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In association with Smith & Williamson

ABAN 8 PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore. Registration Number: 200602409H)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

ABAN 8 PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

Contents

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 Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company as set out on pages 6 to 31 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year covered by the 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due, as the intermediate holding corporation Aban Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("AHPL") and its subsidiary corporations ("AHPL Group") is 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 (appointed on 9 March 2020)

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 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

Share options

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

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

There were no unissued shares of the Company 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 8 PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Disclaimer of Opinion

We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of Aban 8 Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows 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 31.

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

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

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 Company as a going concern notwithstanding that the Company incurred a net loss of US$84,524,000 (2019: US$14,642,000) for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

As disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements, the rig of the Company with carrying amount of US$50,000,000 (2019: US$116,361,000) has been pledged as securities for the borrowings of the intermediate holding corporation Aban Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("AHPL") and its subsidiary corporations ("AHPL Group") amounting to US1,829,791,000 (2019: US$1,814,724,000) and US$1,974,242,000 (2019: US$1,959,460,000) respectively. An impairment loss on the rigs amounting to US$62,486,000 (2019: US$3,113,000) was made during the financial year ended 31 March 2020. In addition, AHPL Group had 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 Group. As of the date of this report, AHPL Group is in discussions with its lenders to obtain approval for and implementation of an appropriate debt resolution plan.

The above conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors believe that the use of the going concern assumption on the preparation of the financial statements 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 ability of the Company to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future and to meet its 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 AHPL 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 Company is appropriate.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ABAN 8 PTE. LTD. (continued)

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion (continued)

Going concern (continued)

If the Company is unable to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future, the Company may be unable to discharge its 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 Company, 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 Company may has 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 FRSs, 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Company'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 Company 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ABAN 8 PTE. LTD. (continued)

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 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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	**2020 US$'000**	2019 US$'000
Revenue	4	**11,182**	7,968
Other gains – net	5	**803**	147
Expenses			
- Consumables and spare parts	14	**(585)**	(688)
- Rig operating expenses	6	**(4,431)**	(1,250)
- Depreciation	16	**(3,965)**	(4,095)
- Amortisation of contract assets	13	**(6,041)**	-
- Employee compensation	7	**(3,309)**	(1,858)
- Finance expenses	8	**(11,753)**	(10,952)
- Impairment loss on trade receivables	22(b)	**(2,799)**	(3)
- Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	16	**(62,486)**	(3,113)
- Other operating expenses	9	**(1,097)**	(798)
Total expenses		**(96,466)**	(22,757)
Loss before income tax		**(84,481)**	(14,642)
Income tax expense	10	**(43)**	-
Total comprehensive loss, representing net loss		**(84,524)**	(14,642)

ABAN 8 PTE. LTD.

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**75**	40
Trade and other receivables	12	**23,470**	28,922
Contract assets	13	**-**	1,212
Inventories	14	**5,153**	-
Other current assets	15	**61**	1,476
		28,759	31,650
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	**50,000**	116,361
Total assets		**78,759**	148,011
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	**9,557**	5,242
Non-current liabilities			
Amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade)	19	**33,594**	22,637
Total liabilities		**43,151**	27,879
NET ASSETS		**35,608**	120,132
EQUITY			
Share capital	20	**38,000**	38,000
(Accumulated losses)/retained profits		**(2,392)**	82,132
Total equity		**35,608**	120,132

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Share capital US$'000	(Accumulated losses)/ distributable retained profits US$'000	Total equity US$'000
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**38,000**	**82,132**	**120,132**
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(84,524)	(84,524)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**38,000**	**(2,392)**	**35,608**
Balance as at 1 April 2018	**38,000**	**96,774**	**134,774**
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(14,642)	(14,642)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**38,000**	**82,132**	**120,132**

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

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		**(84,524)**	(14,642)
Adjustments for:			
- Amortisation of amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade)	5	**(700)**	(138)
- Interest expense	8	**11,753**	10,952
- Income tax expense	10	**43**	-
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16	**3,965**	4,095
- Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	16	**62,486**	3,113
		(6,977)	3,380
Change in working capital:			
- Trade and other receivables		**5,452**	5,703
- Contract assets		**1,212**	(1,212)
- Inventories		**(5,153)**	4,388
- Other current assets		**1,415**	(1,436)
- Trade and other payables		**4,315**	(2,057)
Cash generated from operations		**264**	8,766
- Income tax paid		**(43)**	-
Net cash provided by operating activities		**221**	8,766
Cash flows from investing activity			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	16	**(90)**	(74)
Net cash used in investing activity		**(90)**	(74)
Cash flows from financing activity			
Repayment to immediate holding corporation (non-trade)		**(96)**	(8,658)
Net cash used in financing activity		**(96)**	(8,658)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**35**	34
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of financial year		**40**	6
End of financial year	11	**75**	40

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

			Non-cash changes		
	1 April 2019	**Principal and interest payments**	**Amortisation**	**Interest expense**	**31 March 2020**
	US$'000	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**
Amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade)	22,637	(96)	(700)	11,753	33,594

			Non-cash changes		
	1 April 2018	**Principal and interest payments**	**Amortisation**	**Interest expense**	**31 March 2019**
	US$'000	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**
Amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade)	20,481	(8,658)	(138)	10,952	22,637

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

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

1. General information

Aban 8 Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office and primary place of business is 9 Temasek Boulevard, #19-02, Suntec Tower 2, Singapore 038989.

The principal activities of the Company are that of ownership and operations of offshore jack-up drilling rigs.

The Company's immediate holding corporation is Aban Singapore Pte. Ltd., incorporated in Singapore. The intermediate holding corporation is Aban Holdings Pte. Ltd., incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate holding corporation is Aban Offshore Limited, incorporated in India.

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 Company'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 estimates and assumptions 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 Company adopted the new or amended FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRSs") that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the accounting policies of the Company have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRSs and INT FRSs.

The adoption of these new or amended FRSs and INT FRSs did not result in substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Company 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 Company 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 Company's accounting policy on leases after the adoption of FRS 116 is as disclosed in Note 2.9 to the financial statements.

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 Company is the lessee (continued)

On initial application of FRS 116, the Company 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 Company has not reassessed if such contracts contain leases under FRS 116; and

(ii) On a lease-by-lease basis, the Company 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.

There were no leases previously classified as operating leases on 1 April 2019, and hence the Company has not applied any transition provisions.

The effects of adoption of FRS 116 on the Company's financial statements as at 1 April 2019 is not material.

There were no operating lease commitments previously entered into by the Company, therefore no disclosure in the Company's financial statements as at 31 March 2019 and hence no reconciliation of the differences made between the operating lease commitments and the lease liability recognised in the balance sheet as at 1 April 2019.

(b) When the Company is a lessor

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

Going concern

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors have considered the operations of the Company as a going concern notwithstanding that the Company incurred a net loss of US$84,524,000 (2019: US$14,642,000) for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern *(continued)*

In addition, as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements, the rig of the Company with carrying amount of US$50,000,000 (2019: US$116,361,000) has been pledged as securities for the borrowings of the intermediate holding corporation Aban Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("AHPL") and its subsidiary corporations ("AHPL Group") amounting to US$1,829,791,000 (2019: US$1,814,724,000) and US$1,974,242,000 (2019: US$1,959,460,000) respectively. An impairment loss on the rigs amounting to US$62,486,000 (2019: US$3,113,000) was made during the financial year ended 31 March 2020. In addition, AHPL Group had 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 Group. As of the date of this report, AHPL Group is in discussions with its lenders to obtain approval for and implementation of an appropriate debt resolution plan.

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

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 Company's activities. Revenue is presented, net of value-added tax ("VAT"), returns, rebates, and discounts.

The Company 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 specific criteria for each of the Company'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 Company 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 cases 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Revenue recognition (continued)

(b) Other incidental services

Other incidental services relates 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 Company.

(c) Interest income from bank deposits

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

2.3 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 2.5).

(ii) Component of costs

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.

(b) Depreciation

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

	Useful lives
Rig (includes machinery and equipment installed on the rig)	40 years
Loose drilling equipment (included on the rig)	5 years
Office equipment	3 years

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.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still in use are retained in the financial statements.

(c) 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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expense is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(d) 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.

2.4 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment 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 cash-generating unit ("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.

An impairment loss for an asset 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 accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

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

2.6 Financial assets

(a) Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets as amortised cost.

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

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

At initial recognition

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial assets (continued)

(a) Classification and measurement (continued)

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 Company'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.

(b) Impairment

The Company 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 Company applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109 - *Financial Instruments*, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(c) Recognition and de-recognition

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

2.7 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.

2.8 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company 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.

2.9 Lease

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

When the Company is the lessor

The Company leases its rig under operating leases to a related party.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Lease (continued)

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

When the Company is the lessor (continued)

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

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

Initial direct costs incurred by the Company 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 Company is the lessee

At the inception of the contract, the Company 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.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of short-term and low value leases. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) When the Company is the lessor

The Company leases its rigs under operating leases to a related party.

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company 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 Company 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 Company as a lessor in the comparative period were the same under FRS 116.

2.10 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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 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 except where the Company 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 substantially enacted by the balance sheet date; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that would follow from the manner in which the Company 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 expenses in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity.

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

2.13 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 Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Company’s contributions are recognised as employee compensation expense when they are due.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Employee compensation (continued)

(b) 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.

(c) 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 Company 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 the balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

2.14 Currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements 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 and financial liabilities.

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

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

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.16 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.

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 estimate will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

(a) *Income taxes*

The Company 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 Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due; and for uncertain tax positions of the Company, 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.

<u>Current income tax liabilities</u>

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

<u>Deferred income tax liabilities</u>

(i) Deferred income tax has not been recognised on certain temporary difference arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

(ii) The assumptions resulting in the non-recognition of deferred income tax are that:

- the Company will continue to use its rig to generate income and will not be in the business of trading its rig such that any gain on disposal can be viewed as capital in nature by the tax authorities, and to the extent applicable, the Company will rely on the current automatic tax concession in the event the disposal of the rig; and/or

- the Company will continue to satisfy the necessary conditions for the Approved International Shipping Enterprise ("AIS") status awarded by the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore ("MPA") (Note 10).

If the Company disposes its rig and in the unlikely event that above assumptions do not hold, the Company will be subjected to income tax at the prevailing tax rate, which at the balance sheet date is 17%.

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

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

The Company'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 Company's accounting policy. The estimation of the useful lives involves significant judgement. The net book value of the rig at 31 March 2020 was US$50,000,000 (2019: US$116,361,000) and the related depreciation charge for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 was US$3,965,000 (2019: US$4,095,000) (Note 16).

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

If the actual useful lives of the rig were to increase or decrease by 10% from management's estimates, the depreciation expense of the rig for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 would be US$476,000 (2019: US$475,000) lower or US$582,000 (2019: US$580,000) higher respectively.

(b) *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") calculations. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the balance sheet date are disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

An impairment charge of US$62,486,000 (2019: US$3,113,000) 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 amount of certain property, plant and equipment has resulted in a reduction in the carrying amount from US$112,486,000 to US$50,000,000 (2019: US$119,474,000 to US$116,361,000).

If the operating days or day rate determined by management had been lower by 10%, the Company would have reduced the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment by US$5,890,000 and US$10,517,000 (2019: US$13,336,000 and US$19,417,000) respectively.

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

(c) *Impairment of trade receivables*

As at 31 March 2020, the Company's trade receivables amounted to US$23,463,000 (2019: US$28,874,000) (Note 12) are arising from 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$3,083,000 (2019: US$284,000) for trade receivables of the Company was recognised as at 31 March 2020.

Notwithstanding the above, 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 Company's credit risk exposure for trade receivables by individual customer are set out in Note 22(b) to the financial statements. If the estimated loss allowance is higher by 10%, the Company would have increased the impairment of trade receivables and decreased the carrying amount of trade receivables by US$308,300 (2019: US$28,400).

4. Revenue

	2020 **US$'000**	2019 US$'000
Revenue from drilling and drilling related contracts - South Asia	**10,478**	7,050
Income from incidental services relating to drilling contract - South Asia	**704**	918
Total	**11,182**	7,968

5. Other gains – net

	2020 **US$'000**	2019 US$'000
Amortisation of amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade)	**700**	138
Currency exchange gain - net	**103**	9
	803	147

6. Rig operating expenses

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Catering	**551**	54
Clearing and forwarding	**344**	61
Communications	**87**	13
Equipment rental for drilling	**543**	-
Expenses relating to incidental services rendered	**428**	-
Insurance	**356**	104
Mobilisation	**12**	3
Repair and maintenance	**1,047**	521
Rig fuel	**230**	264
Subcontractor and agency fees	**378**	75
Training	**175**	30
Travelling and transportation	**226**	48
Other	**54**	77
Total rig operating expenses	**4,431**	1,250

7. Employee compensation

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Wages and salaries	**3,293**	1,845
Employers' contribution to defined contribution plans	**2**	-
Other benefits	**14**	13
	3,309	1,858

8. Finance expenses

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Interest expense		
- Immediate holding corporation	**11,753**	10,952

Finance expenses of US$11,753,000 (2019: US$10,952,000) charged by the immediate holding corporation to the Company has been allocated based on the assets offered as security by the Company for the facility availed by the intermediate holding corporation (Note 19).

9. Other operating expenses

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Consultancy and advisory fees	**51**	36
Rig move	**403**	117
Management fee	**615**	636
Other	**28**	9
Total other operating expenses	**1,097**	798

10. Income tax

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Tax expense attributable to loss is made up of:		
Current income tax		
- Foreign	**-**	-
Under provision in prior financial years		
Current income tax		
- Foreign	**43**	-
	43	-

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

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

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Loss before income tax	**(84,481)**	(14,642)
Tax calculated at tax rate of 17% (2019: 17%)	**(14,362)**	(2,489)
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**16,382**	3,869
- Income not subjected to tax	**(2,020)**	(1,380)
- Under provision of tax in previous financial year	**43**	-
Tax charge	**43**	-

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Cash at bank	**75**	40

12. Trade and other receivables

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Trade receivables		
- Non-related party	**25,112**	29,158
- Related party	**1,434**	-
Less: Loss allowance (Note 22(b))	**(3,083)**	(284)
	23,463	28,874
VAT receivables	**7**	48
	23,470	28,922

13. Contract assets

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

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Contract assets		
Asset recognised from costs incurred to fulfil a contract as at 31 March	**-**	1,212
Amortisation recognised during the financial year	**6,041**	-

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 Company 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 Company otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

14. Inventories

	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Consumables and spare parts	**5,153**	-

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in the statement of comprehensive income amounted to US$585,000 (2019: US$688,000).

15. Other current assets

	2020	2019
	US$'000	US$'000
Deposits	**18**	25
Prepayments	**43**	1,451
	61	1,476

16. Property, plant and equipment

	Rig*	Office equipment	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
2020			
Cost			
Beginning of financial year	189,446	280	189,726
Additions	90	-	90
End of financial year	189,536	280	189,816
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning of financial year	73,085	280	73,365
Depreciation charge	3,965	-	3,965
Impairment charge	62,486	-	62,486
End of financial year	139,536	280	139,816
Net book value			
End of financial year	50,000	-	50,000
2019			
Cost			
Beginning of financial year	189,372	280	189,652
Additions	74	-	74
End of financial year	189,446	280	189,726
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning of financial year	65,877	280	66,157
Depreciation charge	4,095	-	4,095
Impairment charge	3,113	-	3,113
End of financial year	73,085	280	73,365
Net book value			
End of financial year	116,361	-	116,361

* Includes machinery and equipment installed on the rig and loose drilling equipment

An impairment charge of US$62,486,000 (2019: US$3,113,000) was recognised for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 as the carrying amount of the rig exceeded its estimated value-in-use ("VIU") which was mainly due to the current slump in the oil and gas industry.

The rig of the Company with carrying amount of US$50,000,000 (2019: US$116,361,000) has been pledged as securities for the borrowings of the intermediate holding corporation Aban Holdings Pte. Ltd. ("AHPL") and its subsidiary corporations ("AHPL Group") amounting to US$1,829,791,000 (2019: US$1,814,724,000) and US$1,974,242,000 (2019: US$1,959,460,000) respectively.

17. Leases – The Company as a lessor

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

The Company has leased out its rig to immediate holding corporation. 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:

	2020
	US$'000
Not later than one year	**1,800**

18. Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	US$'000	US$'000
Trade payables		
- Non-related parties	**4,349**	1,537
Accruals for operating expenses	**5,208**	3,705
	9,557	5,242

19. Amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade)

The amount due to immediate holding corporation is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free 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.

20. Share capital

The Company's share capital comprises issued and fully paid-up 38,000,000 (2019: 38,000,000) ordinary shares with no par value amounting to a total of US$38,000,000 (2019: US$38,000,000).

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

21. Commitments

Drilling contracts – where the Company is the lessor

As at the balance sheet date, the Company has committed its rig to a related party for a period not exceeding 9 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:

	2019
	US$'000
Not later than one year	8,100

On 1 April 2019, the Company has adopted FRS 116 and the undiscounted lease payments from the operating leases to be received after 31 March 2020 is disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

22. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effect from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company's financial performance. The financial risk management of the Company is handled by the immediate holding corporation as part of the operations of the Group.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Company transacts mainly in United States Dollar (US$), which is the functional currency of the Company. Accordingly, the Company does not have significant exposure to currency risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Company has no direct exposure to interest rate risk as it has no significant interest-bearing financial assets or liabilities. The Company's interest expense is allocated from the immediate holding corporation (Note 8) which manages the interest rate risk. Changes in interest rate may affect the interest expense allocated to the Company which is at the discretion of the immediate holding corporation.

(iii) Price risk

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

22. 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 Company. The major classes of financial assets include bank balances and trade and other receivables. For bank deposits, the Company maintain its cash deposits primarily with financial institutions with high credit quality to minimise their exposure to the banks.

Due to the nature of the Company's operations, revenue and receivable are typically concentrated amongst a relatively small customer base of oil and gas companies. The Company 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 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 Company comprise of two debtors (2019: one debtor) that represents 100% of trade receivables.

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

	2020	2019
	US$'000	US$'000
By geographical areas		
South Asia	**23,463**	28,874

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

	2020	2019
	US$'000	US$'000
Beginning of the financial year	**284**	281
Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the financial year	**2,799**	3
End of the financial year (Note 12)	**3,083**	284

The Company uses 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 Company purely considers 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 Company. The Company considers 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.

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

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
31 March 2020					
Trade receivables	1,422	-	12	25,112	26,546
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(3,083)	(3,083)
31 March 2019					
Trade receivables	427	340	-	28,391	29,158
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(284)	(284)

Cash and cash equivalents and other receivables are considered to have low risk of default. The balances are measured on 12-month expected credit losses. The credit loss is immaterial.

(c) Liquidity risk

The drilling operations of the Company require substantial investment and are dependent on its ability to finance its capital and operating requirements and commitments. The Company ensures that arrangements have been made to obtain adequate funds and financial support from immediate holding corporation to meet all its operating and capital obligations to enable the Company to meet its liabilities and obligations 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 Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flow at the balance sheet date.

	Within 1 year
	US$
2020	
Trade and other payables	9,557
2019	
Trade and other payables	5,242

The Board of Directors does not regard the amount due to immediate holding corporation (non-trade) of the Company of US$33,594,000 (2019: US$22,637,000) as part of their consideration of liquidity risk in view that the amount has no fixed repayment terms and continuing financial support from the immediate holding corporation has been provided to the Company.

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Company'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.

The Board of Director's monitors its capital based on net debt and total capital. Net debt is calculated as trade and other payables plus amount due to immediate holdings corporation less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

	2020	2019
	US$'000	US$'000
Net debt	**43,076**	27,839
Total equity	**35,608**	120,132
Total capital	**78,684**	147,971

(e) Fair value measurements

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values.

(f) Financial instrument by category

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

	2020	2019
	US$'000	US$'000
Financial assets at amortised cost	**23,556**	30,151
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**43,151**	27,879

23. Related party transactions

In addition to related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

(a) Purchase of services

	2020	2019
	US$'000	US$'000
Management fee paid to immediate holding corporation	**615**	636
Interest charged by immediate holding corporation	**11,753**	10,952

Outstanding balances as at 31 March 2020 and 2019 are unsecured and are disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.

23. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Key management personnel compensation

There are no key management personnel compensation incurred for the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 respectively.

24. 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 Company in 2021. The Company is aware of the challenges posed by these developing events. As the situation is still evolving and remains uncertain, the Company is unable to quantify the full magnitude of the outbreak and has not considered the impact, if any, on the financial performance of the Company in 2021.

25. 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 Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

26. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Aban 8 Pte. Ltd. on 31 August 2020.