000	Plant and machinery RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Computer systems RM'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment RM'000	Capital work-in- progress RM'000	Right-of- use assets RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2020	143,794	443,786	369,322	54,449	30,218	22,206	88,244	264,270	1,416,289
Additions	-	-	7,102	427	316	485	946	3	9,279
Reclassifications	-	-	(2)	-	(1)	(1,064)	-	-	(1,067)
Disposals	-	-	(4,973)	(1,248)	-	(19)	-	-	(6,240)
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	(458)	(1,491)	-	(1,949)
Reduction in lease	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	(73,291)	(73,291)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(1,313)	, ,	(7,711)	(3,804)	(111)	(1,281)	-	-	(18,620)
Exchange differences	(800)	(6,719)	(6,852)	(736)	(476)	1,954	(1,290)	(3,596)	(18,515)
At 31 December 2020	141,681	432,667	356,886	49,088	29,946	21,823	86,409	187,386	1,305,886
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2020	-	120,633	238,962	51,213	25,858	18,793	-	16,175	471,634
Charge for the year	-	19,609	28,340	2,169	1,964	1,815	-	13,256	67,153
Reclassifications	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	(718)	-	-	(720)
Disposals	-	-	(4,236)	(1,246)	-	(18)	-	-	(5,500)
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	(2,601)	(6,728)	(3,238)	(77)	(1,155)	-	-	(13,799)
Exchange differences		(2,586)	(3,900)	(614)	(484)	(537)	-	(695)	(8,816)
At 31 December 2020		135,055	252,437	48,284	27,260	18,180	-	28,736	509,952
Carrying amount									
At 31 December 2020	141,681	297,612	104,449	804	2,686	3,643	86,409	158,650	795,934

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## **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Company	Freehold land RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Computer systems RM'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment RM'000	Capital work-in- progress RM'000	Right-of- use assets RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2020 Additions Disposal	11,582 - 	- - -	3,058 3 -	42 - -	365 31 (365)	348 - -	15,395 34 (365)
At 31 December 2020 Additions Reclassification	11,582 - 	- - -	3,061 92 31	42 - -	31 - (31)	348 - -	15,064 92 -
At 31 December 2021	11,582	-	3,184	42	-	348	15,156
Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2020 Charge for the year		-	3,022 26	35 4	-	67 89	3,124 119
At 31 December 2020 Charge for the year	- 	- -	3,048 17	39 3	-	156 89	3,243 109
At 31 December 2021		-	3,065	42	-	245	3,352
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2020	11,582	-	13	3	31	192	11,821
At 31 December 2021	11,582	-	119	-	-	103	11,804

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

(a) Depreciation has been allocated to profit or loss as follows:

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2021 RM'000			2020 RM'000	
Cost of sales Operating and administrative	45,673	47,602	-	-	
expenses	16,760	19,551	109	119	
	62,433	67,153	109	119	

(b) The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment of the Group pledged as securities to the financial institutions for credit facilities granted to subsidiaries and lease arrangements are as follows:

		Gro	up	Company			
	Note	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000		
Leases	26	3,006	4,771	-	-		
Borrowings	27	304,245	308,201	11,582	11,582		
		307,251	312,972	11,582	11,582		

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

## (c) Right of use assets

The Group and the Company lease several assets including leasehold lands, plant and machinery, motor vehicles and office building.

The information about leases for which the Group and the Company are lessee is presented below:

Group 2021 Cost	Leasehold land RM'000	Plant and machinery RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Office building RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2021	175,643	6,163	1,559	4,021	187,386
Reclassification	-	(2,153)	-	-	(2,153)
Exchange differences	6,162	-	3	128	6,293
At 31 December 2021	181,805	4,010	1,562	4,149	191,526
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	25,054	2,199	752	731	28,736
Charge for the year	9,381	401	307	219	10,308
Reclassification	, -	(1,095)	-	-	(1,095)
Exchange differences	940	-	2	21	963
At 31 December 2021	35,375	1,505	1,061	971	38,912
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2021	146,430	2,505	501	3,178	152,614

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

## (d) Right of use assets (continued)

Group 2020 Cost	Leasehold land RM'000	Plant and machinery RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Office building RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2020	252,479	6,177	1,541	4,073	264,270
Additions	(70,004)	(14)	17	-	(70.004)
Reduction in lease Exchange differences	(73,291) (3,545)	-	- 1	(52)	(73,291) (3,596)
Exchange unferences	(3,343)	<del>_</del> _	<u> </u>	(32)	(3,390)
At 31 December 2020	175,643	6,163	1,559	4,021	187,386
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	13,618	1,623	430	504	16,175
Charge for the year	12,119	576	322	239	13,256
Exchange differences	(683)	-	-	(12)	(695)
At 31 December 2020	25,054	2,199	752	731	28,736
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2020	150,589	3,964	807	3,290	158,650
Company Office building Cost			202 RM'0		2020 RM'000
At 1 January / 31 Decer	mber			348	348
Accumulated deprecia	ation				
At 1 January Charge for the year				156 89	67 89
At 31 December				245	156
Carrying amount					
At 31 December				103	192

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## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 14. GOODWILL

	Gro	Group			
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000			
At the beginning of the financial year Goodwill written off	11,251 (1,331)	11,251 -			
At the end of the financial year	9,920	11,251			

Goodwill arising from business combination has been allocated to the following cash-generating units ("CGU"):

	Group			
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000		
Eversendai Engineering LLC Dubai Eversendai Engineering Sdn Bhd Eversendai Constructions (M) Sdn Bhd	4,143 5,777 -	4,143 5,777 1,331		
	9,920	11,251		

The management carried out its annual review of recoverable amounts of its goodwill. The Group prepares cash forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets approved by directors for the next five years. The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations are as follows.

	Growth rate		Discou	nt rate	
	2021 2020		2021	2020	
Cash-generating units ("CGUs")					
Eversendai Engineering LLC Dubai	1%	1%	7%	10%	
Eversendai Engineering Sdn Bhd	1%	1%	10%	10%	
Eversendai Constructions (M) Sdn Bhd	N/A	1%	N/A	12%	

## Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the above key assumptions applied are not likely to cause the recoverable amounts to be materially lower than the carrying amounts.

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### 15. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company			
	2021	2020		
Note	RM'000	RM'000		
	378,806	378,806		
(a)	813,390	722,553		
	1,192,196	1,101,359		
(b)	(189,678)	(95,506)		
:	1,002,518	1,005,853		
	(a) <sub>.</sub>	2021 RM'000 378,806 (a) 813,390 1,192,196 (b) (189,678)		

- (a) Loans that are part of net investments represent amount owing by subsidiaries which are non-trade in nature, unsecured and non-interest bearing. The settlements of the amounts are neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future as it is the intention of the Company to treat these amounts as a long-term source of capital to the subsidiaries. As these amounts are, in substance, a part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiaries, they are stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.
- (b) Arising from an assessment of the underlying value of subsidiaries, the Company noted that the recoverable amounts of certain subsidiaries were lower than their carrying amount in view of recent operating losses. The recoverable amount of the investment was computed based on the Company's estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the subsidiary taking into consideration the expected revenue from construction contracts.

Accordingly, an impairment loss of RM94,172,000 (2020: RM95,506,000) was recognised in profit or loss which was included in operating and administrative expenses during the financial year.

Movements in accumulated impairment losses were as follows:

	Company			
	2021	2020		
	RM'000	RM'000		
At 1 January	95,506	-		
Recognised during the financial year	94,172	95,506		
At 31 December	189,678	95,506		

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 15. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(c) The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group		Effective interest-in profit based on shareholders' agreement		
Name of company		2021	2020	2021	2020	Principal activities
Held by the Company						
Eversendai Engineering Sdn. Bhd. ("EESB")	Malaysia	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Engineering, fabrication, design and erection of mechanical and structural steel works
Eversendai Engineering FZE ("Eversendai Sharjah") @	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Steel, fabrication and painting
Eversendai Engineering LLC ("Eversendai Dubai') ^ @	United Arab Emirates	49%	49%	100%	100%	Fabrication and erection of steel structures
Eversendai Engineering LLC - Abu Dhabi ("Eversendai Abu Dhabi") ^ #	United Arab Emirates	49%	49%	100%	100%	Building, steel structures and general contracting
EVS Construction LLC ("EVSC") ^#	United Arab Emirates	49%	49%	100%	100%	Engineering and contracting services
Eversendai Engineering Saudi LLC ("Eversendai Saudi") ^ @	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	80%	80%	100%	100%	Steel construction contracts for buildings, steel construction works related to oil and gas fields. Industrial establishment building contracting, fire proofing and civil works
Eversendai Construction (S) Pte. Ltd. ("Eversendai Singapore") #	Singapore	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Building construction including major upgrading works

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 15. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(c) The details of the subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group		Effective interest-in profit based on shareholders' agreement		
Name of company		2021	2020	2021	2020	Principal activities
Held by the Company						
Eversendai Offshore Sdn. Bhd. ("EOSB")	Malaysia	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Engineering, procurement, fabrication and construction services for the oil and gas industry
ECB Properties Sdn. Bhd. ("EPSB")	Malaysia	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Real property and development
Eversendai Constructions (M) Sdn. Bhd. ("ECMSB")	Malaysia	69%	69%	N/A	N/A	Civil engineering and general contracting services
Eversendai Resources Sdn. Bhd. ("ERSB")	Malaysia	49%	49%	100%	100%	General contractors and property developer
Eversendai Engineering LLC ("Eversendai Azerbaijan") &	Azerbaijian	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Engineering, procurement, fabrication and construction services
Eversendai Construction WLL Kuwait ("Eversendai Kuwait") ^ @	Kuwait	49%	49%	100%	100%	Engineering, procurement, fabrication and construction services
Eversendai Engineering Qatar WLL ("Eversendai Qatar") ^ @	State of Qatar	49%	49%	70%	70%	Engineering, blasting, painting, fabrication, design and erection of mechanical and structural steel works

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 15. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(c) The details of the subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Propor owne interes by the	rship st held	Effecti interest-in based sharehol agreem	profit on ders'	
Name of company Held by the Company		2021	2020	2021	2020	Principal activities
Vahana Construction .M (SARL) ("EV Morocco") #	Morocco	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Construction, steel structure, infrastucture and oil and gas industry works.
Held by Eversendai						
Singapore Eversendai Engineering Pte. Ltd. ("EEPL Singapore") #	Singapore	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Mechanical, electrical, civil and general engineers and engineering consultants
Eversendai Construction Private Limited ("Eversendai India") #	India	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Engineering, design, detailing, steel fabrication, development of residential buildings and commercial complexes
Held by EOSB						
Eversendai Offshore RMC FZE ("EVORF") @ Held by ECMSB	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	Manufacutring and construction of oil and gas field equipment, oil and gas facility, sea platforms and rigs, structural steel, pressure vessels and other related activities
Eversendai Engineering (Pvt) Limited ("Eversendai Sri Lanka") &	Sri Lanka	69%	69%	N/A	N/A	Construction

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 15. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

- (c) The details of the subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)
  - # Audited by other auditors other than Baker Tilly Monteiro Heng PLT
  - @ Audited by an independent member firm of Baker Tilly International in the respective countries
  - & Not required to be audited pursuant to the relevant regulations of the place of incorporation
  - ^ Pursuant to the shareholders' agreements with the respective foreign partners of the subsidiaries and the power of attorney granted by them, the Group controls these subsidiaries by virtue of having the:
    - (i) power of more than half of the voting rights and to govern the financial and operating policies;
    - (ii) power to appoint or remove majority of the members of the board of directors or equivalent governing body and control of the entity that is by that board or body; and
    - (iii) power to cast majority of votes at meetings of the board of directors or equivalent governing body and control of the entity is by that board or body.
- (d) In previous financial year, the Company had incorporated a new wholly-owned subsidiary namely Vahana Construction .M SARL ("EV Morocco") in Morocco with consideration of RM443,100. The principal activities of EV Morocco is involved in providing services in the construction, steel structure, infrastructure and oil and gas industry.
- (e) In previous financial year, the Company disposed the entire equity interest in Eversendai Frontiers Private Limited ("EFPL"), a wholly-owned subsidiary, to Eversendai Construction Private Limited ("Eversendai India"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, for total consideration of RM2,619,000 which is satisfied by issuance of 4,599,954 ordinary shares. Subsequently, EFPL had been amalgamated with ECPL.
  - The disposal has been completed on 1 July 2020 and resulted a gain of RM2,565,000 to the Company in previous financial year. The disposal has no financial effect to the Group.
- (f) In previous financial year, Eversendai Construction (S) Pte. Ltd. ("ECSPL"), the wholly-owned subsidiary of Eversendai Corporation Berhad had disposed its entire equity interests in Eversendai S-Con Engineering Co. Ltd. ("ESECL"). Consequently, ESECL ceased to be a subsidiary of ECSPL.
  - (i) Summary of the effects of disposal of Eversendai S-Con Engineering Co. Ltd of the Group.:

	Group 2020 RM
Recognised:	
Cash consideration received	134
Other forms of consideration	334,953_
Fair value of consideration received	335,087

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 15. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

- (f) (continued)
  - (i) Summary of the effects of disposal of Eversendai S-Con Engineering Co. Ltd of the Group.: (continued)

Derecognised: Fair value of identifiable net assets at disposal date Property, plant and equipment (4,819,443) Trade receivables (319,581) Other receivables, refundable deposits and prepaid expenses (7,821,939) Cash and short-term deposits (315,817) Trade payables 8,584,274 Other payables and accrued expenses (6,059,838) Amount owing to directors 905,165 Amount owing to a related company 4,326,915 Borrowings 2,975,123 Lease liabilities 437,681 Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve 5,173,885 Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest (3,957,619) Net liabilities (891,194) Loss on disposal of ESECL (556,107)		Group 2020		
Fair value of identifiable net assets at disposal date Property, plant and equipment Trade receivables Other receivables, refundable deposits and prepaid expenses Cash and short-term deposits Trade payables Other payables and accrued expenses Other payables and accrued expenses Amount owing to directors Amount owing to a related company Borrowings Lease liabilities Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest Net liabilities  (4,819,443) (319,581) (319,581) (7,821,939) (6,059,838) (6,059,838) 4,326,915 4,326,915 437,681 Reclassification adjustment of exchange (3,957,619) (891,194)		RM	RM	
Property, plant and equipment Trade receivables Other receivables, refundable deposits and prepaid expenses Cash and short-term deposits Trade payables Other payables Cash and scrued expenses Other payables Other payables Other payables Other payables Other payables and accrued expenses Amount owing to directors Amount owing to a related company Borrowings Lease liabilities Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve S,173,885 Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest Net liabilities  (4,819,443) (319,581) (6,059,838) (6,059,838) 4,326,915 2,975,123 437,681 (3,957,619) (891,194)	Derecognised:			
Trade receivables Other receivables, refundable deposits and prepaid expenses Cash and short-term deposits Trade payables Other payables Other payables Other payables Other payables Other payables and accrued expenses Amount owing to directors Amount owing to a related company Borrowings Lease liabilities Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest Net liabilities  (319,581) (7,821,939) (6,059,838) 4,324 (6,059,838) 4,326,915 2,975,123 437,681 Reclassification adjustment of exchange (3,957,619) (891,194)	Fair value of identifiable net assets at disposal date			
Other receivables, refundable deposits and prepaid expenses  Cash and short-term deposits  Trade payables  Other payables and accrued expenses  Amount owing to directors  Amount owing to a related company  Borrowings  Lease liabilities  Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve  Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest  Net liabilities  (7,821,939)  (315,817)  (3,957,619)  (6,059,838)  4,326,915  2,975,123  437,681  Reclassification adjustment of exchange (3,957,619)  (891,194)	Property, plant and equipment	(4,819,443)		
deposits and prepaid expenses  Cash and short-term deposits  Trade payables  Other payables and accrued expenses  Amount owing to directors  Amount owing to a related company  Borrowings  Lease liabilities  Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve  Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest  Net liabilities  (7,821,939)  (315,817)  (6,059,838)  4,326,915  2,975,123  437,681  Reclassification adjustment of exchange  5,173,885  Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest  (3,957,619)  (891,194)	Trade receivables	(319,581)		
Cash and short-term deposits Trade payables Other payables and accrued expenses Amount owing to directors Amount owing to a related company Borrowings Lease liabilities Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest Net liabilities  (315,817) 8,584,274 (6,059,838) 4,326,915 2,975,123 437,681 Reclassification adjustment of exchange 5,173,885 Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest (3,957,619) (891,194)	Other receivables, refundable			
Trade payables Other payables and accrued expenses Amount owing to directors Amount owing to a related company Borrowings Lease liabilities Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest Net liabilities  8,584,274 (6,059,838) 905,165 4,326,915 2,975,123 437,681 Reclassification adjustment of exchange 5,173,885 Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest (3,957,619) Net liabilities (891,194)	deposits and prepaid expenses	(7,821,939)		
Other payables and accrued expenses Amount owing to directors Amount owing to a related company Borrowings Lease liabilities Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest Net liabilities  (6,059,838) 905,165 4,326,915 2,975,123 437,681 R5,173,885 R6,173,885	Cash and short-term deposits	(315,817)		
Amount owing to directors Amount owing to a related company Borrowings Lease liabilities Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest Net liabilities  905,165 4,326,915 2,975,123 437,681  85,173,885 Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest (3,957,619) (891,194)	Trade payables	8,584,274		
Amount owing to a related company  Borrowings  Lease liabilities  Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve  Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest  Net liabilities  4,326,915 2,975,123 437,681  Facility States S	Other payables and accrued expenses	(6,059,838)		
Borrowings 2,975,123 Lease liabilities 437,681 Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve 5,173,885 Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest (3,957,619) Net liabilities (891,194)	Amount owing to directors	905,165		
Lease liabilities 437,681  Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve 5,173,885  Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest (3,957,619)  Net liabilities (891,194)	Amount owing to a related company	4,326,915		
Reclassification adjustment of exchange translation reserve 5,173,885 Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest (3,957,619) Net liabilities (891,194)	Borrowings	2,975,123		
translation reserve 5,173,885  Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest (3,957,619)  Net liabilities (891,194)	Lease liabilities	437,681		
Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling interest (3,957,619)  Net liabilities (891,194)	Reclassification adjustment of exchange			
interest (3,957,619) Net liabilities (891,194)	translation reserve	5,173,885		
Net liabilities (891,194)	Reclassification adjustment of non-controlling			
	interest	(3,957,619)		
Loss on disposal of ESECL (556,107)	Net liabilities		(891,194)	
	Loss on disposal of ESECL	_	(556,107)	

(ii) Effects of disposal on cash flows:

	Group 2020 RM
Fair value of consideration received	335,087
Less: Non-cash consideration	(334,953)
Consideration received in cash	134
Less: Cash and cash equivalents of subsidiary disposed	(315,817)
Net cash outflows on disposal	(315,683)

(g) In previous financial year, Eversendai Construction (S) Pte. Ltd. ("ECSPL"), the wholly-owned subsidiary of Eversendai Corporation Berhad had submitted an application for voluntary deregistration of Eversendai Steel-S Limited ("EESL") with the Companies House, United Kingdom. At the end of the financial year, EESL has been deregistered. The voluntary deregistration of EESL did not have material financial impact to the Group.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## **15. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES** (continued)

## (h) Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

The financial information of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are as follows:

	Eversendai		Eversendai Sri	
	Qatar RM'000	ECMSB RM'000	Lanka RM'000	Total RM'000
2021 Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests	30%	31%	31%	
Accumulated non-controlling interests	7,444	(15,835)	75	(8,316)
Profit/(Loss) allocated to non-controlling interests	3,861	(12,838)	-	(8,977)
2020 Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests	30%	31%	31%	
Accumulated non-controlling interests	18,110	(2,997)	75	15,188
Profit/(Loss) allocated to non-controlling interests	1,744	(3,280)	-	(1,536)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 15. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(i) Summarised financial information of material non-controlling interests

The summarised financial information (before intra-group elimination) of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are as follows:

2021	Eversendai Qatar RM'000	ECMSB RM'000	Total RM'000
Summarised statements of financial position	11111 000	Tim 000	11111 000
Non-current assets	18,289	1,036	19,325
Current assets	306,091	81,566	387,657
Non-current liabilities	(17,472)	-	(17,472)
Current liabilities	(263,745)	(137,663)	(401,408)
Net assets/(liabilities)	43,163	(55,061)	(11,898)
Summarised statements of comprehensive income			
Revenue	354,176	58,655	412,831
Profit/(loss) for the year	12,868	(41,411)	(28,543)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	12,868	(41,411)	(28,543)
Summarised statements of cash flows			
Net cash from operating activities	98,397	11,510	109,907
Net cash used in investing activities	(911)	(8,751)	(9,662)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(108,999)	(6,937)	(115,936)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(11,513)	(4,178)	(15,691)
2020 Summarised statements of financial position			
Non-current assets	19,981	1,351	21,332
Current assets	429,380	79,464	508,844
Non-current liabilities	(22,525)	(04 46E)	(22,525)
Current liabilities	(354,292)	(94,465)	(448,757)
Net assets/(liabilities)	72,544	(13,650)	58,894
Summarised statements of comprehensive income			
Revenue	162,128	123,824	285,952
Profit/(loss) for the year	5,815	(10,066)	(4,251)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	5,815	(10,066)	(4,251)
Summarised statements of cash flows			
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(4,085)	(8,494)	(12,579)
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	(5,312)	271	(5,041)
Net cash from financing activities	23,991	11,505	35,496
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	14,594	3,282	17,876

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 16. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

		Group		
	Note	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Deferred tax assets				
At 1 January		2,914	2,003	
Recognised in profit or loss:	11	550	500	
Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses		553 299	592 387	
Others		-	26	
	-	852	1,005	
Exchange differences	-	57	(94)	
At 31 December	=	3,823	2,914	
Deferred tax liabilities				
At 1 January		(2,790)	(3,068)	
Recognised in profit or loss:	11	004	070	
Property, plant and equipment	-	981	278	
At 31 December	-	(1,809)	(2,790)	
		Grou	ıp	
		Grou 2021 RM'000	ip 2020 RM'000	
Deferred tax assets		2021	2020	
Temporary differences arising from:		2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment		<b>2021</b> RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Temporary differences arising from:	_	2021 RM'000 2,030 1,793	2020 RM'000 1,446 1,468	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses		<b>2021</b> RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax liabilities		2021 RM'000 2,030 1,793	2020 RM'000 1,446 1,468	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax liabilities Temporary differences arising from:		2021 RM'000 2,030 1,793 3,823	2020 RM'000 1,446 1,468 2,914	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax liabilities	_ =	2021 RM'000 2,030 1,793	2020 RM'000 1,446 1,468	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax liabilities Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment		2021 RM'000 2,030 1,793 3,823	2020 RM'000 1,446 1,468 2,914	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax liabilities Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses	- - -	2021 RM'000 2,030 1,793 3,823 (1,809)	2020 RM'000 1,446 1,468 2,914 (2,688) (102) (2,790)	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax liabilities Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax assets	=	2021 RM'000 2,030 1,793 3,823 (1,809) - (1,809) 3,823	2020 RM'000 1,446 1,468 2,914 (2,688) (102) (2,790) 2,914	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax liabilities Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses	=	2021 RM'000 2,030 1,793 3,823 (1,809)	2020 RM'000 1,446 1,468 2,914 (2,688) (102) (2,790)	
Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax liabilities Temporary differences arising from: Property, plant and equipment Other payables and accrued expenses  Deferred tax assets		2021 RM'000 2,030 1,793 3,823 (1,809) - (1,809) 3,823	2020 RM'000 1,446 1,468 2,914 (2,688) (102) (2,790) 2,914	

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 16. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (continued)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following item (stated at gross):

	Gro	up	
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Unutilised tax losses	48,530	7,467	

The availability of unutilised tax losses for offsetting against future taxable profits of the Company is subject to requirements under Income Tax Act, 1967 and guidelines issued by the tax authority.

Pursuant to Section 11 of the Act 812, special provision relating to Section 43 & 44 of Income Tax Act 1967, a time limit has been imposed on the unutilised business loss, to be carried forward for a maximum of 10 consecutive years of assessment, this section has effect from the year of assessment 2018 and subsequent year of assessment.

The unutilised tax losses are available to offset against future taxable profits of a subsidiary which will expire in the financial year 2030.

#### 17. INVENTORIES

	Gro	Group				
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000				
At cost: Materials at fabrication yard and on site	198,460	301,096				

Due to the nature of the Group's business, its procurement policies and rate of inventory turnover, the Group is not exposed to the risk of old or obsolete inventory. Accordingly, no allowance has been made for impairment of inventories.

During the year, approximately RM332,012,000 (2020: RM251,827,000) of inventories were recognised as an expense in cost of sales of the Group.

Certain inventories amounting to RM46,570,000 (2020: RM57,698,000) are pledged against borrowings as disclosed in Note 27.

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 18. CONTRACT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

	Grou	ıp
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Contract assets relating to construction contract Contract liabilities relating to construction contract	631,634 (64,184)	935,115 (100,467)
	567,450	834,648
(a) Significant changes in contract balances		
	Grou	qı
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
At 1 January Revenue recognised during the year Progress billings issued during the year Impairment losses of contract assets Reversal during the year Exchange difference	834,648 1,222,323 (1,454,415) (35,544) 170 268	688,844 1,113,297 (966,948) (516) - (29)
At 31 December	567,450	834,648

The contract assets relate to the Group's rights to consideration for work completed on construction contracts but not yet billed. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights to economic benefits become unconditional. This occurs when the Group issues progress billing to its customer.

The contract liabilities represent progress billings received for construction contracts for which performance obligations have not been satisfied. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

#### (b) Impairment

The movement in the impairment of contract assets is as follows:

	Group				
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000			
At 1 January	1,134	647			
Charge for the year	35,544	516			
Reversal during the year	(170)	- (22)			
Exchange difference	268	(29)			
At 31 December	36,776	1,134			

<sup>(</sup>c) Included in contract assets as of 31 December 2021 is an amount of approximately RM221,202,000 (2020: RM212,669,000) relating to contract works carried out on liftboats as disclosed in Note 19(a).

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### 19. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Group			
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000		
Current:				
Trade receivables				
- Third parties	331,762	265,305		
- Related parties	243,648	259,769		
	575,410	525,074		
- Retention sum receivables	440,006	422,241		
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(146,160)	(125,220)		
	869,256	822,095		

(a) Construction of two liftboats for a customer

In year 2014, the Group secured a contract from Vahana Offshore (S) Pte. Ltd. ("VOPL") to construct 2 self-propelled jack-ups liftboats namely Vahana Aryan and Vahana Arjun. In year 2018, Vahana Aryan was fully constructed and subsequently went into operation. Via an agreement dated 2 January 2018, the amount owing by VOPL had been assigned to Vahana Offshore (M) Sdn Bhd ("VOSB"), which is the related company of Vahana Offshore (S) Pte Ltd. The second liftboat, Vahana Arjun is currently under construction and scheduled to be completed by third quarter of year 2023.

As of 31 December 2021, included in the trade receivables is the amount owing from VOSB of approximately RM243,648,000 (2020: RM259,769,000).

The directors are of the view that that amount receivable from VOSB and contract assets relating to contract work of relating to liftboats (Note 18(c)) are fully recoverable as VOSB is able to secure the necessary financing from other financial institutions and the liftboats is expected to have a recoverable amount in excess of the carrying amount in the financial statements of the Group. Hence, no impairment is required.

(b) The retention sum receivables are subject to satisfactory completion of the respective project defect liability periods.

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit. The Group's average credit term ranges from 30 to 90 days (2020: 30 to 90 days). Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 19. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

(c) The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL"). The ECL on trade receivables and retention sum receivables are estimated using the "Probability of Default" approach by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast conditions at the reporting date. The Group writes off trade receivables and retention sum receivables when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, whichever occurs earlier.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables and retention sum receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in MFRS 9.

	Group			
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000		
At beginning of year	125,220	84,630		
Charge for the year	21,805	26,442		
Reversal during the year	(1,415)	(2,567)		
Written off during the year	(3,816)	-		
Exchange difference	4,366	16,715		
	146,160	125,220		

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 19. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

## (c) (continued)

The following details the risk profile of trade receivables collectively assessed based on the Group's "Probability of Default" approach. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer within the same region, the probability of default based on past due status is only distinguished between customer bases from different region.

Middle East		India			Southeast Asia			Other			Total	Total		
2021	Gross Value RM'000	ECL %	ECL RM'000	Gross Value RM'000	ECL %	ECL RM'000	Gross Value RM'000	ECL %	ECL RM'000	Gross Value RM'000	ECL %	ECL RM'000	Gross Value RM'000	Total ECL RM'000
Not past due Past due 1-30	393,108	0.9%	3,381	16,304	1.5%	246	59,972	0.0%	-	5,479	0.0%	-	474,862	3,627
days Past due 31-60	5,607	8.2%	461	2,827	5.4%	154	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	8,434	615
days Past due more	263	5.0%	13	4,120	2.6%	107	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	4,383	121
than 60 days Total (Collectively	131,405	7.3%	9,577	21,881	6.9%	1,503	86	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	153,372	11,079
assessed)	530,383		13,432	45,131		2,010	60,058		-	5,479		-	641,050	15,441
Individually assessed - Vahana Aryan Pro	ioot												243,648	
- The Tower Project - Others	•												60,238 70,480	60,238 70,480
Total													1,015,416	146,160

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

## (c) (continued)

The following details the risk profile of trade receivables collectively assessed based on the Group's "Probability of Default" approach. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer within the same region, the probability of default based on past due status is only distinguished between customer bases from different region. (continued)

	Mic Gross	ldle Ea	ıst	Gross	India		Sout Gross	heast	Asia	Gross	Other		Total Gross	Total
2020	Value RM'000	ECL %	ECL RM'000	Value RM'000	ECL RM'000									
Not past due Past due 1-30	397,993	0.1%	301	32,213	1%	327	50,039	0%	-	-	0.0%	-	480,245	628
days Past due 31-60	5,765	6.5%	375	3,063	5%	162	-	0%	-	-	0.0%	-	8,828	537
days Past due 31-60 Past due more	1,029	4.7%	48	2,369	5%	127	-	0%	-	-	0.0%	-	3,398	175
than 60 days	58,948	8.3%	4,885	17,653	8%	1,451	930	0%	-	-	0.0%	-	77,531	6,336
Total (Collectively assessed)	463,735		5,609	55,298		2,067	50,969		-	-		-	570,002	7,676
Individually assessed														
- Vahana Aryan Proj	ect												259,769	-
- The Tower Project													58,142	58,142
- Others													59,402	59,402
Total													947,315	125,220

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 20. OTHER RECEIVABLES, REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	Gre	oup	Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Third parties	18,088	5,064	126	47	
Down payments to suppliers	47,726	36,679	-	-	
Refundable deposits	21,912	19,719	41	41	
Prepaid expenses	4,293	9,864	-	-	
GST receivables	16,154	37,512	7	7	
	108,173	108,838	174	95	

Other receivables disclosed above are neither past due nor impaired at the end of the reporting period.

Down payments to suppliers are to be offset against the suppliers' invoices upon issuance of invoices.

Included in refundable deposits are security deposits amounting to RM8,094,000 (2020: RM9,998,000) relating to accommodation of contract workers which are refundable in their respective countries. Also included in refundable deposits are payments for contract labour cost of RM3,383,000 (2020: RM5,010,000) relating to the working permits which are refundable in the respective countries.

There are no measurement impacts to the carrying amount of other receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses upon the adoption of MFRS 9 at the date of initial application as the directors are of the opinion that the ECL amount is immaterial.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

## 21. AMOUNT OWING BY/(TO) SUBSIDIARIES AND HOLDING COMPANY

- (a) The Company is a subsidiary of Vahana Holdings Sdn Bhd, a company incorporated in Malaysia, which is regarded by the directors as the holding company of the Company.
- (b) Amounts owing by/(to) subsidiaries and other related companies, which arose mainly from trade transactions and payments on behalf, are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand, except for net advances to subsidiaries and holding company of approximately RM264,604,000 (2020: RM207,699,000) which bear interest of 4.00% (2020: 4.00%) per annum and are repayable on demand.

Directors regarded that amount owing by Eversendai Offshore RMC FZE ("EVORF") amounting to RM208,749,000 (2020: RM201,666,000) will be repaid to the Company with repayment scheduled from year 2022 to 2026.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### 22. CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS

	Gro	up	Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
Cash and bank balances Deposits with financial	63,006	60,212	6,965	1,496	
institutions	50,392	62,499	-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents as reported in the statements of financial position	113,398	122,711	6,965	1,496	
Less: Deposits with financial institutions more than					
90 days	(50,392)	(62,499)	-	-	
Less: Bank overdrafts	(50,771)	(72,826)		-	
Cash and cash equivalents as reported in the					
statements of cash flows	12,235	(12,614)	6,965	1,496	

The weighted average effective interest rate for deposits with financial institutions as at the end of the reporting period for the Group was 4.12% (2020: 2.00%) per annum.

Deposits with financial institutions of the Group amounting to RM50,392,000 (2020: RM62,499,000) are pledged as securities for borrowing facilities granted to the subsidiaries as disclosed in Note 27. The maturity period of the Group's deposits with financial institutions at the reporting date range from 30 to 365 days (2020: 30 to 365 days).

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### 23. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company							
	Number	of shares	< Amo	<>				
	2021 '000	2020 '000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000				
Issued and fully paid up (no par value): At the beginning and end of the year	781,100	781,100	585,308	585,308				

The holders of ordinary shares (except treasury shares) are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

#### 24. RESERVES

#### (a) Treasury shares

	Group and Company							
	Number o	f shares	<>					
	2021	2020	2021	2020				
	'000	'000	RM'000	RM'000				
At cost:								
At the beginning and end of the year	101	101	91	91				

#### (b) Capital reserve

	Group		Company	
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Legal reserve	187	187		

In accordance with Qatar Companies' Law No.5 of 2002, ("the Qatari Law") and the Articles of Association of Eversendai Qatar, 10% of the Eversendai Qatar's profit for the year is required to be transferred to a Legal Reserve. Eversendai Qatar may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve reaches 50% of its capital. The reserve is not normally available for distribution, except in circumstances stipulated under the Qatari Law.

The management of Eversendai Qatar has resolved to cease all transfers as the Legal Reserve is higher than the minimum requirements as at the reporting date.

### (c) Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency.

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 24. RESERVES (continued)

#### (d) Cash flow hedge reserve

This reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges of forecast transactions.

#### 25. WARRANTS

A total 390,499,496 free warrants were issued by the Company on 19 October 2020 on the basis of one (1) warrant for every two (2) existing ordinary shares held. Each warrant entitles the holder during the exercise period to subscribe for one new ordinary share at the exercise price of RM0.32 per warrant from 19 October 2020 up to 18 October 2023; first step-up exercise price of RM0.38 per warrant from 19 October 2023 up to 18 October 2024; second step-up exercise price of RM0.45 per warrant from 19 October 2024 up to 18 October 2025. The warrants will expire on 18 October 2025.

Issue Date	Expiry Date	At 1.1.2021	Exercised	Lapsed	At 31.12.2021
19.10.2020	18.10.2025	390,499,496	-	-	390,499,496

The salient terms of the warrants are as follows:

- (i) The warrants are constituted by a Deed Poll executed on 10 September 2020.
- (ii) The warrants are traded separately.
- (iii) The warrants can be exercised at any time within a period of five (5) years commencing from and including the date of issue, 19 October 2020 to 18 October 2025 ("Exercise Period"). Any warrants not exercised during the exercise period will thereafter lapse and cease to be valid.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 26. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Group		Company	
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Minimum lease payments				
Not later than one year	15,009	16,026	99	102
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	57,652	62,331	16	119
Later than 5 years	152,006	153,565		
	224,667	231,922	115	221
Less: Future finance charges	(33,333)	(36,200)	(3)	(18)
Present value of minimum lease payments	191,334	195,722	112	203
Present value of minimum lease payments:				
Not later than one year	11,161	12,037	96	91
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	44,689	47,572	16	112
Later than 5 years	135,484	136,113		
	191,334	195,722	112	203
Less: Amount due within 12 months	(11,161)	(12,037)	(96)	(91)
Amount due after 12 months	180,173	183,685	16	112

Interest rates for finance lease of the Group which are fixed at inception, range from 1.90% to 5.47% (2020: 1.90% to 5.47%) per annum.

The leases are secured by a charge over the property, plant and equipment as disclosed in Note 13.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### 27. BORROWINGS

		Group		Com	pany
		2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Secured:					
Non-current:					
Term loans	(c)	58,536	139,003	-	123,890
Current:					
Term loans	(c)	778,649	589,774	476,801	335,412
Bills payable	(b)	173,330	346,651	-	-
Bank overdrafts	(a)	50,771	72,826	-	-
		1,002,750	1,009,251	476,801	335,412
		1,061,286	1,148,254	476,801	459,302
Total borrowings:					
Term loans		837,185	728,777	476,801	459,302
Bills payable		173,330	346,651	-	-
Bank overdrafts		50,771	72,826		
		1,061,286	1,148,254	476,801	459,302

- (a) Bank overdrafts of the Group bear interest of 7.23% (2020: 8.50%) per annum.
- (b) Bills payable are obtained for purchase of steel materials for short-term financing. The bills payable carry interest in the range of 1.50% to 6.57% (2020: 1.45% to 4.50%) per annum and are repayable up to 90 days (2020: 90 days) from the date of disbursement.
- (c) The term loans bear interest at variable rates ranging from 3.50% to 10.25% (2020: 3.50% to 12.62%) per annum and are repayable in equal monthly instalments over a period of 12 months to 60 months (2020: 12 months to 60 months).

On 4 November 2019, the Company was granted a 5-year new syndicated term loan facility of USD115 million from MBSB Bank Berhad, Export-Import Bank of Malaysia Berhad, United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Berhad and Commercial Bank International PSC (the "Facility"). The Facility was used for redemption of the outstanding sum for the 5-year syndicated term loan facility obtained in October 2016.

The term loan is subject to financial covenants as of the end of each financial year beginning 2019 to 2024. During the financial year, the Company has restructured the term loan from 2024 to 2026.

The Group and the Company have not met certain financial covenants during the financial year. Hence, the scheduled repayment of RM625,128,000 (2020: RM508,967,000) and RM398,593,000 (2020: RM290,110,000) respectively which is due for repayment in more than one year have been reclassified as current liabilities as of 31 December 2021 in accordance with MFRS 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. As at the date of approval of the financial statements, the lenders did not demand for immediate repayment and the Company is applying for restructuring the term loan with the lenders.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### 27. BORROWINGS (continued)

(c) In December 2016, the Group had drawn down the Murabaha Facility for the purpose of financing the construction of first liftboat Vahana Aryan as disclosed in Note 19(a)(i). Upon completion of first liftboat in June 2018, as stipulated in the terms of the facility, the Group had drawn down the Ijarah Facility amounted to RM264,000,000 to settle the Murabaha Facility and the balance for working capital purposes. As part of the agreement, the Ijarah Facility allows the Group to transfer the drawn down facility to the related party, Vahana Offshore (M) Sdn Bhd ("VOSB") upon post completion and commercial operation of the first liftboat, subject to the mutual agreement between both parties. Subsequently, the drawn down facility could not be transferred to VOSB according to the agreement due to the merger of the lender with another financial institution.

As the transfer of the Ijarah Facilities could not be executed due to the merger of the lender with another financial institutions, VOSB is seeking alternative sources of financing from other financial institution in order to repay the balances owing to the Group.

On 30 June 2020, the Company had entered into a conditional share sale agreement with Vahana Holdings Sdn. Bhd. in relation to the proposed acquisition of 100% equity interest in Vahana Offshore (M) Sdn. Bhd., for a purchase consideration of RM235,000,000 to be fully satisfied via the issuance of 770,491,803 new redeemable convertible preference shares in Eversendai Corporation Berhad at an issue price of RM0.305 each, upon and subject to the terms and conditions of the share sale agreement.

During the EGM held on 10 September 2020, shareholders had approved the proposed acquisition. As at the date of this report, the completion of the acquisition of Vahana Offshore (M) Sdn Bhd is still pending satisfaction of certain conditions in the Share Sale Agreement, however, the period to complete the acquisition is extended until 30th June 2022.

- (d) The borrowings are secured by:
  - (i) Joint and several guarantees by certain directors of the Company:
  - (ii) Third party legal charges over certain properties belonging to certain directors of the Company:
  - (iii) Deed of Legal Agreement and Assignment of all the contract proceeds relating to projects undertaken by certain subsidiaries;
  - (iv) Pledge on certain inventories as disclosed in Note 17;
  - (v) Cash collateral and counter-guarantee on all performance bond guarantees and advance payment guarantees; and
  - (vi) Pledge on certain property, plant and equipment and deposits with financial institutions of the Group as disclosed in Note 13 and Note 22, respectively.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### 28. EMPLOYEES' SERVICE BENEFITS

Provision is made for the employees' end-of-service benefits in accordance with local requirement for foreign subsidiaries for their period of service up to the reporting date. The provision for the employees' end-of-service benefits is calculated annually.

Movements in the net liability recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Group		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	
At 1 January Addition during the year Employees' service benefits paid Exchange differences	74,639 8,242 (10,693) 2,610	71,132 10,393 (6,154) (732)	
At 31 December	74,798	74,639	

#### 29. TRADE PAYABLES

	Gro	Group		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000		
Trade payables	271,546	270,695		
Retention sum payables	30,831	28,625		
	302,377	299,320		

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and the normal trade credit terms granted to the Group range from 30 to 90 (2020: 30 to 90) days.

#### 30. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	Group		Company	
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Other payables and accrued expenses Advances from customers	179,467 146,115	189,615 276,884	5,467 -	5,096 -
GST payable	5,485	2,726		
	331,067	469,225	5,467	5,096

The Group's and the Company's other payables are non-interest bearing.

Advances from customers represent advances received from construction contracts.

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## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### 31. AMOUNT OWING TO DIRECTORS

	Group		Company	
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Directors of the Company	16,245	9,046	651	290

Amount owing to directors, which arose mainly from payments on behalf and remuneration payable, is unsecured and interest-free, except for an amount of RM7,419,000 (2020: RM Nil) which bear interest of 1.5% (2020: Nil) per month and are repayable on demand.

## 32. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITY

	Group and	Group and Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000		
Derivative used for hedging:				
Interest rate swap contract	3,724	8,206		

Interest rate swap is used to achieve an appropriate mix of fixed and floating interest rate exposure within the Group's and the Company's policy. The notional principal amounts of the Group's and the Company's outstanding interest rate swap as at year end was RM125,083,000 (2020: RM 125,083,000).

2021	Nominal value RM'000	Change in fair value RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000	Line item in the financial statements
Derivative used for hedging	125,083	4,482	129,565	Derivative financial liability
2020 Derivative used for hedging	125,083	(8,206)	116,877	Derivative financial liability

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### 33. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

## (a) Operating commitments

	Gro	up
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Letter of credit	<u>19,319</u>	60,804

## (b) Contingent liabilities

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Advance payment and performance guarantees Labour guarantees	761,930	1,021,116	4,331	18,451
	344	1,519	<u>-</u>	-
	762,274	1,022,635	4,331	18,451

## (c) Financial guarantees

The Company has provided corporate guarantees for banking facilities to the subsidiaries as follows:

	Com	Company		
	2021	2020		
	RM'000	RM'000		
Corporate guarantees for credit facilities				
granted to subsidiaries	584,485	688,952		

The Company has provided corporate guarantees for credit facilities to the suppliers of subsidiaries as follows:

	Com	Company		
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000		
Unsecured	27,500	27,500		

The Company has assessed the corporate guarantees and concluded that the guarantees are more likely not to be called upon by the financial institution and accordingly not recognised as financial liability as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

## (a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table analyses the financial instruments in the statements of financial position by the classes of financial instruments to which they are assigned:

- (i) Amortised cost
- (ii) Derivative used for hedging

	Carrying amount RM'000	Amortised cost RM'000	Derivative used for hedging RM'000
2021			
Financial Assets			
Group			
Trade receivables	869,256	869,256	-
Other receivables and refundable deposits	40,000	40,000	-
Amount owing by holding company	1,935	1,935	-
Cash and short-term deposits	113,398	113,398	
	1,024,589	1,024,589	
Company			
Other receivables and refundable deposits	167	167	_
Amount owing by subsidiaries	303,006	303,006	-
Amount owing by holding company	1,625	1,625	_
Cash and short-term deposits	6,965	6,965	-
	311,763	311,763	
Financial Liabilities			
Group	200 277	200 077	
Trade payables Other payables and accrued expenses	302,377	302,377	-
Amount owing to directors	179,467 16,245	179,467 16,245	-
Amount owing to directors  Amount owing to holding company	6,666	6,666	_
Borrowings	1,061,286	1,061,286	_
Derivative financial liability	3,724	1,001,200	3,724
,	1,569,765	1,566,041	3,724
_	1,000,700	1,000,011	0,721
Company	- 10-	- 40-	
Other payables and accrued expenses	5,467	5,467	-
Amount owing to subsidiaries	75,815	75,815	-
Amount owing to directors	651	651	-
Borrowings  Portyative financial liability	476,801	476,801	- 2.704
Derivative financial liability	3,724		3,724
	562,458	558,734	3,724

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# **34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** (continued)

# (a) Categories of financial instruments (continued)

	Carrying amount RM'000	Amortised cost RM'000	Derivative used for hedging RM'000
2020			
Financial Assets			
Group			
Trade receivables	822,095	822,095	-
Other receivables and refundable deposits	24,783	24,783	-
Amount owing by holding company	2,044	2,044	-
Cash and short-term deposits	122,711	122,711	
	971,633	971,633	
Company			
Other receivables and refundable deposits	88	88	-
Amount owing by subsidiaries	359,227	359,227	-
Amount owing by holding company	1,734	1,734	-
Cash and short-term deposits	1,496	1,496	
	362,545	362,545	

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### 34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

## (a) Categories of financial instruments (continued)

	Carrying amount RM'000	Amortised cost RM'000	Derivative used for hedging RM'000
2020			
Financial Liabilities			
Group	000 000	000 000	
Trade payables	299,320	299,320	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	189,615	189,615	-
Amount owing to directors	9,046	9,046	-
Amount owing to holding company	10,009	10,009	-
Borrowings	1,148,254	1,148,254	-
Derivative financial liability	8,206	-	8,206
	1,664,450	1,656,244	8,206
Company			
Other payables and accrued expenses	5,096	5,096	-
Amount owing to subsidiaries	58,257	58,257	-
Amount owing to directors	290	290	-
Borrowings	459,302	459,302	-
Derivative financial liability	8,206		8,206
	531,151	522,945	8,206

#### (b) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of deposits, cash and bank balances, short term receivables and payables are reasonable approximation to their fair values due to relatively short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The carrying amount of long term and short-term floating rate borrowings approximates their fair value as the borrowings will be re-priced to market interest rate on or near reporting date.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the financial year (2020: no transfer in either directions).

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## **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# **34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** (continued)

# (b) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's and of the Company's financial instruments:

	Carrying	Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value			Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value				
Group 2021 Financial liabilities Derivative financial	amount RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
liability	(3,724)		(3,724)	-	(3,724)		-	-	-
Company 2021 Financial assets Amount owing by subsidiaries	219,915		-	-	-		-	219,915	219,915
Financial liabilities Derivative financial liability	(3,724)	_	(3,724)	-	(3,724)		-	-	_

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## **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

## (b) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's and of the Company's financial instruments: (continued)

	Carrying	Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value			Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value				
Group 2020 Financial liabilities Derivative financial	amount RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
liability	(8,206)	-	(8,206)	-	(8,206)		-	-	
Company 2020 Financial assets Amount owing by subsidiaries	181,500	<u>-</u>		-		<u>-</u>	_	181,500	181,500
Financial liabilities Derivative financial liability	(8,206)		(8,206)		(8,206)	-			

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### 34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### (b) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

### Fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole as follows:

- (a) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities:
- (b) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from 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
- (c) Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

#### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's and the Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks arising from their operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Group's and the Company's overall financial risk management objective is to optimise value for their shareholders.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

## (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group and the Company are exposed to the credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For cash and bank balances and deposits with licensed bank, the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating financial institutions.

The Group's and the Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group and the Company trade only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. In addition, receivables balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Group's and the Company's exposure to bad debt is not significant.

#### Trade receivables and contract assets

As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables and contract assets is represented by the carrying amounts in the statements of financial position.

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### (a) Credit risk (continued)

#### Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

The carrying amount of trade receivables is not secured by any collateral or supported by any other credit enhancements. In determining the recoverability of these receivables, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the receivables from the date the credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The Group has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

### Credit risk concentration profile

At the end of the reporting period, approximately 27% (2020: 32%) of the Group trade receivables was due from one (2020: one) major customers.

At the end of the reporting period, approximately 33% (2020: 34%) of the Group contract assets was due from one (2020: one) major customers.

The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for impairment losses prescribed by MFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected credit loss provision for all trade receivables. To measure the impairment losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on the days past due.

The information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using the provision matrix are disclosed in Note 19.

#### Other receivables and other financial assets

For other receivables and other financial assets (including deposits, cash and bank balances), the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties. At the reporting date, the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk arising from other receivables and other financial assets is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statements of financial position.

The Group and the Company consider the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Group and the Company compare the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### (a) Credit risk (continued)

#### Other receivables and other financial assets (continued)

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due from the credit term in making a contractual payment.

Some intercompany loans between entities within the Group are repayable on demand. For loans that are repayable on demand, impairment losses are assessed based on the assumption that repayment of the loan is demanded at the reporting date. If the debtor does not have sufficient highly liquid resources when the loan is demanded, the Group and the Company will consider the expected manner of recovery and recovery period of the intercompany loan.

As at end of the reporting date, the Group and the Company consider the other receivables and other financial assets as low credit risk did not recognise any loss allowance for impairment for other receivables and other financial assets.

Refer to Note 3.16(a) for the Group's and the Company's other accounting policies for impairment of financial assets.

## Financial guarantee contracts

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks in respect of loans granted to certain subsidiaries. The Company monitors the results of the subsidiaries and their repayment on an on-going basis. The maximum exposure to credit risks is representing by the maximum amount the Company could pay if the guarantee is called on is disclosed in Note 33(d). As at the reporting date, there was no loss allowance for impairment as determined by the Company for the financial guarantee.

The financial guarantees have not been recognised since the fair value on initial recognition was not material.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### (b) Liquidity risk

- (i) Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations when they fall due. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises principally from its trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.
- **(b)** The Group and the Company maintain sufficient liquidity and available funds of cash and cash equivalents and bank facilities deemed adequate by the management to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

The Group and the Company had incurred continuous losses for the financial years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 amounting to RM146,060,000 (2020: RM139,080,000) and RM89,440,000 (2020: RM108,650,000) respectively. The Groups has also not met certain financial covenants at the end of the financial year.

The Group and the Company had prepared a cash flow forecast to consider the availability of funds in supporting the management of liquidity risk that the Group and the Company will have sufficient financial resources for a period of at least 12 months from the end of the financial period. Significant assumption and judgements are used in the preparation of the cash flow forecast.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

## (b) Liquidity risk (continued)

## Maturity analysis

The maturity analysis of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities by their relevant maturity at the reporting date are based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations are as follows:

	<> On demand					
	Carrying amount RM'000	or within 1 year RM'000	Between 1 to 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000	Total RM'000	
2021						
Group Financial liabilities						
Trade payables Other payables and	302,377	302,377	-	-	302,377	
accrued expenses Amount owing to	179,467	179,467	-	-	179,467	
directors Amount owing to	16,245	16,245	-	-	16,245	
holding company Borrowings and	6,666	6,666	-	-	6,666	
lease liabilities Derivative financial	1,252,620	1,017,759	116,188	152,006	1,285,953	
liability	3,724	3,724	-	-	3,724	
	1,761,099	1,526,238	116,188	152,006	1,794,432	
Company Financial liabilities Other payables and						
accrued expenses Amount owing to	5,467	5,467	-	-	5,467	
subsidiaries Amount owing to	75,815	75,815	-	-	75,815	
directors Borrowings and	651	651	-	-	651	
lease liabilities Derivative financial	476,913	476,900	16	-	476,916	
liability	3,724	3,724	-	-	3,724	
	562,570	562,557	16		562,573	

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

## (b) Liquidity risk (continued)

## Maturity analysis (continued)

The maturity analysis of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities by their relevant maturity at the reporting date are based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations are as follows: (continued)

	<> Contractual undiscounted cash flows> On demand						
	Carrying amount RM'000	or within 1 year RM'000	Between 1 to 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000	Total RM'000		
2020 Group Financial liabilities							
Trade payables Other payables and	299,320	299,320	-	-	299,320		
accrued expenses Amount owing to	189,615	189,615	-	-	189,615		
directors Amount owing to	9,046	9,046	-	-	9,046		
holding company Borrowings and	10,009	10,009	-	-	10,009		
lease liabilities Derivative financial	1,343,976	1,025,277	201,334	153,565	1,380,176		
liability	8,206	8,206	-	-	8,206		
	1,860,172	1,541,473	201,334	153,565	1,896,372		
Company Financial liabilities Other payables and							
accrued expenses Amount owing to	5,096	5,096	-	-	5,096		
subsidiaries Amount owing to	58,257	58,257	-	-	58,257		
directors Borrowings and	290	290	-	-	290		
lease liabilities Deriviative financial	459,505	335,514	124,009	-	459,523		
liability	8,206	8,206	-	-	8,206		
;	531,354	407,363	124,009	-	531,372		

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### (c) Foreign currency risk

The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily US Dollars and Euro. The operational transactions in Euro are immaterial and hence will not give rise to significant currency risk exposure.

The businesses of the Group in the Middle East region are exposed to transactional currency risk primarily through purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the operations to which they are related. The operational transactions of the businesses in other major operating countries like India and Malaysia are mainly denominated in the currencies in which they operate.

The Group is also exposed to foreign currency translation risk arising from its investments in foreign operations, including UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Sri Lanka, Morocco, India, Singapore, Australia and United Kingdom. The Group's net investments in these foreign operations are not hedged as the currency positions in these foreign investments are considered to be long-term in nature.

#### Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the USD, with all the variables held constant on the Group's profit for the financial year.

	Foreign currency risk +5% -5%		
Group	+5% RM'000	-5% RM'000	
2021			
USD Impact			
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	12,532	(12,532)	
Cash and bank balances	350	(350)	
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	(2,781)	2,781	
Term loans	(35,339)	35,339	
	(25,238)	25,238	
2020			
USD Impact			
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	15,557	(15,557)	
Cash and bank balances	67	(67)	
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	(4,172)	4,172	
Term loans	(34,111)	34,111	
	(22,659)	22,659	

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### (d) Interest rate risk

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

The Group's and the Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from:

#### (i) Interest bearing financial assets

Cash deposits are short term in nature and are not held for speculative purposes.

The Group manages its interest rate yield by prudently placing deposits with varying maturity periods.

## (ii) Interest bearing financial liabilities

The Group manages its interest rate exposure by maintaining a prudent mix of fixed and floating borrowings. The Group actively reviews its debt portfolio, taking into account the investment holding period and the nature of its assets. This strategy allows it to capitalise on cheaper funding in a low interest rate environment and achieve a certain level of protection against rate hikes.

## Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

2021 Group	Floating interest rate RM'000	Fixed interest rate RM'000	Non-interest bearing RM'000	Total RM'000
Financial assets Trade receivables	_	_	869,256	869,256
Other receivables and				•
refundable deposits  Amount owing by holding	-	-	40,000	40,000
company	-	1,562	373	1,935
Cash and short-term deposits		50,392	63,006	113,398
Total financial assets		51,954	972,635	1,024,589
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	302,377	302,377
Other payables and accrued expenses	_	_	179,467	179,467
Amount owing to directors	-	7,419	8,826	16,245
Amount owing to holding				
company	-	-	6,666	6,666
Derivative financial liability	- 026 202	- 216 /17	3,724	3,724
Borrowings and lease liabilities	936,203	316,417	-	1,252,620
Total financial liabilities	936,203	323,836	501,060	1,761,099
Net financial (liabilities)/				
assets	(936,203)	(271,882)	471,575	(736,510)

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

# (d) Interest rate risk (continued)

2021 Company Financial assets	Floating interest rate RM'000	Fixed interest rate RM'000	Non-interest bearing RM'000	Total RM'000
Amount owing by subsidiaries Other receivables and	-	268,964	34,042	303,006
refundable deposits Amount owing by holding	-	-	167	167
company Cash and short-term deposits		1,562 -	63 6,965	1,625 6,965
Total financial assets		270,526	41,237	311,763
Financial liabilities Other payables and				
accrued expenses	-	-	5,467	5,467
Amount owing to directors	-	651	-	651
Amount owing to subsidiaries	-	5,922	69,893	75,815
Derivative financial liability	-	-	3,724	3,724
Borrowings and lease liabilities	476,801	112	-	476,913
Total financial liabilities	476,801	6,685	79,084	562,570
Net financial (liabilities)/				
assets	(476,801)	263,841	(37,847)	(250,807)
2020 Group Financial assets				
Trade receivables Other receivables and	-	-	822,095	822,095
refundable deposits Amount owing by holding	-	-	24,783	24,783
company	-	1,367	677	2,044
Cash and short-term deposits	-	62,499	60,212	122,711
Total financial assets		63,866	907,767	971,633

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

# (d) Interest rate risk (continued)

2020 Group Financial liabilities	Floating interest rate RM'000	Fixed interest rate RM'000	Non-interest bearing RM'000	Total RM'000
Trade payables Other payables and	-	-	299,320	299,320
accrued expenses	-	-	189,615	189,615
Amount owing to directors  Amount owing to holding	-	-	9,046	9,046
company	-	-	10,009	10,009
Derivative financial liability Borrowings and lease liabilities	- 1,023,171	- 320,805	8,206 -	8,206 1,343,976
Total financial liabilities	1,023,171	320,805	516,196	1,860,172
Net financial (liabilities)/				
assets	(1,023,171)	(256,939)	391,571	(888,539)
2020 Company Financial assets Amount owing by subsidiaries Other receivables and	-	213,135	146,092	359,227
refundable deposits	-	-	88	88
Amount owing by holding Cash and short-term deposits		1,367 -	367 1,496	1,734 1,496
Total financial assets		214,502	148,043	362,545
Financial liabilities Other payables and				
accrued expenses  Amount owing to directors	-	-	5,096 290	5,096 290
Amount owing to subsidiaries	-	7,319	50,938	58,257
Derivative financial liability Borrowings and lease liabilities	- 334,219	- 125,286	8,206 -	8,206 459,505
Total financial liabilities	334,219	132,605	64,530	531,354
Net financial (liabilities)/ assets	(334,219)	81,897	83,513	(168,809)

## (e) Hedging activities

The Group and the Company are exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risks managed using derivative instruments is interest rate risk.

The Group's and the Company's risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk are explained in Note 35(d).

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

#### (e) Hedging activities (continued)

## Cash flow hedge

Interest rate swap is designated as hedging instruments in cash flows hedges.

The Group and the Company determine the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the reference interest rates, tenors repricing dates and maturities and the notional or par amounts.

The Group and the Company assess whether the derivative designated in each hedging relationship is expected to be effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item using the hypothetical derivative method.

The hedged ineffectiveness can arise from:

- The effect of the counterparty and the Group's and the Company's own credit risk on the fair value of the swap, which is not reflected in the change of the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in interest rates; and
- Differences in repricing date between the swap and the borrowing.

Maturity			
•	-5 years RM'000		
Group and Company			
2021			
Interest rate risk			
Interest rate swap			
Net exposure 25,895 32,369	58,264		
Fixed interest rates 4.8% 4.8%	4.8%		
2020 Interest rate risk Interest rate swap Net exposure 12,508 25,017	87,558		
Fixed interest rates 4.8% 4.8%	4.8%		

The Group and the Company entered into interest rate swap in financial year 2020 to hedge the cash flow risk in relation to the floating interest rate of a bank loan of RM125,083,000 (2020: RM125,083,000). The interest rate swap has nominal value of RM125,083,000 (2020: RM125,083,000) and is settled bi-annually, consistent with the interest repayment schedule of the bank loan.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group and the Company did not hold any instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

## (e) Hedging activities (continued)

## Cash flow hedge (continued)

The amounts at the reporting date relating to items designated as hedged items is as follows:

	Nominal value RM'000	Change in fair value RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000	Line item in the financial statements
2021 Interest rate swap	125,083	4,482	129,565	Derivative financial liability
2020 Interest rate swap	125,083	(8,206)	116,877	_Derivative financial liability

The effect of the cash flow hedge in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income ("OCI") is as follows:

0004	Hedge loss recognised in OCI RM'000
2021 Interest rate swap	4,482
2020 Interest rate swap	(8,206)

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### 36. RELATED PARTIES

#### (a) Identity of related parties

Parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operational decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Related parties of the Group include:

- (i) Company's ultimate holding company;
- (ii) Subsidiaries;
- (iii) Entities in which directors have substantial financial interests; and
- (iv) Key management personnel of the Group's and the Company's holding company, comprise persons (including directors) having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities directly or indirectly.

### (b) Significant related party transactions

During the financial year, significant related party transactions undertaken between the Group and the Company with related parties, which are negotiated based on agreed terms and conditions, other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

		Gro	up	Company	
	Note	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Transactions with certain directors and key management personnel of the Group					
Interest charged on amount owing to a director Rental expense paid by the Group on properties owned by a director of the	r	(268)	-	(23)	-
Company	;	(1,291)	(1,247)	<u> </u>	
Transactions with other related companies					
Provision of services for engineering and fabrication by a subsidiary to Arjun-Aspire Pte Ltd, an indirect subsidiary of the					
ultimate holding company	,	14,120	24,763		

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### 36. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

#### (b) Significant related party transactions (continued)

		Gro	oup	Company	
	Note	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000
Transactions with subsidiaries					
Dividend income received from a subsidiary	5	-	-	30,027	-
Rental charged to a subsidiary	5	-	-	564	564
Interest charged to subsidiaries	5	-	-	10,522	9,883
Interest charged by a subsidiary	7	-	-	(237)	(272)
Interest charged to holding company	5	-	-	52	65
Management fee charged to subsidiaries	5 _	-	-		1,980

### (c) Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel include personnel having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entities, directly or indirectly, including any director of the Group and of the Company. The remuneration of the key management personnel are disclosed in Note 10.

#### 37. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business segments, which reflect the Group's internal reporting structure that are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker for the purposes of allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance.

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on each respective company and has reportable operating segments based on industry segment and geographical segment of the subsidiaries.

The subsidiaries included in the following segments are:

- (i) Structural steel works
  - (a) Middle East Eversendai Dubai, Eversendai Qatar, Eversendai Sharjah, Eversendai Abu Dhabi, EVSC, Eversendai Saudi, Eversendai Azerbaijan and Eversendai Kuwait
  - (b) India Eversendai India
  - (c) Southeast Asia EESB, ECMSB, ERSB and EEPL Singapore
  - (d) Morocco EV Morocco
- (ii) Energy EVORF
- (iii) Others EOSB, EPSB, Eversendai Singapore and Eversendai Corporation Berhad

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions on resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which, in certain respects as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Group financing (including finance costs) and income taxes are managed on a company basis as well.

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# **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# **37**. **SEGMENT INFORMATION** (continued)

	•	Structural Ste	el Works — Southeast	→ North			Adjustments and	
Group 2021	Middle East RM'000	India RM'000	Asia RM'000	Africa RM'000	Energy RM'000	Others RM'000	elimination RM'000	Group RM'000
Revenue:								
Revenue from external customers Inter-segment revenue	555,137 63,532	298,888 824	179,462 27,556	31,389 -	160,635 -	19 41,113	(3,188) (133,025)	1,222,342 -
	618,669	299,712	207,018	31,389	160,635	41,132	(136,213)	1,222,342
Results: Included in the measure of segment profit/(loss) are:								
Bad debts written off Depreciation on property, plant and	(3,816)	-	(2,181)	-	-	(522)	-	(6,519)
equipment	(22,773)	(11,768)	(6,000)	(159)	(21,623)	(110)	-	(62,433)
Finance costs Gain/(loss) on disposal of property,	(18,615)	(166)	(2,569)	(19)	(12,992)	(21,313)	10,740	(44,934)
plant and equipment	123	-	575	-	-	-	(2)	696
Impairment loss on: -trade receivables	(19,496)	(1,654)	(655)	-	-	-	-	(21,805)
-contract assets	(35,544)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,544)
Income tax expense/(credit)	(1,940)	(234)	1,762	230	-	119	-	(63)
Interest income	10	-	237	-	-	-	(237)	10
Segment (loss)/profit Unrealised foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(47,562) (16)	1,044 (218)	(42,084) 1,704	(569) -	(22,366) 1,280	(92,611) (7,604)	58,088	(146,060) (4,854)

## **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## **37**. **SEGMENT INFORMATION** (continued)

	←	<b>←</b> Structural Steel Works —				Adjustments			
Group 2021 Assets:	Middle East RM'000	India RM'000	Southeast Asia RM'000	North Africa RM'000	Energy RM'000	Others RM'000	and elimination RM'000	Group RM'000	
Property, plant and equipment Other assets*	198,301 1,440,297	73,470 296,150	33,018 721,823	549 17,064	337,423 504,275	123,225 1,320,061	- (2,353,925)	765,986 1,945,745	
	1,638,598	369,620	754,841	17,613	841,698	1,443,286	(2,353,925)	2,711,731	
Liabilities: Segment liabilities^	(927,391)	(263,567)	(612,326)	(17,502)	(978,316)	(563,312)	1,273,448	(2,088,966)	

<sup>\*</sup> Comprising goodwill, deferred tax assets, inventories, contract assets, trade receivables, other receivables, refundable deposits and prepaid expenses, amount owing by holding company, current tax assets and cash and short-term deposits.

<sup>^</sup> Comprising all classes of liabilities in the statements of financial position.

## **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## **37**. **SEGMENT INFORMATION** (continued)

	•	Structural S		No with			Adjustments	
Group 2020 Revenue:	Middle East RM'000	India RM'000	Southeast Asia RM'000	North Africa RM'000	Energy RM'000	Others RM'000	and elimination RM'000	Group RM'000
Revenue from external customers	528,883	175,956	290,088	4,602	113,563	281	_	1,113,373
Inter-segment revenue	115,969	2,520	9,417	-,002	-	12,428	(140,334)	-
	644,852	178,476	299,505	4,602	113,563	12,709	(140,334)	1,113,373
Results: Included in the measure of segment (loss)/profit are:								
Interest income	43	1,070	298	-	-	-	(272)	1,139
Bad debts written off	(1,280)	(375)	(29,095)	-	(13,234)	(36)		(44,020)
Gain/(Loss) on disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	_	2,565	(3,121)	(556)
Gain on disposal of property, plant								
and equipment	454	13	463	-	-	-	-	930
Gain on lease modification	740	-	-	-	1,374	-	-	2,114
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	900	(572)	(172)	52	(624)	(1,477)	-	(1,893)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	(24,803)	(12,395)	(5,696)	(28)	(24,112)	(119)	-	(67,153)
Impairment loss on:	(00.457)	(4.040)	(0.040)					(00.440)
-trade receivables	(22,157)	(1,642)	(2,643)	-	-	-	-	(26,442)
-contract assets	(516)	105	- 0.400	-	-	-	-	(516)
Reversal of impairment on trade receivables	186	195	2,186	-	(450)	(205)	-	2,567
Property, plant and equipment written off	(20,662)	(1,126)	- (4.902)	- (2)	(458)	(365)	10.025	(1,949)
Finance costs	(20,662)	38	(1,893)	(2)	(16,444)	(25,162)		(54,138)
Income tax expense Segment (loss)/profit	(1,297) (40,789)	1,790	(4,376) (17,085)	(82) 210	(69,150)	(723) (239,469)		(6,440) (139,080)

## **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## **37**. **SEGMENT INFORMATION** (continued)

	•	Structural S	Structural Steel Works Southeast				Adjustments and	
Group 2020 Assets:	Middle East RM'000	India RM'000	Asia RM'000	North Africa RM'000	Energy RM'000	Others RM'000	elimination RM'000	Group RM'000
Property, plant and equipment Other assets*	212,769 1,686,858	75,596 337,059	37,633 921,345	485 6,997	346,209 522,005	123,242 1,374,124	- (2,532,368)	795,934 2,316,020
	1,899,627	412,655	958,978	7,482	868,214	1,497,366	(2,532,368)	3,111,954
Liabilities: Segment liabilities^	(1,122,928)	(306,006)	(775,336)	(6,812)	(978,453)	(620,108)	1,451,613	(2,358,030)

<sup>\*</sup> Comprising goodwill, deferred tax assets, inventories, contract assets, trade receivables, other receivables, refundable deposits and prepaid expenses, current tax assets and cash and short-term deposits.

<sup>^</sup> Comprising all classes of liabilities in the statements of financial position.

#### **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

#### 38. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group and the Company monitor capital using a gearing ratio, which is total borrowings divided by total equity. The Group and the Company believe that the level of shareholders' funds and total borrowings as at the reporting date is sufficient to support the Group's and the Company's existing and expected level of business operations. The details of capital of the Group, which is made up of total equity and total borrowings are as follows:

	Gro	up	Company			
	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2020 RM'000		
Borrowings Finance leases (included in	1,061,286	1,148,254	476,801	459,302		
lease liabilities)	3,006	2,809	<u> </u>			
Total borrowings	1,064,292	1,151,063	476,801	459,302		
Total equity	622,765	753,924	763,596	848,554		
Gearing ratio	1.71	1.53	0.62	0.54		

The Group and the Company do not have any externally imposed capital requirement other than certain financial covenants relating to capital requirements imposed by the financial institutions of the Group and the Company as disclosed in Note 27.

#### 39. MATERIAL LITIGATIONS

On 14 November 2014, a supplier known as Linsun Engineering Sdn Bhd ("the plaintiff") has served a Writ of Summons against a subsidiary, Eversendai Engineering Sdn Bhd, ("EESB"), for certain supply of manpower for scaffolding erection and dismantling works at the Project known as Manjung 4 Power Plant for an alleged claim of RM8,222,465 plus interest which is disputed by the company.

Trial of the matter is ongoing. The next has been fixed by court in May 2022.

The directors, on solicitor's advice, is of the view it has a very good defence against the above claim.

#### **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (continued)

## 40. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The following are significant events of the Group and the Company during and subsequent to the end of the financial year:

## **COVID-19 pandemic**

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe. Many countries including the Malaysian Government imposed the Movement Control Order ("MCO") to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic also resulted in travel restriction, lockdown and other precautionary measures imposed in various countries. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic since early 2020 has brought significant economic uncertainties in Malaysia and markets in which the Company operates.

The Group and the Company have performed assessments on the overall impact of the situation on the Group's and the Company's operations and financial implications, including the recoverability of the carrying amount of assets and subsequent measurement of assets and liabilities. During the financial year, the Group recorded a bad debts written off, impairment loss on trade and retention receivables, impairment loss on contract assets and goodwill written off RM6,519,000, RM21,805,000, RM35,544,000 and RM1,331,000 respectively.

Given the fluid of the situation, the Group and the Company are unable to reasonably estimate the complete financial impacts of COVID-19 pandemic for the financial year ending 31 December 2022 to be disclosed in the financial statements as impact assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic is a continuing process. The Group and the Company will continuously monitor any material changes to future economic conditions that will affect the Group and the Company.

## **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act 2016

We, TAN SRI DATO' NATHAN A/L ELUMALAY and NARLA SRINIVASA RAO, being two of the directors of Eversendai Corporation Berhad, do hereby state that in the opinion of the directors, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the 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 December 2021 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

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

TAN SRI DATO' NATHAN A/L ELUMALAY Director
NARLA SRINIVASA RAO Director

Date: 27 April 2022

## **EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD**

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### STATUTORY DECLARATION

Pursuant to Section 251(1) of the Companies Act 2016

I, TAN SRI DATO' NATHAN A/L ELUMALAY, being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of Eversendai Corporation Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying financial statements are correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

## TAN SRI DATO' NATHAN A/L ELUMALAY

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovenamed in Dubai, United Arab Emirates on 27 April 2022.

Before me,

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### **Report on the Audit of Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Eversendai Corporation Berhad, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2021 of the Group and of the Company, and the statements of 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 8 to 111.

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 December 2021, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with the 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 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' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD (continued)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## **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.

#### <u>Group</u>

## Funding requirements and ability to meet short term obligations (Note 4(a) and 27 to the financial statements)

The Group and the Company had incurred continuous losses for the financial years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 amounting to RM146,060,000 (2020: RM139,080,000) and RM89,440,000 (2020: RM108,650,000) respectively.

We focused on this area due to the significant amount of the short-term liabilities, and due to the Group has also not meet certain finance covenants at the end of the financial year. In addition, significant Directors' judgement and estimates were involved in determining the assumptions used by the Group in arriving at the Group's cash flows forecast for the next 12 months from the end of reporting period.

The Group's policies and processes for the management of liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 35(b) to the financial statements.

#### Our audit response:

Our audit procedures included, among others,

- obtain the cash flow forecast prepared by the Group;
- discussing with management on the Group's assumptions used in the preparation of cash flow forecast in relation to key inputs;
- testing the mathematical accuracy of the cash flows forecast calculation; and
- reviewing the appropriateness of related disclosures.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD (continued)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Key Audit Matters** (continued)

#### Property, plant and equipment (Note 4(b) and 13 to the financial statements)

The Group has significant balances of property, plant and equipment amounted to RM765,986,000. The directors have performed an impairment assessment to estimate the recoverable amount of these assets which involved significant judgements. The significant judgements are made by the directors over the discount rate applied in the recoverable amount calculation and assumptions supporting the underlying cash flow projections, including forecast revenue growth rates, operating expenses and gross profit margin.

#### Our audit response:

Our audit procedures included, among others,

- evaluating the appropriateness of the methodology and method adopted by the Group in measuring the recoverable amount is in accordance to the requirements of MFRS 136 Impairment of Assets:
- comparing the actual results with previous budget to assess the performance of the business;
- comparing the Group's key assumptions in cash flow forecast to externally derived data, which include the Group's assessment and consideration of the current economic and business environment affected by COVID-19 pandemic, in relation to key inputs;
- performing the sensitivity analysis of key assumptions by assessing the impacts of these key assumptions and inputs that are expected to be most sensitive to the recoverable amount.
- testing the mathematical accuracy of the impairment assessment; and
- performing the review of the audit working papers of the component auditors.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD (continued)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Key Audit Matters** (continued)

#### Revenue recognition for construction activities (Note 4(d) and 5 to the financial statements)

The amount of revenue of the Group's construction activities is recognised over the period of contract by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. The progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation is determined by reference to proportion of construction costs incurred for works performed to date bear to the estimated total costs for each project. We focused on this area because significant directors' judgement is required, in particular with regards to determining the progress towards satisfaction of a performance obligation, the extent of the construction costs incurred, the estimated total construction contracts revenue and costs, as well as the recoverability of the construction contracts projects. The estimated total revenue and costs are affected by a variety of uncertainties that depend on the outcome of future events.

#### Our response:

Our audit procedures included, among others,

- reading the terms and conditions of certain agreements with customers;
- understanding the Group's process in preparing project budget and the calculation of the progress towards anticipated satisfaction of a performance obligation;
- comparing directors' major assumptions to contractual terms and discussing with project manager;
- assessing the reasonableness of computed progress towards anticipated satisfaction of performance obligation for certain identified projects against consultant certificate;
- checking the mathematical computation of recognised revenue for certain projects during the financial year; and
- performing the review of the audit working papers of the component auditors for significant components of the Group.

## Trade receivables and contract assets (Note 4(c), 18 and 19 to the financial statements)

The Group has significant trade receivables and contract assets as at 31 December 2021. We focused on this area because the Group made significant judgements over assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rate. In making the assumptions, the Group selected inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history and existing market conditions at the end of the reporting period.

## Our response:

Our audit procedures included, among others;

- assessing the reasonableness and calculation of expected credit losses as at the end of the reporting period;
- understanding of significant credit exposures which were significantly overdue or deemed to be in default through analysis of ageing reports prepared by the management;
- obtaining confirmations of balances from selected receivables;
- checking subsequent receipts, correspondence documents, and management explanation on recoverability with significant past due balances; and
- performing the review of the audit working papers of the component auditors for significant components of the Group.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD (continued)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Key Audit Matters** (continued)

#### Company

## Investment in subsidiaries and amount owing by subsidiaries (Note 4(c) and (d), Note 15 and 21 to the financial statements)

The Company performs impairment review on the investments in subsidiaries and amount owing by subsidiaries whenever the events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investments in subsidiaries and amount owing by subsidiaries may not be recoverable in accordance with its accounting policy. More regular reviews are performed if events indicate that this is necessary. The impairment made on investment in subsidiaries entails an impairment loss to be made to the amount owing by these subsidiaries.

Significant judgement of the directors is required in the estimation of the present value of future cash flows generated by the subsidiaries, which involve uncertainties and are significantly affected by assumptions used and judgement made regarding estimates of future cash flows and discount rates. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the results of the Company's tests for impairment of investments in subsidiaries and amount owing by subsidiaries.

## Our response:

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- evaluating the cash flow projections prepared by the Company and the Company's forecasting procedures:
- comparing the Company's key assumptions in cash flow forecast to externally derived data, which
  include the Company's assessment and consideration of the current economic and business
  environment affected by COVID-19 pandemic, in relation to key inputs;
- testing the mathematical accuracy of the impairment assessment;
- performing the sensitivity of key assumptions by assessing the impacts of these key assumptions and inputs that are expected to be most sensitive to the recoverable amount; and
- assessing the classification of the amount owing by subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the Company.

#### 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 the information included 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD (continued)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Group and of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with the 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.

The directors of the Company are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

## 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD (continued)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements** (continued)

- 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.

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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD (continued)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirement of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, we report that the subsidiaries of which we have not acted as auditors, are disclosed in Note 15 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 contents of this report.

Baker Tilly Monteiro Heng PLT 201906000600 (LLP0019411-LCA) & AF 0117 Chartered Accountants

Kenny Yeoh Khi Khen No. 03229/09/2022 J Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur

Date: 27 April 2022