

Nexia TS

Listening, Thinking, Growing, Asia.

In association with



ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore. Registration Number: 200516063C)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation

UEN: 200507237N / Incorporated with limited liability

Singapore • China • Malaysia • Myanmar

Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation is a member of Nexia International, a worldwide network of independent accounting and consulting firms.

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ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

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**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their statement to the shareholder together with the audited financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 and the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2020.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the balance sheet of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group as set out on the pages 6 to 56 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the Group as at 31 March 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year covered by the consolidated financial statements; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, after considering the matters as described in Note 2.1 to the financial statements with respect to the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as going concerns, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group and the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due, as the Group and the Company are in discussions with its lenders to obtain approval for and implementation of an appropriate debt resolution plan.

Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Mr. Chakkungal Pathayapura Gopalakrishnan
Mr. Venkataramaiyer Sivaramakrishnan
Mr. Rout Ashok Kumar

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations, except as follows:

	Holdings registered in name of director		Holdings in which a director is deemed to have an interest	
	At 31.03.2020	At 01.04.2019	At 31.03.2020	At 01.04.2019
Ultimate holding corporation - Aban Offshore Limited (No. of ordinary shares of Rs2 each)				
Mr. Chakkungal Pathayapura Gopalakrishnan	43,200	43,200	10,750	10,750
Mr. Parameswaran Venkateswara Iyer ⁽¹⁾	-	20,805	-	-

⁽¹⁾ The director resigned with the effect from 1 April 2020

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

Share options

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiary corporations.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiary corporations.

There were no unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiary corporations under option at the end of the financial year.

Independent Auditor

The independent auditor, Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors



Chakkungal Pathayapura Gopalakrishnan
Director



Rout Ashok Kumar
Director

31 August 2020

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Disclaimer of Opinion

We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of Aban Singapore Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiary corporations (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated balance sheet of the Group and the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 6 to 56.

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

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

Going concern

As disclosed in Note 2.1 to the financial statements, in preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors have considered the operations of the Group and of the Company as going concerns notwithstanding that the Group and the Company incurred a net loss of US\$1,134,733,000 and US\$169,747,000 (2019: US\$737,756,000 and US\$382,000) respectively, and the Group has net cash used in operating activities of US\$506,000 (2019: net cash provided by operating activities of US\$5,661,000) for the financial year ended 31 March 2020, and as at that date, the Group and the Company are in net current liabilities position of US\$110,885,000 and US\$8,055,000 (2019: net current liabilities position of US\$28,600,000 and net current assets position of US\$9,862,000) respectively.

As disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements, the rigs of the Group with carrying amount of US\$449,999,000 (2019: US\$1,371,563,000) have been pledged as securities for the borrowings of the Group and of the Company amounting to US\$144,451,000 and US\$7,355,000 (2019: US\$144,736,000 and US\$7,640,000) respectively and the borrowings of the immediate holding corporation, Aban Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("AHPL") amounting to US\$1,829,791,000 (2019: US\$1,814,724,000). An impairment loss on the rigs amounting to US\$868,815,000 (2019: US\$516,270,000) was made during the financial year ended 31 March 2020. In addition, as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements, AHPL, the Group and the Company have defaulted on payment of their borrowings which have fallen due and have breached the covenants of their borrowings which give the lenders the right to demand the related borrowings be due and payable immediately. The lenders had issued recall notices to AHPL, the Group and the Company. Management had reclassified these borrowings of the Group and of the Company, with original repayment terms beyond 12 months from the balance sheet date as current liabilities. As of the date of this report, the Group and the Company are in discussions with its lenders to obtain approval for and implementation of an appropriate debt resolution plan.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**

(continued)

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion (continued)

Going concern (continued)

The above conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as going concern. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors believes that the use of the going concern assumption on the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 is still appropriate after taking into consideration of the above actions and measures.

The abilities of the Group and of the Company to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future and to meet their financial obligations as and when they fall due are dependent on whether the lenders will approve of an appropriate debt resolution plan and it is uncertain whether the Group and the Company will raise further funds through any fund raising exercises. Therefore, we were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means to obtain sufficient audit evidence to be able to form an opinion as to whether the going concern basis of preparation of the accompanying financial statements of the Group and of the Company is appropriate.

If the Group and the Company are unable to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future, the Group and the Company may be unable to discharge their liabilities in the normal course of business and adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets, in particularly the rigs of the Group, may need to be realised other than in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the balance sheets. In addition, the Group and the Company may have to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities to current assets and liabilities respectively. The financial statements do not include any adjustment which may arise from these uncertainties.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.**
(continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, except for the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company, and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors, have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.



**Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants**

Singapore

31 August 2020

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Revenue	4	103,180	83,782
Other income	5	2,228	35
Expenses			
- Consumables and spare parts	14	(10,360)	(6,542)
- Rig operating expenses	6	(63,012)	(30,814)
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	19	(53,737)	(74,477)
- Depreciation of right-of-use asset	20(a)	(1,663)	-
- Amortisation of contract assets	13	(42,807)	-
- Employee compensation	7	(25,222)	(24,817)
- Finance expenses	8	(156,473)	(147,124)
- Impairment loss on trade receivables	29(b)	(15,974)	(3,588)
- Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	19	(868,815)	(516,270)
- Currency exchange gains - net		420	297
- Other operating expenses	9	(3,323)	(13,932)
Total expenses		(1,240,966)	(817,267)
Share of loss of associated companies, net of tax	17	(119)	(336)
Loss before income tax		(1,135,677)	(733,786)
Income tax credit/(expense)	10	944	(3,970)
Total comprehensive loss, representing net loss		(1,134,733)	(737,756)

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

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 March 2020

	Note	Group		Company	
		2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	4,782	9,347	2,831	1,312
Trade and other receivables	12	77,928	92,385	50,998	51,625
Contract assets	13	-	59,650	-	2,259
Inventories	14	48,845	46,854	21,989	7,404
Other current assets	15	16,076	25,865	15,034	13,270
		147,631	234,101	90,852	75,870
Non-current assets					
Investments in subsidiary corporations	16	-	-	2,405,177	2,405,177
Amount due from subsidiary corporations (non-trade)	16	-	-	891,580	973,598
Investments in associated companies	17	1,432	1,551	1,432	1,551
Amount due from associated companies (non-trade)	17	283	3,656	379	3,749
Property, plant and equipment	19	450,067	1,371,665	58	80
Right-of-use assets	20(a)	11,906	-	75,082	-
Intangible assets	21	40,988	39,963	-	-
		504,676	1,416,835	3,373,708	3,384,155
Total assets		652,307	1,650,936	3,464,560	3,460,025
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	22	108,777	124,288	56,470	58,113
Borrowings	23	144,451	135,423	7,355	7,640
Lease liabilities	24	4,299	-	34,093	-
Current income tax liabilities		989	2,990	989	255
		258,516	262,701	98,907	66,008
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	23	-	9,313	-	-
Lease liabilities	24	7,781	-	42,485	-
Amount due to subsidiary corporations (non-trade)	16	-	-	728,328	771,251
Amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade)	25	183,626	741,805	183,626	741,805
		191,407	751,118	954,439	1,513,056
Total liabilities		449,923	1,013,819	1,053,346	1,579,064
NET ASSETS		202,384	637,117	2,411,214	1,880,961
EQUITY					
Share capital	26	2,700,000	2,000,000	2,700,000	2,000,000
Other reserves	27(a)	29,238	29,238	-	-
Accumulated losses		(2,526,854)	(1,392,121)	(288,786)	(119,039)
Total equity		202,384	637,117	2,411,214	1,880,961

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

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Share capital US\$'000	Other reserves US\$'000	Accumulated losses US\$'000	Total equity US\$'000
Balance as at 1 April 2019	2,000,000	29,238	(1,392,121)	637,117
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	(1,134,733)	(1,134,733)
Issue of new shares (Note 26)	700,000	-	-	700,000
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,700,000	29,238	(2,526,854)	202,384
Balance as at 1 April 2018	1,000,000	29,238	(654,365)	374,873
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	(737,756)	(737,756)
Issue of new shares (Note 26)	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Balance as at 31 March 2019	2,000,000	29,238	(1,392,121)	637,117

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

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss		(1,134,733)	(737,756)
Adjustments for:			
- Interest income from bank deposits	5	(27)	(35)
- Interest expense on bonds and bank borrowings	8	156,078	147,124
- Interest expense on lease liabilities	8	395	-
- Income tax (credit)/expense	10	(944)	3,970
- Share of loss of associated companies, net of tax	17	119	336
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	19	53,737	74,477
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets	20(a)	1,663	-
- Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	19	868,815	516,270
		<u>(54,897)</u>	<u>4,386</u>
Change in working capital:			
- Trade and other receivables		14,457	44,289
- Inventories		(1,991)	(2,285)
- Contract assets		59,650	(59,650)
- Other current assets		9,789	(14,047)
- Trade and other payables		<u>(26,484)</u>	<u>36,926</u>
Cash generated from operations		524	9,619
- Income tax paid		(1,057)	(3,993)
- Interest received		27	35
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		<u>(506)</u>	<u>5,661</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	19	(954)	(1,216)
Additions to intangible asset		(1,025)	(2,463)
Disposal of intangible asset		-	37,500
Repayment from/(advances to) associated companies		3,373	(7,319)
Net cash provided by investing activities		<u>1,394</u>	<u>26,502</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment to immediate holding corporation		(1,887)	(27,150)
Repayment of borrowings	23	(285)	(1,835)
Principal repayment of lease liabilities		(1,489)	-
Interest paid for borrowings		(1,397)	(1,431)
Interest paid for lease liabilities		(395)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(5,453)</u>	<u>(30,416)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,565)	1,747
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of financial year		9,347	7,600
End of financial year	11	<u>4,782</u>	<u>9,347</u>

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

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 April 2019 US\$'000	Principal and interest payments US\$'000	Non-cash changes US\$'000			31 March 2020 US\$'000
			Issuance of share capital	Addition during the year	Interest expense	
Bank borrowings	135,423	(285)	-	-	-	135,138
Bonds	9,313	-	-	-	-	9,313
Accrued interest payable	33,838	(1,397)	-	-	12,370	44,811
Lease liabilities	-	(1,884)	-	13,569	395	12,080
Amount due to immediate holding corporation (non- trade)	741,805	(1,887)	(700,000)	-	143,708	183,626

	1 April 2018 US\$'000	Principal and interest payments US\$'000	Non-cash changes US\$'000		31 March 2019 US\$'000
			Issuance of share capital	Interest expense	
Bank borrowings	137,258	(1,835)	-	-	135,423
Bonds	9,313	-	-	-	9,313
Accrued interest payable	22,059	(1,431)	-	13,210	33,838
Amount due to immediate holding corporation (non- trade)	1,635,041	(27,150)	(1,000,000)	133,914	741,805

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

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

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

1. General information

Aban Singapore Pte. Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in Singapore on 18 November 2005 and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office and primary place of business is 9 Temasek Boulevard, #19-02, Suntec Tower Two, Singapore 038989.

Aban Singapore Pte. Ltd. is an investment holding company. Aban Singapore Pte. Ltd. and its subsidiary corporations (collectively the “Group”) provide drilling services to companies engaged in the exploration, development and production of oil and gas. The principal activities of each entity in the Group are set out in Note 34 to the financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”) under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2019

On 1 April 2019, the Group has adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations of FRS (“INT FRS”) that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Group’s accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the Group’s accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years except for the adoption of FRS 116 *Leases*:

Adoption of FRS 116 Leases

(a) When the Group is the lessee

Prior to the adoption of FRS 116, non-cancellable operating lease payments were not recognised as liabilities in the balance sheet. These payments were recognised as rental expenses over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The Group’s accounting policy on leases after the adoption of FRS 116 is as disclosed in Note 2.13 to the financial statements.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2019 (continued)

Adoption of FRS 116 Leases (continued)

(a) When the Group is the lessee (continued)

On initial application of FRS 116, the Group has elected to apply the following practical expedients:

- (i) For all contracts entered into before 1 April 2019 and that were previously identified as leases under FRS 17 *Lease* and INT FRS 104 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Leases*, the Group has not reassessed if such contracts contain leases under FRS 116; and
- (ii) On a lease-by-lease basis, the Group has:
 - (a) applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
 - (b) relied on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as an alternative to performing an impairment review;
 - (c) accounted for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 April 2019 as short-term leases;
 - (d) excluded initial direct costs in the measurement of the right-of-use ("ROU") asset at the date of initial application; and
 - (e) used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

There were no onerous contracts as at 1 April 2019.

For leases previously classified as operating leases on 1 April 2019, the Group has applied the following transition provisions:

- (i) On a lease-by-lease basis, the Group chose to measure its ROU assets at a carrying amount as if FRS 116 had been applied since the commencement of the lease but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019.
- (ii) Recognised its lease liabilities by discounting the remaining lease payments as at 1 April 2019 using the incremental borrowing rate for each individual lease or, if applicable, the incremental borrowing rate for each portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristic.
- (iii) The difference between the carrying amounts of the ROU assets and lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019 is adjusted directly to opening retained profits. Comparative information is not restated.
- (iv) For leases previously classified as finance leases, the carrying amount of the leased asset and finance lease liability as at 1 April 2019 are determined as the carrying amount of the ROU assets and lease liabilities.

(b) When the Group is a lessor

There are no material changes to accounting by the Group as a lessor.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Adoption of FRS 116 Leases (continued)

An explanation of the differences between the operating lease commitments previously disclosed in the Group's and the Company's financial statements as at 31 March 2019 and the lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet as at 1 April 2019 are as follows:

	US\$'000
Operating lease commitment disclosed as at 31 March 2019	767
Less: Short-term leases and low-value leases	(767)
Lease liabilities recognised as at 1 April 2019	-

Going concern

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors have considered the operations of the Group and of the Company as going concerns notwithstanding that the Group and the Company incurred a net loss of US\$1,134,733,000 and US\$169,747,000 (2019: US\$737,756,000 and US\$382,000) respectively, and the Group has net cash used in operating activities of US\$506,000 (2019: net cash provided by operating activities of US\$5,661,000) for the financial year ended 31 March 2020, and as at that date, the Group and the Company are in net current liabilities position of US\$110,885,000 and US\$8,055,000 (2019: net current liabilities position of US\$28,600,000 and net current assets position of US\$9,862,000) respectively.

As disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements, the carrying amount of the Group's rigs amounting to US\$449,999,000 (2019: US\$1,371,563,000) have been pledged as security for the borrowings of the Group and of the Company amounting US\$144,451,000 and US\$7,355,000 (2019: US\$144,736,000 and US\$7,640,000) respectively and the borrowings amounting US\$1,829,791,000 (2019: US\$1,814,724,000) of the immediate holding corporation, Aban Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("AHPL"). An impairment loss on the rigs amounting to US\$868,815,000 (2019: US\$516,270,000) was made during the financial year ended 31 March 2020. In addition, as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements, the Group and the Company have defaulted on payment of their borrowings which have fallen due and have breached the covenants of their borrowings which give the lenders the right to demand the related borrowings due and payable immediately. The lenders have issued recall notices to the Group and the Company. Management had reclassified these borrowings of the Group and of the Company, with original repayment terms beyond 12 months from the balance sheet date as current liabilities. As of the date of this report, the Group and the Company are in discussions with its lenders to obtain approval for and implementation of an appropriate debt resolution plan.

The above conditions indicate the existence of events of conditions which may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's abilities to continue as going concerns. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors believes that the use of the going concern assumption on the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 is still appropriate after taking into consideration of the above actions and measures.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is presented, net of value-added tax ("VAT"), returns, rebates, and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the Group.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of the related receivable is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the Group's activities are met as follows:

(a) Drilling and drilling related contracts

Revenue is derived mainly from drilling and drilling related contracts at rates established in the relevant contracts. For each contract, the Group will assess if the contract is a multiple element arrangement. Where the arrangement is determined to contain a lease, revenue relating to the lease component is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease contract and revenue relating to the service component is recognised over the period during which the services are rendered which is typically on a straight line basis.

Certain contracts may include fees payable at the start of the contract whereby:

- In cases where the fee covers a general upgrade of a rig or equipment which increases the value of the rig or equipment beyond the contract period, the fee is recognised as revenue over the period of the lease contract whereas the investment is depreciated over the remaining lifetime of the asset; or
- In case where the fee covers specific upgrades or equipment specific to the contract, the fees are recognised as revenue and related cost are capitalised as contract assets.

(b) Other incidental services

Other incidental services relate to supplies, equipment, personnel services and other services provided. Revenue from other incidental services is recognised when related services have been rendered over time since customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefit provided by the Group.

(c) Interest income from bank deposits

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Group accounting

(a) Subsidiary corporations

(i) Consolidation

Subsidiary corporations are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiary corporations are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group entities are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment indicator of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiary corporations have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests comprise the portion of a subsidiary corporation's net results of operations and its net assets, which is attributable to the interests that are not owned directly or indirectly by the equity holders of the Company. They are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and balance sheet. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests based on their respective interests in a subsidiary corporation, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations entered into by the Group.

(ii) Acquisitions

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

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Group accounting (continued)

(a) *Subsidiary corporations (continued)*

(ii) *Acquisition (continued)*

The excess of (a) the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the (b) fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Please refer to the paragraph "Intangible assets - Goodwill" for the subsequent accounting policy on goodwill.

(iii) *Disposals*

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

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

(b) *Transactions with non-controlling interests*

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary corporation that do not result in a loss of control over the subsidiary corporation are accounted for as transactions with equity owners of the Company. Any difference between the change in the carrying amounts of the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised within equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

(c) *Associated companies*

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

Investments in associated companies are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting less impairment losses, if any.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Group accounting (continued)

(c) Associated companies (continued)

(i) Acquisitions

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

(ii) Equity method of accounting

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise Group's share of its associated companies' post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss and its share of movements in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from the associated companies are recognised as a reduction of the carrying amount of the investments. When the Group's share of losses in an associated company equals to or exceeds its interest in the associated company, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has legal or constructive obligations to make, or has made, payments on behalf of the associated company. If the associated company subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised. Interest in an associated company includes any long-term loans for which settlements are never planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associated companies is eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associated companies. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transactions provide evidence of impairment of the assets transferred. The accounting policies of associated companies are changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

(iii) Disposals

Investments in associated companies are derecognised when the Group loses significant influence. If the retained equity interest in the former associated company is a financial asset, the retained equity interest is measured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when significant influence is lost, and its fair value and any proceeds on partial disposal, is recognised in profit or loss.

Please refer to the paragraph "Investments in subsidiary corporations and associated companies" for the accounting policy on investments in associated companies in the separate financial statements of the Company.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Group accounting (continued)

(d) Joint operations

The Group's joint operations have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

The Group recognises, in relation to its interest in the joint operation:

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

The Group recognises gains or losses on the sale or contribution of assets that is attributable to the interest of the group. The Group recognises the full amount of any loss to the extent of its interest when the sale or contribution of assets provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value, or an impairment loss, of those assets.

The accounting policies of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to the Group's interest in a joint operation have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Measurement

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (Note 2.8(b)).

(ii) Components of cost

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Cost also include borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset (refer to Note 2.6 on borrowing costs).

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Rigs	30 or 40 years
Rigs (machinery and equipment installed on rigs)	3 - 5 years
Leasehold improvements, furniture and office equipment	3 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	3 years

Rigs under construction are not depreciated.

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

(c) Rigs under construction

Rigs under construction include payments made under the contracts, capitalised interest and other costs directly associated with the construction. Capitalised value is reclassified from rigs under construction to rigs subsequent to delivery from the yard and when the asset is considered available for its intended use.

(d) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expense is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(e) Disposal

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

2.5 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiary corporations and businesses, represents the excess of (i) the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over (ii) the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill on subsidiary corporations is recognised separately as intangible assets and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill on acquisition of associated companies represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill on associated companies is included in the carrying amount of the investments.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets (continued)

(a) Goodwill (continued)

Gains and losses on the disposal of subsidiary corporations and associated companies include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(b) Acquired licence

Licence acquired is initially recognised at cost and is subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortised to profit or loss using the straight-line method over the period of contractual right or estimated useful lives, whichever is shorter. The Group's acquired licence is not amortised until it is available for use.

(c) Oil and Gas expenditure – exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) assets

E&E assets comprise of rights and concession and conventional studies. Following the acquisition of a concession right to explore a licensed area, the costs incurred such as geological and geophysical surveys, drilling, commercial appraisal costs and other directly attributable costs of exploration and appraisal including technical and administrative costs, are capitalised as conventional studies, presented as intangible assets.

2.6 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method except for those costs that are directly attributable to the construction and refurbishment of rigs. This includes those costs on borrowings acquired specifically for the construction or refurbishment of rigs, as well as those in relation to the general borrowings used to finance the construction and refurbishment of rigs.

The actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period up to delivery from the yard less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings, are capitalised in the cost of the rigs under construction or refurbishment. Borrowing cost on general borrowings are capitalised by applying capitalisation rate to construction or refurbishment of rigs that are financed by general borrowings. The capitalisation rate represents the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the entities in the Group that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset.

2.7 Investments in subsidiary corporations and associated companies

Investments in subsidiary corporations and associated companies are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's balance sheet. On disposal of such investments, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in profit or loss.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill recognised separately as an intangible asset is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is any indication that the goodwill may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing of goodwill, goodwill is allocated to each of the group's cash-generating unit ("CGU") expected to benefit from synergies arising from the business combination.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of CGU, including the goodwill, exceeds the recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of the CGU is the higher of the CGU's fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use.

The total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU.

An impairment loss on goodwill is recognised as an expense and is not reversed in a subsequent period.

(b) Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment

Right-of-use assets

Investments in subsidiary corporations and associated companies

Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and investments in subsidiary corporations and associated companies are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

- (b) *Intangible assets*
Property, plant and equipment
Right-of-use assets
Investments in subsidiary corporations and associated companies (continued)

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

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Financial assets

- (a) *Classification and measurement*

The Group classifies its financial assets as amortised costs.

The classification of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset.

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

At subsequent measurement

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset.

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

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial assets (continued)

(b) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(c) Recognition and de-recognition

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

Financial assets are de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.12 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Leases

(a) The accounting policy for leases before 1 April 2019 are as follows:

(i) When the Group is the lessee

The Group leases office space and accommodation for certain employees under operating leases from non-related parties.

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

(ii) When the Group is the lessor

The Group leases its rigs under operating leases to non-related parties.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases.

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

Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense in the profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

(b) The accounting policy for leases from 1 April 2019 are as follows:

(i) When the Group is the lessee

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Leases (continued)

(b) The accounting policy for leases from 1 April 2019 are as follows: (continued)

(i) *When the Group is the lessee (continued)*

- Right-of-use assets

The Group recognised a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the date which the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentive received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets.

These right-of-use asset is subsequently 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.

- Lease liabilities

The initial measurement of lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group shall use its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments include the following:

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

For contract that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease and non-lease component. The Group has elected to not separate lease and non-lease component for property leases and account these as one single lease component.

Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Lease liability shall be remeasured when:

- There is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or rate;
- There is a changes in the Group's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option; or
- There are modification in the scope or the consideration of the lease that was not part of the original term.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Leases (continued)

(b) The accounting policy for leases from 1 April 2019 are as follows: (continued)

(i) *When the Group is the lessee (continued)*

- Lease liabilities (continued)

Lease liability is remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

- Short term and low value leases

The Group has elected to not recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value leases, except for sublease arrangements. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) *When the Group is the lessor*

The Group leases its rigs under operating leases to non-related parties.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases.

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

Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense in the profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

The accounting policy applicable to the Group as a lessor in the comparative period were the same under FRS 116.

2.14 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

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

Deferred income tax is measured:

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

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

2.16 Provisions

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

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Employee compensation

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

(a) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into separate entities on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Group's contributions are recognised as employee compensation expense when they are due.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are those benefits which are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

(c) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

2.18 Currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (US\$), which is the functional currency of the Company and have been rounded to the nearest thousand (US\$'000).

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss. Monetary items include primarily financial assets, contract assets and financial liabilities. However, in the consolidated financial statements, currency translation differences arising from borrowings in foreign currencies and other currency instruments designated and qualifying as net investment hedges and net investment in foreign operations, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Currency translation (continued)

(b) Transactions and balances (continued)

When a foreign operation is disposed of or any loan forming part of the net investment of the foreign operation is repaid, a proportionate share of the accumulated currency translation differences is reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the income statement within "Finance expenses". All other foreign exchange gains and losses impacting profit or loss are presented in the profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined.

(c) Translation of Group entities' financial statements

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

- (i) assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates at the reporting date;
- (ii) income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) all resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve. These currency translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal with loss of control of the foreign operation.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rate at the reporting date.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Share capital

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

2.21 Dividends to the Company's shareholders

Dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognised when the dividends are approved for payment.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

(a) Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions, comprising foreign withholding taxes or taxes on net profits attributable to a permanent establishment in accordance with the tax jurisdictions of the respective countries where drilling operations are conducted. Significant judgement by management is required in determining the global provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business or as a result of new tax laws or revised interpretations of existing tax laws and precedents. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due; and for uncertain tax positions of certain subsidiary corporations in the Group, based on the single best estimate of the most likely outcomes. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such as due to changes in tax rules in different jurisdictions or revised interpretations of existing tax laws and precedents, such differences will impact the income tax provisions in the corresponding periods.

Current income tax liabilities

In arriving at the current income tax charge for the financial year, management exercised significant judgment of the availability of certain tax depreciation allowances. In the remote event that these allowances are not being available, there may be additional tax exposure to the Group.

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For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (continued)

(a) Income taxes (continued)

Deferred income tax liabilities

- (i) Deferred income taxes have not been recognised on certain temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.
- (ii) The assumptions resulting in the non-recognition of deferred income taxes are that:
- the Group will continue to use its rigs to generate income and will not be in the business of trading its rigs such that any gains on disposal can be viewed as capital in nature by the tax authorities, and to the extent applicable, the Group will rely on the current automatic tax concession in the event of the disposal of the rigs; and/or
 - the Group will continue to satisfy the necessary conditions for the AIS status awarded by the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Note 10).

If the Group disposes of a rig or a rig under construction and in the unlikely event that the above assumptions do not hold, the Group will be subject to income tax at the prevailing corporate tax rate, which at the balance sheet date is 17%.

- (iii) As a result of an acquisition in 2007, certain property, plant and equipment was recorded at fair values for purposes of determining the goodwill on acquisition. The difference between the fair values and the carrying amounts of the property, plant and equipment resulted in temporary differences for which no deferred tax liability has been provided in the consolidated financial statements on basis that the AIS status of the Singapore subsidiary corporations acquired will be renewed after the expiry of the incentive period of 10 years or the rigs continue to be Singapore-flagged rigs. If the AIS status is not renewed after the expiry of the incentive period of 10 years (i.e. in 2026) and should the rigs discontinue to be Singapore-flagged, deferred income tax liabilities may need to be recognised in the consolidated financial statements for the financial year then ended subsequent to the expiry of the AIS status, in relation to the tax consequences that will follow from the recovery of the Group's carrying values of its rigs or rigs under construction through use.

The Group is subjected to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. In determining the deferred income tax liabilities arising from differences on accelerated tax depreciation, management is required to estimate the amount of capital allowances claimed in each jurisdiction as well as to form judgements on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the management expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover the carrying amounts of its assets. These judgements include, but are not limited to, the jurisdictions in which the management expects to operate its rigs in the future and the effects on the tax bases of these assets.

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3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (continued)

(b) *Useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

The Group's business is capital intensive and the annual depreciation of property, plant and equipment forms a significant component of total costs charged to profit or loss. Management reviews, and adjusts as appropriate, the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at each balance sheet date in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. The estimation of the useful lives involves significant judgement. The net book value of completed rigs at 31 March 2020 was US\$449,999,000 (2019: US\$1,371,563,000) and the depreciation charge for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 was US\$53,683,000 (2019: US\$74,398,000) (Note 19).

The estimated useful life of rigs (includes machinery and equipment installed on rigs) is an estimate by management based on a variety of factors such as historical experience and expectations regarding future operations, performance and utilisation of assets. The machinery and equipment on board works in conjunction with the entire rig and forms a part of the composite drilling unit. All the rigs are subjected to regular maintenance programs such as dry-docking, planned overhauling of critical equipment like the engines, mud pumps, top-drive systems and the draw works. Management believes that the experience of the Group and supporting data based on market information support the view that the rigs (both hull and structure as well as machinery and equipment components) will have estimated useful lives of up to 40 years.

If the actual useful lives of the rigs were to increase or decrease by 10% from management's estimates, the depreciation expense on the completed rigs for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 would be an estimated US\$7,205,000 (2019: US\$8,783,000) lower or US\$8,807,000 (2019: US\$7,186,000) higher respectively.

(c) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment*

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

The recoverable amounts of these assets and, where applicable CGU, have been determined based on value-in-use ("VIU"). The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the balance sheet date are disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.

An impairment charge of US\$868,815,000 (2019: US\$516,270,000) was recognised for property, plant and equipment for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 based on estimated recoverable amount determined by VIU calculation.

The estimated recoverable amount determined by management is lower than the carrying amounts of certain property, plant and equipment has resulted in a reduction in the carrying amounts from US\$1,318,814,000 to US\$449,999,000 (2019: US\$1,887,833,000 to US\$1,371,563,000). If the operating days or day rate determined by management had been lower by 10%, the Group would have reduced the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment by US\$24,550,000 and US\$54,180,000 (2019: US\$155,303,000 and US\$217,158,000) respectively.

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3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (continued)

(d) Impairment of trade receivables

As at 31 March 2020, the Group's and the Company's trade receivables amounted to US\$76,951,000 and US\$51,093,000 (2019: US\$90,805,000 and US\$51,141,000) respectively (Note 12) are arising from the Group's and the Company's different revenue segments – drilling and drilling related contracts and other incidental services.

The management has determined the expected loss rates by grouping the receivables based on credit evaluation of individual customer. A loss allowance of US\$20,217,000 and US\$12,134,000 (2019: US\$4,243,000 and US\$3,888,000) for trade receivables of the Group and the Company respectively were recognised as at 31 March 2020.

Notwithstanding the above, the Group and the Company evaluate the expected credit loss on customers in financial difficulties separately. There is no customer in financial difficulties during the financial year.

The Group's and the Company's credit risk exposure for trade receivables by individual customer are set out in Note 29(b) to the financial statements. If the estimated loss allowance is higher by 10%, the Group and the Company would have increased the impairment of trade receivables and decreased the carrying amount of trade receivables by US\$2,021,700 and US\$1,213,400 (2019: US\$424,300 and US\$388,800) respectively.

4. Revenue

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Revenue from drilling and drilling related contracts		
- Americas	-	1,550
- Middle East Asia	37,486	11,161
- South Asia	19,263	36,784
- South East Asia	40,655	31,264
	97,404	80,759
Income from incidental services related to drilling contracts		
- Middle East Asia	140	284
- South Asia	210	794
- South East Asia	5,426	1,945
	5,776	3,023
Total	103,180	83,782

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5. Other income

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Interest income – bank deposits	27	35
Reversal of long outstanding withholding tax payables	2,201	-
	<u>2,228</u>	<u>35</u>

6. Rig operating expenses

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Catering	3,390	2,631
Clearing and forwarding	2,402	2,743
Communications	579	1,007
Equipment rental for drilling	3,230	2,466
Expenses relating to incidental services rendered	4,570	543
Insurance	2,547	2,751
Mobilisation	26,369	1,286
Repair and maintenance	9,363	6,467
Rig fuel	3,185	3,963
Social security tax	-	296
Subcontractor and agency fees	1,364	1,398
Training	893	778
Travelling and transportation	3,895	3,125
Other	1,225	1,360
Total rig operating expenses	<u>63,012</u>	<u>30,814</u>

7. Employee compensation

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Wages and salaries	24,564	24,256
Employers' contribution to defined contribution plans	129	95
Other benefits	529	466
	<u>25,222</u>	<u>24,817</u>

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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8. Finance expenses

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Interest expenses		
- Bonds	1,397	1,397
- Bank borrowings	10,973	11,813
- Immediate holding corporation	143,708	133,914
- Lease liabilities	395	-
	<u>156,473</u>	<u>147,124</u>

Finance expenses of US\$143,708,000 (2019: US\$133,914,000) charged by the immediate holding corporation to the Company has been allocated to subsidiary corporations based on the assets offered as security by the subsidiary corporations for the facility availed by the immediate holding corporation (Note 19).

9. Other operating expenses

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Consultancy and advisory fees	998	1,335
Legal fee	164	226
Rental expense on operating leases	394	543
Rig move	1,309	11,308
Other	458	520
	<u>3,323</u>	<u>13,932</u>

10. Income tax

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Tax expense attributable to loss is made up of:		
Loss for the financial year:		
Current income tax - Foreign	2,270	3,970
Over provision in prior financial years		
- Current income tax	(3,214)	-
	<u>(944)</u>	<u>3,970</u>

The Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore ("MPA") awarded the "Approved International Shipping Enterprise" ("AIS") status to the Group with effect from 1 June 2016 for a period of 10 years.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

10. Income tax (continued)

The tax expense on loss before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax as below:

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Loss before income tax	(1,135,677)	(733,786)
Share of loss of associated companies	119	336
Loss before income tax and share of loss of associated companies	(1,135,558)	(733,450)
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2019: 17%)	(193,045)	(124,687)
Effects of:		
- Different tax rates in other countries	3,091	3,970
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	211,449	138,936
- Income not subjected to tax	(19,225)	(14,249)
- Over provision in prior financial years	(3,214)	-
Tax charge	(944)	3,970

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	4,782	9,347	2,831	1,312

12. Trade and other receivables

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Trade receivables				
- Non-related parties	95,397	93,542	63,227	55,029
- Associated company	1,771	1,506	-	-
Less: Loss allowance (Note 29(b))	(20,217)	(4,243)	(12,134)	(3,888)
	76,951	90,805	51,093	51,141
Advances to employees	166	213	165	213
VAT receivables	727	1,044	(344)	251
Other receivables				
- Non-related parties	84	323	84	20
	77,928	92,385	50,998	51,625

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

13. Contract assets

The Group has recognised an asset in relation to costs to fulfil long-term drilling contracts. This is presented as contract assets on the balance sheet.

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Contract assets				
Asset recognised from costs incurred to fulfil a contract as at 31 March	-	59,650	-	2,259
Amortisation recognised during the financial year				
- Amortisation of contract assets	42,807	-	2,820	-
- Mobilisation	25,400	-	-	-
	68,207	-	2,820	-

Costs incurred to fulfil a contract are capitalised only, if the costs relate directly to the contract, generate or enhance resources used in satisfying future performance obligations. These costs would be amortised consistently with revenue recognition of the associated contract. The Group has applied the practical expedient and recognised the costs incurred to fulfil a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the assets that the Group otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

14. Inventories

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Consumables and spare parts	48,845	46,854	21,989	7,404

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in statement of comprehensive income amounted to US\$10,360,000 (2019: US\$6,542,000).

15. Other current assets

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Deposits	13,309	9,521	13,102	9,305
Prepayments	2,767	16,344	1,932	3,965
	16,076	25,865	15,034	13,270

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For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

16. Investments in subsidiary corporations

	<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
<i>Equity investments</i>		
<i>Cost</i>		
Beginning of financial year	2,463,177	2,463,177
Addition	-	*
End of financial year	<u>2,463,177</u>	<u>2,463,177</u>
<i>Impairment loss</i>		
Beginning and end of financial year	<u>58,000</u>	<u>58,000</u>
Carrying amount		
End of financial year	<u>2,405,177</u>	<u>2,405,177</u>

* The addition in investment in subsidiary corporations is less than US\$1,000.

Details of the subsidiary corporations are disclosed in Note 34 to the financial statements.

The Group has no subsidiary corporations with material non-controlling interests.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2019, the Company has incorporated a 100% owned subsidiary corporation, Caldera Petroleum (UK) Ltd ("Caldera"), a company incorporated in United Kingdom (UK), which is also their principal place of business to carry out its principal activities of oil exploration and production.

Amounts due from/(to) subsidiary corporations (non-trade)

The amounts due from/(to) subsidiary corporations are unsecured and with interest and repayment terms that correspond to the Group's amount due to immediate holding corporation.

The management is of the opinion that the fair value of amounts due from/(to) subsidiary corporations approximates its carrying amount.

17. Investments in associated companies

	<u>Group and Company</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
<i>Equity investment</i>		
Beginning of financial year	1,551	1,887
Share of loss of associated companies accounted for using the equity method	(119)	(336)
End of financial year	<u>1,432</u>	<u>1,551</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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17. Investments in associated companies (continued)

Information on the Company's investments in associated companies are detailed in Note 34 to the financial statements are as follows:

- (a) Investment in associated company with a carrying amount of US\$1,432,000 (2019: US\$1,551,000) represents the Group's and the Company's 49% interest in Belati Oilfield Sdn Bhd, a company incorporated in Malaysia, which is also their principal place of business. The associated company is regarded by the Board of Directors as not material to the Group. The associated company has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which is held by the Company. There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's and the Company's interest in the associated company.
- (b) Investment in associated company with a carrying amount less than US\$1,000 (2019: US\$1,000) represents the Group's and Company's 50.25 % interest in Aban Hydrocarbons Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated during the financial year 2018 in Singapore, which is also their principal place of business. The associated company is regarded by the Board of Directors as not material to the Group. The associated company has share capital consisting of ordinary shares and others, whereby the ordinary shares are held by the Company. There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's and the Company's interest in the associated company.

The financial information of the associated companies are not disclosed as the financial impact is not material to the Group.

Amounts due from associated companies

The non-trade amounts due from associated companies are unsecured, interest-free and are not expected to be repaid within the next 12 months.

The management is of the opinion that the fair value of amounts due from associated companies approximates its carrying amount.

18. Joint operation

The Group, through its newly incorporated subsidiary corporation Caldera, has entered into a joint operating arrangement with Anasuria Hibiscus (UK) Ltd ("Hibiscus") for the exploration, development and production of oil and gas from UK Continental Shelf Petroleum Production Licence No. P.198 Block 15/13a and Block 15/13b in the UK Central North Sea ("Licence"). Hibiscus has been appointed as the operator.

Each party has a legal 50% interest in the Licence. The licence, all costs and obligations incurred in, and all rights and benefits arising out of, the conduct of the joint operations shall be owned and borne by the Group and Hibiscus in proportion to their respective percentage of interests in the Licence.

The financial information of the joint operation is not disclosed as the financial impact is not material to the Group.

**ABAN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.
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19. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Rigs*	Leasehold improvement, furniture and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
2020				
<i>Cost</i>				
Beginning of financial year	3,059,846	2,664	370	3,062,880
Additions	934	20	-	954
End of financial year	<u>3,060,780</u>	<u>2,684</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>3,063,834</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</i>				
Beginning of financial year	1,688,283	2,572	360	1,691,215
Depreciation charge	53,683	44	10	53,737
Impairment charge	868,815	-	-	868,815
End of financial year	<u>2,610,781</u>	<u>2,616</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>2,613,767</u>
Net book value				
End of financial year	<u>449,999</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>450,067</u>
2019				
<i>Cost</i>				
Beginning of financial year	3,058,630	2,664	370	3,061,664
Additions	1,216	-	-	1,216
End of financial year	<u>3,059,846</u>	<u>2,664</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>3,062,880</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</i>				
Beginning of financial year	1,097,615	2,515	338	1,100,468
Depreciation charge	74,398	57	22	74,477
Impairment charge	516,270	-	-	516,270
End of financial year	<u>1,688,283</u>	<u>2,572</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>1,691,215</u>
Net book value				
End of financial year	<u>1,371,563</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1,371,665</u>

* Includes machinery and equipment installed on rigs

An impairment charge of US\$868,815,000 (2019: US\$516,270,000) was recognised for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 as the carrying amount of the rigs exceeded its estimated value-in-use ("VIU") which was mainly due to the current slump in the oil and gas industry.

The rigs of the Group with carrying amounts of US\$449,999,000 (2019: US\$1,371,563,000) have been pledged as securities for the borrowings of the Group and the Company amounting US\$144,451,000 and US\$7,355,000 (2019: US\$144,736,000 and US\$7,640,000) respectively (Note 23) and the borrowings amounting US\$1,829,791,000 (2019: US\$1,814,724,000) of the immediate holding corporation, Aban Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("AHPL").

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19. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

<u>Company</u>	<u>Leasehold improvement, furniture and office equipment</u> US\$'000	<u>Motor vehicles</u> US\$'000	<u>Total</u> US\$'000
2020			
<i>Cost</i>			
Beginning and end of financial year	712	60	772
Additions	20	-	20
End of financial year	<u>732</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>792</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>			
Beginning of financial year	632	60	692
Depreciation charge	42	-	42
End of financial year	<u>674</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>734</u>
Net book value			
End of financial year	<u>58</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>
2019			
<i>Cost</i>			
Beginning and end of financial year	712	60	772
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>			
Beginning of financial year	592	60	652
Depreciation charge	40	-	40
End of financial year	<u>632</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>692</u>
Net book value			
End of financial year	<u>80</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>80</u>

20. Leases

The Group and Company as a lessee

Nature of the Group and Company's leasing activities – as a lessee

The Group leases rigs from the ultimate holding corporation to support its drilling and drilling related contracts. The lease agreements run for periods of up to 3 years.

The Company leases rigs from the ultimate holding corporation and its subsidiary corporations to support its drilling and drilling related contracts. The lease agreements run for periods of up to 5 years.

There is no externally imposed covenant on these lease arrangements.

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20. Leases (continued)

The Group and Company as a lessee (continued)

(a) ROU assets – carrying amount and depreciation charge during the year

	<u>Group</u> 2020 US\$'000	<u>Company</u> 2020 US\$'000
<i>Cost</i>		
Beginning of financial year	-	-
Additions	13,569	96,852
End of financial year	<u>13,569</u>	<u>96,852</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>		
Beginning of financial year	-	-
Depreciation charge for the financial year	1,663	21,770
End of financial year	<u>1,663</u>	<u>21,770</u>
Net book value		
End of financial year	<u>11,906</u>	<u>75,082</u>

(b) Interest expense

	<u>Group</u> 2020 US\$'000	<u>Company</u> 2020 US\$'000
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>395</u>	<u>3,685</u>

(c) Lease expense not capitalised in lease liabilities

	<u>Group</u> 2020 US\$'000	<u>Company</u> 2020 US\$'000
Lease expense – low-value leases	<u>394</u>	<u>400</u>

(d) Total cash outflow for all the leases of the Group and the Company in 2020 was US\$2,046,000 and US\$17,589,000 respectively.

(e) Future cash outflow which are not capitalised in lease liabilities

Extension options

The leases contain extension periods, for which the related lease payments had not been included in lease liabilities as the Group is not reasonably certain to exercise these extension option. The Group negotiates extension options to optimise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of the extension options are exercisable by the Group and not by the lessor.

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20. Leases (continued)

The Group and Company as a lessor

Nature of the Group and Company's leasing activities – as a lessor

The Group and the Company has leased out its rigs under drilling contracts to third parties. This lease is classified as an operating lease because the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of the assets are not substantially transferred.

Undiscounted lease payments from the operating leases to be received after the balance sheet date are as follows:

	<u>Group</u> 2020 US\$'000	<u>Company</u> 2020 US\$'000
Not later than one year	60,210	47,460
Between one to two years	29,100	28,200
More than two years	24,525	24,525
	<u>113,835</u>	<u>100,185</u>

21. Intangible assets

	<u>Group</u> 2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
<u>Composition:</u>		
Goodwill (Note (a))	-	-
Licence (Note (b))	37,910	37,910
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note (c))	3,078	2,053
	<u>40,988</u>	<u>39,963</u>

(a) *Goodwill*

	<u>Group</u> 2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
<i>Goodwill arising on consolidation</i>		
Cost		
Beginning of financial year	-	155,678
Write off	-	(155,678)
End of financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Accumulated impairment</i>		
Beginning of financial year	-	155,678
Reversal of impairment	-	(155,678)
End of financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net book value	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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21. Intangible assets (continued)

(b) Licence

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
<i>Cost representing net book value</i>		
Beginning of financial year	37,910	-
Addition	-	75,410
Disposal	-	(37,500)
End of financial year	37,910	37,910

During the financial year ended 31 March 2019, the Group, through its wholly owned subsidiary corporation Caldera, has acquired the UK Continental Shelf Petroleum Production Licence No. P.198 Block 15/13a and Block 15/13b in the UK Central North Sea ("Licence") for a consideration of US\$75,000,000. Subsequently, the Group sold 50% of its interest in the Licence to Hibiscus and entered into a joint operating agreement with Hibiscus. Please refer Note 18 to the financial statements for details.

The licence is carried at cost without amortisation, but is tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that the asset may be impaired.

(c) Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
<i>Cost representing net book value</i>		
Beginning of financial year	2,053	-
Addition	1,025	2,053
End of financial year	3,078	2,053

E&E assets relate to conceptual study costs incurred for the development in the Marigold and Sunflower fields amounting to US\$1,025,000 (2019: US\$2,053,000).

22. Trade and other payables

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Trade payables				
- Non-related parties	26,524	25,086	47,499	52,580
Accrued interest payable				
- Bonds and bank borrowings	44,811	33,838	2,969	2,420
Social security, withholding and other taxes	743	3,103	686	364
Accruals for operating expenses	36,699	62,261	5,316	2,749
	108,777	124,288	56,470	58,113

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23. Borrowings

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
<i>Current</i>				
Bank borrowings	135,138	135,423	7,355	7,640
Bonds	9,313	-	-	-
	144,451	135,423	7,355	7,640
<i>Non-current</i>				
Bonds	-	9,313	-	-
Total borrowings	144,451	144,736	7,355	7,640

Movements in borrowings are analysed as follows:

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Beginning of financial year	144,736	146,571	7,640	9,475
Repayments of borrowings	(285)	(1,835)	(285)	(1,835)
End of financial year	144,451	144,736	7,355	7,640

- (i) Bank borrowings of the Group and the Company of US\$135,138,000 (2019: US\$135,423,000) and US\$7,355,000 (2019: US\$7,640,000) respectively comprise of several individual loans, which are secured by (i) assets of the Group and/or assets of the ultimate holding corporation; or (ii) standby letters of credit, which in turn are secured by the assets of the Group and/or assets of the ultimate holding corporation.

These borrowings mature over the period of 3 years from year 2020 to year 2023 (2019: 4 years) and have an effective interest rate of 5.5% to 7% (2019: 5.5% to 7%) per annum at the balance sheet date.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2018, due to default on repayment of principal and interest payables, the Group and the Company have breached the covenants and recall notices have been received from the banks. The carrying amount of the Group's and the Company's borrowings in default as at 31 March 2020 are US\$135,138,000 and US\$7,355,000 (2019: US\$135,423,000 and US\$7,640,000) respectively. The entire bank borrowings are presented as current liabilities as at 31 March 2020 and 2019 respectively.

- (ii) Bond of US\$9,313,000 (2019: US\$9,313,000), with a face value of US\$9,313,000 (2019: US\$9,313,000), is secured by a first priority mortgage on a rig (Note 19) owned by a subsidiary corporation of the Company, a pledge over 100% of the shares in a subsidiary corporation of the Company, assignment of insurances, corporate guarantee of a subsidiary corporation of the Company, and a charge over bank accounts to be maintained by the borrower in respect of the rig. Based on amendments made to the Bond Agreement in December 2016, the outstanding bond of US\$9,313,000 (2019: US\$9,313,000) as at 31 March 2020 is repayable in December 2020 (2019: December 2020), and has a fixed interest rate of 15% (2019: 15%) per annum at the balance sheet date.

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24. Lease liabilities

	<u>Group</u> 2020 US\$'000	<u>Company</u> 2020 US\$'000
<i>Current</i>	4,299	34,093
<i>Non-current</i>	7,781	42,485
Total	<u>12,080</u>	<u>76,578</u>

The Group leases rigs from the ultimate holding corporation to support its drilling and drilling related contracts. The lease agreements run for periods of up to 3 years.

The Company leases rigs from the ultimate holding corporation and its subsidiary corporations to support its drilling and drilling related contracts. The lease agreements run for periods of up to 5 years.

25. Immediate and ultimate holding corporation

The immediate holding corporation is Aban Holdings Pte. Ltd., incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate holding corporation is Aban Offshore Limited, incorporated in India and listed in Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange.

The amount due to immediate holding corporation is non-trade in nature, unsecured and bears interest at 7% (2019: 7%) per annum and not repayable within the next 12 months.

The management is of the opinion that the fair value of amount due to immediate holding corporation approximates its carrying amount.

26. Share capital

	<u>No. of shares</u> Issued share capital '000	<u>Amount</u> Issued share capital US\$'000
2020		
Beginning of financial year	2,248,627	2,000,000
Issued during the financial year	700,000	700,000
Ending of financial year	<u>2,948,627</u>	<u>2,700,000</u>
2019		
Beginning of financial year	1,248,627	1,000,000
Issued during the financial year	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ending of financial year	<u>2,248,627</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

During the financial year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has issued 700,000,000 (2019: 1,000,000,000) ordinary shares through the capitalisation of US\$700,000,000 (2019: US\$1,000,000,000) on amount due to the immediate holding corporation. The newly issued shares rank pari passu in all respects with the previously issued shares.

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26. Share capital (continued)

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

All issued shares are fully paid. There is no par value for these ordinary shares.

27. Other reserves

	<u>Group</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
(a) Other reserve		
Composition and movement:		
<i>Asset revaluation reserve</i>		
Beginning and end of financial year	29,238	29,238

The amount in the asset revaluation reserve represent the increase in the fair value of identifiable net assets and liabilities of a previous acquisition in 2007 and is not distributable.

(b) Accumulated losses

Movement in accumulated losses for the Company is as follows:

	<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Beginning of financial year	(119,039)	(118,657)
Net loss	(169,747)	(382)
End of financial year	(288,786)	(119,039)

28. Commitments

(a) Operating lease commitments – where the Group is a lessee

The Group and the Company leases office space and accommodation for certain employees from non-related parties under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

As disclosed in Note 2.1, the Group has adopted FRS 116 on 1 April 2019. These lease payments have not been recognised as ROU assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, as they are all short-term and low value leases.

The future minimum lease payables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised as liabilities are analysed as follows:

	<u>Group and Company</u>	
	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Not later than one year	290	509
Between one to two years	167	167
Between two to five years	90	91
	547	767

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28. Commitments (continued)

(b) Drilling contracts – where the Group is the lessor

As at the balance sheet date, the Group has committed four of its rigs under drilling contracts to customers for a period not exceeding 43 months subsequent to the balance sheet date. These arrangements are assessed to contain a lease under “INT FRS 104 – Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease”. Based on management’s best estimates, the future estimated aggregate receivables related to the lease portion which are non-cancellable and contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised as receivables are analysed as follows:

	<u>Group</u> 2019 US\$'000
Not later than one year	36,400
Between one to two years	25,560
More than two years	17,325
	<u>79,285</u>

On 1 April 2019, the Group has adopted FRS 116 and the undiscounted lease payments from the operating leases to be received after 31 March 2020 is disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements.

29. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Group’s activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group’s overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effect from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Group’s financial performance.

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Group. They review and agree on the policies for managing each of these risks and are summarised as follows:

(a) *Market risk*

(i) *Currency risk*

The Group operates globally, but the balances and transactions are substantially denominated in United States Dollar (US\$), which is the functional currency of the Company. Accordingly, the Group and the Company do not have significant exposure to currency risk.

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29. Financial risk management (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) *Market risk (continued)*

(ii) *Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk*

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

The primary source of the Group's and the Company's interest rate risk relates to interest-bearing borrowings with variable interest. Interest income on the Group's and the Company's bank deposits is insignificant.

The Group monitors the interest rate on borrowings closely to ensure that the Group's and the Company's borrowings are maintained at favorable rates. The Group will consider the use of interest rate swaps where necessary, if the exposure to interest rate risk is assessed to be significant.

The Group's and the Company's borrowings at variable rates, on which effective hedges have not been entered into, are denominated mainly in US\$. If interest rates increase/decrease by 1% (2019: 1%) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the loss after tax will be higher/lower by US\$1,351,000 and US\$74,000 (2019: higher/lower by US\$1,354,000 and US\$76,000) respectively as a result of higher/lower interest expense on these borrowings.

The exposure of the interest-bearing borrowings of the Group and the Company to interest rate changes at the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Variable rates	135,138	135,423	7,355	7,640

All variable rate borrowings have a repricing period of 6 months or less (2019: 6 months or less).

(iii) *Price risk*

The Group has no significant exposure to price risk as its revenue are based on contractual rates, and the Group does not have any equity securities as at 31 March 2020 and 2019.

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29. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) *Credit risk*

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The major classes of financial assets of the Group and the Company are bank deposits, trade receivables, amount due from associated companies and amount due from subsidiary corporations (Company only). For bank deposits, the Group and the Company maintain its cash deposits primarily with lenders of the Group or financial institutions with high credit quality to minimise their exposure to the banks.

Due to the nature of the Group's operations, revenue and receivable are typically concentrated amongst a relatively small customer base of oil and gas companies. The Group has policies in place to ensure that drilling contracts are with customers of adequate financial standing and appropriate credit history, and where necessary, certain guarantees either in form of bank or parent company may be requested. Additionally, the customers' payment profile and credit exposure are continuously monitored at the entity level and Group level by the management. The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial assets is the carrying amount of that class of financial assets on the balance sheet.

The trade receivables of the Group and of the Company comprise 11 and 5 debtors (2019: 6 and 5 debtors) respectively.

The credit risk for trade receivables (net of loss allowance) based on the information provided by key management is as follows:

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
By geographical areas				
Asia	76,951	90,805	51,093	51,141

Customers are mainly government-linked oil and gas corporations.

The movement in credit loss allowance for trade receivables of the Group and the Company is set out as follows:

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Beginning of the financial year	4,243	655	3,888	303
Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the financial year	15,974	3,588	8,246	3,585
End of the financial year (Note 12)	20,217	4,243	12,134	3,888

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29. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The Group and the Company use a provision matrix to measure the lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

In measuring the expected credit losses, trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due.

In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Group and the Company purely consider historical loss rates which management is of the view that the historical conditions are representative of the conditions prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group and the Company. The Group and the Company consider a financial asset as in default if the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 180 days when they fall due, and writes off the financial asset after attempted all enforcement activity to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group's and the Company's credit risk exposure in relation to trade receivables under FRS 109 as at 31 March 2020 and 2019 are set out in the provision matrix as follows:

	←————— Past due —————→				
	Not past due	< 3 months	3 to 6 months	More than 180 days	Total
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Group					
31 March 2020					
Trade receivables	13,277	5,481	24	78,386	97,168
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(20,217)	(20,217)
31 March 2019					
Trade receivables	4,090	5,419	2,340	83,199	95,048
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(4,243)	(4,243)
	←————— Past due —————→				
	Not past due	< 3 months	3 to 6 months	More than 180 days	Total
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Company					
31 March 2020					
Trade receivables	11,594	5,416	-	46,217	63,227
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(12,134)	(12,134)
31 March 2019					
Trade receivables	1,817	5,419	59	47,734	55,029
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(3,888)	(3,888)

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, amount due from immediate and ultimate holding corporation, amount due from associated company and amount due from subsidiary corporations (Company only) are considered to have low risk of default. The balances are measured on 12-month expected credit losses. The credit loss is immaterial.

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29. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) *Liquidity risk*

The drilling operations of the Group require substantial investment and are dependent on its ability to finance its rig construction and acquisitions and service its bank borrowings as well as other capital and operating requirements and commitments. The Group ensures that arrangements have been made to obtain adequate funds to meet all its operating and capital obligations in the form of continuing committed credit facilities with financial institutions as well as continuing financial support from the ultimate holding company to enable the Group to meet its debts and liabilities as and when they fall due for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payable in the future) at the balance sheet date.

	Within <u>1 year</u> US\$'000	Between 1 and 2 <u>years</u> US\$'000	Between 2 and 5 <u>years</u> US\$'000
Group			
2020			
Trade and other payables	108,777	-	-
Bonds	10,360	-	-
Bank borrowings	144,598	-	-
Lease liabilities	5,110	5,110	3,233
	268,845	5,110	3,233
2019			
Trade and other payables	124,288	-	-
Bonds	1,397	10,360	-
Bank borrowings	144,857	-	-
	270,542	10,360	-
Company			
2020			
Trade and other payables	56,470	-	-
Bank borrowings	7,870	-	-
Lease liabilities	38,410	37,315	8,413
	102,750	37,315	8,413
2019			
Trade and other payables	58,113	-	-
Bank borrowings	8,253	-	-
	58,113	-	-

The Board of Directors does not regard the amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade) of the Group and the Company of US\$183,626,000 (2019: US\$741,805,000) and amounts due to subsidiary corporations (non-trade) of the Company of US\$728,328,000 (2019: US\$771,251,000) as part of their consideration of liquidity risk in view that these amounts have no fixed repayment terms and continuing financial support from the immediate and ultimate holding corporation has been provided to the Group and the Company has 100% control of the subsidiary corporations.

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29. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure by issuing or redeeming additional equity, borrowings and other instruments when necessary.

As the Group and the Company are mainly funded through external borrowings and immediate holding corporation, the objectives of the Board of Directors when managing capital is to ensure that the Group and the Company continue to enjoy the use of funds from borrowings by ensuring that the immediate holding corporation undertake not to demand repayment on the amount due to them for the next twelve months.

The Group considers total capital to comprise of its total equity, amount due to immediate holding corporation and bank borrowings, as follows:

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Total equity	202,384	637,117	2,411,214	1,880,961
Amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade)	183,626	741,805	183,626	741,805
Bonds and bank borrowings	144,451	144,736	7,355	7,640
Total capital	530,461	1,523,658	2,602,195	2,630,406

(e) Fair value measurement

The carrying amount less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments. The carrying amounts of current borrowings approximate their fair value.

(f) Financial instrument by category

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments is as follows:

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Financial assets at amortised cost	96,302	174,559	958,890	1,041,848
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	448,934	1,010,829	1,052,357	1,578,809

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30. Related party transactions

In addition to information shown elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Group and related parties during the financial year at terms agreed between the parties:

	<u>Group</u> 2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
(a) <u>Sales and purchases of goods and services</u>		
Rendering of service to an associated company	<u>26,069</u>	<u>8,318</u>
Payments of lease liabilities to ultimate holding corporation	<u>1,651</u>	<u>-</u>
Interest charged by immediate holding corporation	<u>143,708</u>	<u>133,914</u>

Outstanding balances as at 31 March 2020 and 2019 are unsecured and not repayable within the next 12 months from balance sheet date and is disclosed in Notes 16, 17 and 25 to the financial statements.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation is analysed as follows:

	<u>Group</u> 2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	<u>1,572</u>	<u>1,381</u>

Included in the above is total compensation to two directors of the Company amounting to US\$1,053,000 (2019: US\$861,000). There is no other compensation made to other directors of the Company as these directors also have employment relationships with the ultimate holding company.

31. Reclassifications and comparative figures

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements to enhance comparability with current year's financial statements. The reclassifications included the following:

	Before reclassification US\$'000	After reclassification US\$'000	Difference US\$'000
<u>Group</u>			
Balance sheet			
Contract assets	61,703	59,650	2,053
Intangible assets	37,910	39,963	(2,053)
Trade and other payables			
- Accrued interest payable	33,929	33,838	(91)
- Social security, withholding and other taxes	<u>3,012</u>	<u>3,103</u>	<u>91</u>

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31. Reclassifications and comparative figures (continued)

	Before reclassification US\$'000	After reclassification US\$'000	Difference US\$'000
<u>Group</u>			
Consolidated statement of cash flows			
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,608	5,661	2,053
Net cash provided by investing activities	28,555	26,502	(2,053)

32. Events occurring after balance sheet date

The emergence of COVID-19 subsequent to the financial year end may impact the financial performance and operating environment of the Group in 2021. The Group is aware of the challenges posed by these developing events. As the situation is still evolving and remains uncertain, the Group is unable to quantify the full magnitude of the outbreak and has not considered the impact, if any, on the financial performance of the Group in 2021.

33. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 March 2020 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

34. Listing of companies in the Group

Name of companies	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ business	Percentage of equity held by the Group	
			2020 %	2019 %
<u>Held by the Company</u>				
<u>Subsidiary corporations</u>				
+ Aban 7 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100
+ Aban 8 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100
+++ Aban 8 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Malaysia		
+ Aban Abraham Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100
@,Δ Aban International Norway AS ("AIN")	Investment holding	Norway	100	100
+ Aban Pearl Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100
#, Δ Deep Drilling Mexico S DE R L DE CV	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100
++ Aban Labuan Pvt Ltd	Offshore drilling	Labuan, Malaysia	100	100
*, Δ Caldera Petroleum (UK) Ltd	Oil exploration and production business	United Kingdom	100	100
+ Deep Drilling Invest Pte Ltd	Investment holding and offshore drilling	Singapore	34	34

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34. Listing of companies in the Group (continued)

	Name of companies	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ business	Equity holdings		
				2020 %	2019 %	
<u>Held by subsidiary corporation of the Company</u>						
<u>Subsidiary corporations</u>						
+	Deep Drilling Invest Pte Ltd	Investment holding and offshore drilling	Singapore	66	66	
+	Deep Drilling 1 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100	
+	Deep Drilling 2 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100	
+	Deep Drilling 3 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100	
+	Deep Drilling 4 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100	
+++	Deep Drilling 4 Pte Ltd (Malaysia branch)	Offshore drilling	Malaysia			
+	Deep Drilling 5 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100	
+	Deep Drilling 6 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100	
+	Deep Drilling 7 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100	
+	Deep Drilling 8 Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	100	100	
<u>Associated company</u>						
+++,	Δ	Belati Oilfield Sdn Bhd	Offshore drilling	Malaysia	49	49
	#	Aban Hydrocarbons Pte Ltd	Offshore drilling	Singapore	50.25	50.25
+	Audited by Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation, Singapore					
++	Audited by PKF (Malaysia)					
+++	Audited by Soong & Associates, Malaysia					
Δ	For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, these financial statements are reviewed by Audited by Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation, Singapore					
@	Audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Norway					
#	Not required to be audited					
*	Audited by SRLV Accountants, London					

35. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Aban Singapore Pte. Ltd. on 31 August 2020.