PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

(778980-H)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2018

YONG & LEONARD (AF 0075)
Chartered Accountants

Company No.: 778980-H

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors hereby submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is the construction of pipeline. The principal activities of the Subsidiary are described in Note 6 to the financial statements. There have been no significant changes in the nature of the activities during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Group RM	Company RM
Loss for the financial year	(32,995,434)	(1,499,580)

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the Group and of the Company during the financial year have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been paid or declared since the end of the previous financial year. The directors do not recommend that a dividend to be paid in respect of the current financial year.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions except as disclosed in the financial statements.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

SHARE OPTIONS

No options have been granted by the Company to any parties during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of any option to take up unissued shares of the Company. As of the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under options.

DIRECTORS

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

Atul Punj
Nor Hishammuddin Bin Mohd Nordin
Atul Kumar Jain
Ashish Sharma

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangements subsisted to which the Company is a party, with the object or objects of enabling 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.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than those disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

According to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016, none of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year have any shares or debentures in the Company or its subsidiaries or its holding company or subsidiaries of the holding company during the financial year ended 31 March 2018, except as follows:

	Number of Ordinary Shares of RM1 Each			
	At 1.4.2017	**Bought**	**Sold**	**At 31.3.2018**
<u>Direct Interest</u>				
Nor Hishammuddin Bin Mohd Nordin	225,000	-	-	225,000

	Number of Ordinary Shares of Indian Rupees 2 Each			
	At 1.4.2017	**Bought**	**Sold**	**At 31.3.2018**
<u>Direct Interest Ultimate Holding Company</u>				
<u>Punj Lloyd Limited (India)</u>				
Atul Punj	1,430,540	-	-	1,430,540

By virtue of the above director's shareholdings in the ultimate holding company, they are deemed to have an interest in the ordinary shares of companies under the Punj Lloyd Limited (India) Group of companies to the extent of the ultimate holding company has an interest.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Company were prepared, the directors took reasonable steps:

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

(b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including the values of current assets as shown in the accounting records of the Group and of the Company had been written down to an amount which the current assets might be expected so to realise.

As of the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances:

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

(b) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading; or

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

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

As of the date of this report, there does not exist:

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

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

No contingent or other liability has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group and of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

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

HOLDING COMPANIES

The immediate and ultimate holding companies of the Company are Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Pte. Ltd. and Punj Lloyd Limited (India), which are incorporated in Singapore and Republic of India respectively.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Details of auditors' remuneration are set out in Note 17.1 to the financial statements.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Yong & Leonard, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

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

ASHISH SHARMA
Director

NOR HISHAMMUDDIN BIN MOHD NORDIN
Director

Date: 24 April 2018

Company No.: 778980-H

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act, 2016

The directors of Punj Lloyd Oil & Gas (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. state that, in opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 38 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018 and financial performance of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

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

ASHISH SHARMA	**NOR HISHAMMUDDIN BIN MOHD NORDIN**
Director	Director

Date: 24 April 2018

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

I, Ashish Sharma, the director primarily responsible for the financial management of Punj Lloyd Oil & Gas (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 38 are, in my opinion, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by)
the above-named Ashish Sharma)
at Petaling Jaya in the state of Selangor Darul Ehsan)
on 24 April 2018

ASHISH SHARMA

Before me,

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
NO. B 508
WONG CHOY YIN
MALAYSIA

Commissioner For Oaths

No. 34A(Tkt 1), Jalan SS2/67
47300 Petaling Jaya
Selangor Darul Ehsan

YONG&LEONARD
Chartered Accountants
(AF0075)
Seamless Services, Delivered
ESTB. 1976

C-3-28, Block C,
8 Avenue Business Centre,
Jalan Sungai Jernih 8/1,
Seksyen 8, 46050 Petaling Jaya,
Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.
Tel: +603-7956 3668
Fax: +603-7956 2668
www.yongleonard.com

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (Company No.: 778980-H)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Punj Lloyd Oil & Gas (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2018 of the Group and of the Company, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 10 to 38.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and of their financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Group and of the Company in accordance with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (Company No.: 778980-H)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements of the Group and of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Group and of the Company or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Group and of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Group and of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (Company No.: 778980-H)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Group and of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriated audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements of the Group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (Company No.: 778980-H)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia, we also report that the subsidiaries of which we have acted as auditors, are disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

YONG & LEONARD
Firm Number: AF 0075
Chartered Accountants

LEONG POOI WAH
Approval Number: 2228/03/20(J)
Partner of the Firm

Date: 24 April 2018
Petaling Jaya

Company No.: 778980-H

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	Group 2018 RM	Group 2017 RM	Company 2018 RM	Company 2017 RM
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Plant and equipment	5	9,298,674	8,714,829	1,674,356	7,914,659
Investment in subsidiary	6	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
		9,298,674	8,714,829	2,674,356	8,914,659
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	7	14,066,126	7,455,228	2,926,401	3,148,394
Amount due from contract customer	8	-	78,001,899	-	78,001,899
Trade receivables	21.3	1,771,029	-	-	-
Other receivables and deposits	9	157,922,944	76,346,138	110,757,785	34,121,706
Tax refundable		600,000	-	-	-
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	10	11,687,680	12,891,684	11,220,940	12,438,573
Cash and bank balances		55,954,077	87,305,862	4,725,813	3,431,602
		242,001,856	262,000,811	129,630,939	131,142,174
TOTAL ASSETS		251,300,530	270,715,640	132,305,295	140,056,833
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Share capital	11	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Retained earnings	12	21,446,079	54,441,513	79,199,698	80,699,278
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		22,196,079	55,191,513	79,949,698	81,449,278
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Deferred tax liabilities	13	-	1,382,505	-	-
		-	1,382,505	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Amount due to contract customer	8	107,754,312	88,103,594	-	-
Trade payables	14	110,729,947	110,040,338	44,823,743	43,526,228
Other payables and accruals	15	10,581,174	15,175,249	7,492,836	14,986,919
Provision for taxation		39,018	822,441	39,018	94,408
		229,104,451	214,141,622	52,355,597	58,607,555
NET CURRENT ASSETS		12,897,405	47,859,189	77,275,342	72,534,619
TOTAL LIABILITIES		229,104,451	215,524,127	52,355,597	58,607,555
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		251,300,530	270,715,640	132,305,295	140,056,833

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

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		Group		Company	
		2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
	Note	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Contract revenue	16	524,684,195	444,137,620	5,296,128	6,180,197
Contract cost		(544,616,962)	(437,148,045)	(446,318)	(5,715,807)
Gross (loss)/profit		(19,932,767)	6,989,575	4,849,810	464,390
Administrative expenses		(555,119)	(1,259,208)	-	(1,141,637)
Operating expenses		(20,504,427)	(3,574,486)	(110,839,619)	(49,416,986)
Other expenses		-	(2,765,686)	-	(2,765,686)
Other operating income		6,431,472	14,728,767	104,529,247	55,364,155
(Loss)/Profit before tax	17	(34,560,841)	14,118,962	(1,460,562)	2,504,236
Tax income/(Income tax expense)	18	1,565,407	(9,252,427)	(39,018)	(6,761,692)
(Loss)/Profit net of tax, representing total comprehensive income for the year		(32,995,434)	4,866,535	(1,499,580)	(4,257,456)

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

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Group

	Share capital RM	Distributable Retained earnings RM	Total RM
As at 1 April 2016	750,000	49,574,978	50,324,978
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	4,866,535	4,866,535
As at 31 March 2017	750,000	54,441,513	55,191,513
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(32,995,434)	(32,995,434)
As at 31 March 2018	750,000	21,446,079	22,196,079

Company

	Share capital RM	Distributable Retained earnings RM	Total RM
As at 1 April 2016	750,000	84,956,734	85,706,734
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	(4,257,456)	(4,257,456)
As at 31 March 2017	750,000	80,699,278	81,449,278
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(1,499,580)	(1,499,580)
As at 31 March 2018	750,000	79,199,698	79,949,698

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

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(34,560,841)	14,118,962	(1,460,562)	2,504,236
Adjustments for:				
Bad debts written off	-	3,637,281	-	3,637,281
Interest income	(256,028)	(513,058)	(162,578)	(393,368)
Finance costs	-	-	-	-
Depreciation of plant and equipment	6,921,949	11,389,228	5,168,009	11,180,454
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(4,083,393)	(5,263,592)	(4,083,393)	(5,263,592)
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss	2,371,315	(5,324,618)	2,127,986	(439,598)
Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes	(29,606,998)	18,044,203	1,589,462	11,225,413
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(6,610,898)	(3,336,842)	221,993	958,760
(Increase)/Decrease in amount due from contract customer	78,001,899	(10,682,980)	78,001,899	(10,682,980)
Increase in trade and other receivables, deposits and prepayments	(86,295,920)	(36,655,449)	(79,094,468)	(11,727,204)
Increase in amount due to contract customer	19,650,718	14,904,308	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables and accruals	(3,327,696)	93,082,292	(5,866,165)	2,326,765
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	(28,188,895)	75,355,532	(5,147,279)	(7,899,246)
Interest income received	93,450	119,690	-	-
Finance costs paid	-	-	-	-
Tax paid	(1,200,521)	(9,147,627)	(94,408)	(6,773,300)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(29,295,966)	66,327,595	(5,241,687)	(14,672,546)

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

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Group		Company	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of plant and equipment	(8,578,088)	(688,574)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	5,155,687	13,450,746	5,155,687	13,450,746
Net withdrawal/(placement) of fixed deposits pledged to licensed banks	1,204,004	(1,403,388)	1,217,633	(950,277)
Interest income received	162,578	393,368	162,578	393,368
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	(2,055,819)	11,752,152	6,535,898	12,893,837
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(31,351,785)	78,079,747	1,294,211	(1,778,709)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	87,305,862	5,400,228	3,431,602	5,266,853
Effect of foreign exchange rates changes	-	3,825,887	-	(56,542)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	55,954,077	87,305,862	4,725,813	3,431,602
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:				
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	11,687,680	12,891,684	11,220,940	12,438,573
Cash and bank balances	55,954,077	87,305,862	4,725,813	3,431,602
	67,641,757	100,197,546	15,946,753	15,870,175
Less: Fixed deposits pledged to licensed banks	(11,687,680)	(12,891,684)	(11,220,940)	(12,438,573)
	55,954,077	87,305,862	4,725,813	3,431,602

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The registered office is located at Lot 6.05 Level 6, KPMG Tower, 8 First Avenue, Bandar Utama, 47800 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

The principal place of business is located at No. 51B, Lot 3546 Taman Suarah, Jalan Pisang, Tanduk, 97000, Bintulu, Sarawak.

The immediate and ultimate holding companies are Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Pte. Ltd. and Punj Lloyd Limited (India), which are incorporated in Singapore and Republic of India respectively. Related companies refer to companies within the Punj Lloyd Limited (India) Group.

The principal activity of the Company is the construction of pipeline. The principal activity of subsidiary is as set out in Note 6.

There have been no significant change in the nature of the principal activity during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company are presented in the functional currency of Ringgit Malaysia, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED MALAYSIAN FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

2.1 AMENDMENTS TO MFRS THAT ARE MANDATORILY EFFECTIVE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

During the financial year, the Group has adopted the following new and revised Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and the Interpretations (collectively "MFRSs"), issued by the MASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017:

Amendments to MFRS 107: Statements of Cash Flows - Disclosure Initiative
Amendments to MFRS 112: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised losses

The adoption of the above standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group.

2.2 NEW AND REVISED MFRSS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

As at the date of authorisation for issue of the financial statements, the following MFRSs applicable to the Group and of the Company were in issue but not yet effective:

Description		Effective Date
MFRS 9	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 as issued by IASB in July 2014)	1 January 2018
	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to MFRS 9)	1 January 2019
MFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Clarifications to MFRS 15	1 January 2018
MFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019
MFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021
MFRS 119	Amendments to MFRS 119 (Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement)	1 January 2019
IC Int. 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
IC Int. 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019
Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2014 – 2016 Cycle		1 January 2018
Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2015 – 2017 Cycle		1 January 2019

i) ***MFRS 9 Financial Instruments***

In November 2014, MASB issued the final version of MFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces MFRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of MFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. MFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required but comparative information is not compulsory. The adoption of MFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets, but no impact on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial liabilities.

ii) ***MFRS 15 Revenue From Contracts With Customers***

MFRS 15 establishes a new five-step models that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. MFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including MFR 118 Revenue, MFRS 111 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of MFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue which depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Under MFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. When "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact the new standard on the required effective date.

iii) ***MFRS 16 Leases***

MFRS 16 replaces existing lease guidance in MFRS 117 Leases, IC Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, IC Interpretation 115 Operating Lease - Incentives, and IC Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting MFRS 16.

iv) ***IC Interpretation 22***

This Interpretation addresses the diversity in practice as to the exchange rate used when reporting transactions that are denominated in a foreign currency in accordance with MFRS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates in circumstances in which consideration is received or paid in advance of the recognition of the related asset, expense or income.

The clarification provided is that in such circumstances (i.e. When an entity pays or receives consideration in advance in a foreign currency), the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income is the date of the advance consideration (i.e. When the prepayment or income received in advance liability was recognised). If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, a date of transaction is established for each payment or receipt.

The amendments apply to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with earlier application permitted. A choice is available as to whether the amendments are to be applied either retrospectively or prospectively. The directors of the Group do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain assets. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below:

3.1 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary as at the reporting date. The financial statements of the subsidiary used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Group. Consistent accounting policies are applie4d for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

The Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has all the following:

i) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);

ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its investment with the investee; and

iii) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, the Group considers the following in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power over the investee:

i) The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;

ii) Potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;

iii) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

iv) Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

The subsidiary is consolidated when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in the subsidiary that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interest in the subsidiary. The resulting difference is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair valueof any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interest, is recognised in profit or loss. The subsidiary's cumulative gain or loss which has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss or where applicable, transferred directly to retained earnings. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date control is lost is regarded as the cost on initial recognition of the investment.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of a subsidiary is accounted for using the acquisition method.

Under the acquisition method of accounting, the cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. The Group elects on a transaction-by-transaction basis whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Transaction costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in accordance with MFRS 139 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it will not be remeasured. Subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. In instances where the contingent consideration does not fall within the scope of MFRS 139, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate MFRS.

3.2 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method so as to write off the cost or valuation of the assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Rate
Furniture and fittings	10% - 20%
Office and computer equipment	10% - 40%
Plant and machineries	14%
Motor vehicles	20%

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is ready for its intended use.

The residual values and the useful lives of assets, if significant, are reviewed at each reporting date.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, are recognised in profit or loss.

3.3 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

At each reporting date, the Group and the Company assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the assets are estimated. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the Group and the Company tests an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group and the Company estimate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is firstly allocated to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then, to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless it reverses a previous revaluation, in which case it is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset, other than goodwill, is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation if no impairment loss had been recognised, and is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless it reverses a previous revaluation, in which case it is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.4 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

In the Company's separate financial statements, investment in a subsidiary is accounted for at cost less impairment losses. On disposal of such investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and their carrying amounts is included in profit or loss.

3.5 INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour costs and overheads, where applicable, that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

3.6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Group and the Company adopt the indirect method in the preparation of the statement of cash flows.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash in hand, bank balances and demand deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less.

3.7 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by using the stage of completion method. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date to the estimated total contract costs.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be reliably estimated, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contact costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

When the total of costs incurred on construction contracts plus, recognised profits (less recognised losses), exceeds progress billings, the surplus is classified as amount due from contracts customers. When progress billings exceed costs incurred plus, recognised profits (less recognised losses), the surplus is classified as amount due to contracts customers.

3.8 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the provisions of the financial instrument.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group and the Company determines the classification of their financial assets at initial recognition. Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. All financial assets of the Group and of the Company are classified as loans and receivables. All loans and receivables are classified as current assets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any accumulated impairment losses. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

i) Impairment Of Financial Assets

The Group and the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Receivables that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis based on similar risk characteristics. Objective evidence of impairment of receivables could include the Group and the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments past the average credit period and observable changes in economic conditions.

If any such evidence exists, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the differences between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss except for receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases as a result of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Derecognition Of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the Group and the Company transfer the financial assets and the transfers qualify for derecognition.

On derecognition of financial assets in their entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gains or losses that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss.

3.9 EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

Equity instruments are any contracts that evidence a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Dividends on ordinary shares will be recognised as liabilities when the shareholders' rights to receive the dividends are established.

3.10 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities, within the scope of MFRS 139, are recognised in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

i) Other Financial Liabilities

The Group's and the Company's other financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

For other financial liabilities, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

3.11 REVENUE

i) Construction Contracts

Revenue from construction contracts is accounted for by the stage of completion method as described in Note 3.7.

ii) Consultancy Fee

Consultancy fees are recognised when services are rendered.

iii) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method, and accrued on a time basis.

3.12 FOREIGN CURRENCY

i) Functional And Presentation Currency

The financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is also the Group's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Group and of the Company are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are not retranslated. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value are retranslated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting date are recognised in profit or loss.

3.13 EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

i) Short-Term Employment Benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the financial period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group and of the Company.

ii) Defined Contribution Plan

The Group and the Company participate in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. The Malaysian companies in the Group and make contributions to the Employee Provident Fund ("EPF") in Malaysia, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

3.14 INCOME TAX

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax liabilities are measured based on the amounts expected to be paid, using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences which are the differences between the carrying amount in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of an asset or liability at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from goodwill and for initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities and are measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date, and the carrying amount is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised. The reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

3.15 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Group and the Company measure financial instruments and non-financial assets at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group and by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group and the Company use valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient date are available to measure fair value, maximising the use if relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group and the Company determine whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Policies and procedures are determined by senior management for both recurring fair value measurement and non-recurring measurement.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided by senior management. Selection criteria include market knowledge reputation, independence and whether discussion with the external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group and the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3.16 CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Group and the Company present assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group and the Company classify all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

4.1 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS MADE IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There were no significant judgements made by management in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements during the current financial year.

4.2 KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

i) Construction Contract

The Group and the Company recognise construction contract revenue and expenses in the income statement by using the stage of completion method. The stage of completion is determined by proportion that construction costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total construction costs.

Significant judgement is required in determining the stage of completion, the extent of the construction costs incurred, the estimated total construction revenue and costs, as well as the recoverability of the construction project. In making the judgement, the Group and the Company evaluate based on experience and by relying on the work of specialists.

ii) Income Taxes

Significant estimation is involved in determining the provision for income taxed. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group and the Company recognise liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Details of income tax expenses are disclosed in Note 18.

iii) Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised for all unutilised tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowances and other deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that if is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the tax credits can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

5 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	As at 1 April 2017	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2018
	RM	RM	RM	RM
<u>Cost</u>				
Furniture and fixtures	1,312,058	166,800	-	1,478,858
Motor vehicles	3,887,549	5,440,000	(1,456,339)	7,871,210
Plant and machineries	67,819,265	2,971,288	(15,106,218)	55,684,335
	73,018,872	8,578,088	(16,562,557)	65,034,403

	As at 1 April 2017 RM	Charges for the year RM	Disposals RM	As at 31 March 2018 RM
Accumulated Depreciation				
Furniture and fixtures	612,009	412,644	-	1,024,653
Motor vehicles	3,873,131	1,057,610	(1,441,942)	3,488,799
Plant and machineries	59,818,903	5,451,695	(14,048,321)	51,222,277
	64,304,043	6,921,949	(15,490,263)	55,735,729

	31 March 2018 RM	31 March 2017 RM
Carrying Amounts		
Furniture and fixtures	454,205	700,049
Motor vehicles	4,382,411	14,418
Plant and machineries	4,462,058	8,000,362
	9,298,674	8,714,829

Company	As at 1 April 2017 RM	Additions RM	Disposals RM	As at 31 March 2018 RM
Cost				
Furniture and fixtures	685,525	-	-	685,525
Motor vehicles	3,887,549	-	(1,456,339)	2,431,210
Plant and machineries	67,412,009	-	(15,106,218)	52,305,791
	71,985,083	-	(16,562,557)	55,422,526

	As at 1 April 2017 RM	Charges for the year RM	Disposals RM	As at 31 March 2018 RM
Accumulated Depreciation				
Furniture and fixtures	517,840	73,022	-	590,862
Motor vehicles	3,873,131	-	(1,441,942)	2,431,189
Plant and machineries	59,679,453	5,094,987	(14,048,321)	50,726,119
	64,070,424	5,168,009	(15,490,263)	53,748,170

	31 March 2018 RM	31 March 2017 RM
Carrying Amounts		
Furniture and fixtures	94,663	167,685
Motor vehicles	21	14,418
Plant and machineries	1,579,672	7,732,556
	1,674,356	7,914,659

6 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	Company	
	2018	2017
	RM	RM
Unquoted shares, at cost	1,000,000	1,000,000

Details of the Company's Subsidiary are as follows:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	% of the ownership interest held by the Group	
			2018	2017
*Punj Lloyd Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	To provide engineering, procurement and construction services.	100%	100%

* The financial statements of the company are audited by Yong and Leonard.

7 INVENTORIES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
At cost:				
Spare parts and materials	14,066,126	7,455,228	2,926,401	3,148,394

8 AMOUNT DUE FROM/(TO) CONTRACT CUSTOMERS

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Construction costs incurred to date	3,376,506,669	2,823,070,050	2,387,474,759	2,381,438,821
Attributable profit	242,743,866	250,940,757	242,743,866	243,483,679
Attributable loss	(20,555,619)	-	-	-
Expected loss to be incurred	(5,125,764)	-	-	-
	3,593,569,152	3,074,010,807	2,630,218,625	2,624,922,500
Add: Costs incurred relating to future activity	4,152,263	13,160,524	-	-
	3,597,721,415	3,087,171,331	2,630,218,625	2,624,922,500
Less: Progress billings to date	(3,705,475,727)	(3,097,273,026)	(2,630,218,625)	(2,546,920,601)
	(107,754,312)	(10,101,695)	-	78,001,899

	Group 2018 RM	Group 2017 RM	Company 2018 RM	Company 2017 RM
Presented as:				
Amount due from contract customers	-	78,001,899	-	78,001,899
Amount due to contract customers	(107,754,312)	(88,103,594)	-	-
	(107,754,312)	(10,101,695)	-	78,001,899
Retention sums payable (Note 14)	(2,732,234)	(691,937)	-	-

9 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND DEPOSITS

	Group 2018 RM	Group 2017 RM	Company 2018 RM	Company 2017 RM
Deposits	853,940	1,804,223	18,400	151,650
Advances to suppliers	26,510,290	30,601,428	-	958,845
Other receivables	9,718,021	9,219,044	48,976	29,085
Amount due from ultimate holding company	8,036,481	526,168	-	-
Amount due from immediate holding company	105,399,469	32,982,126	105,399,469	32,982,126
Amount due from related companies	7,404,743	1,213,149	5,290,940	-
At end of year	157,922,944	76,346,138	110,757,785	34,121,706
Less: Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-
	157,922,944	76,346,138	110,757,785	34,121,706

Amount due from ultimate holding, immediate holding and related companies

The amount due from ultimate holding, immediate holding and related companies are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

Other receivables that are impaired:

	Group 2018 RM	Group 2017 RM
Movement in allowance accounts:		
At 1 April	-	42,039,750
Written off against amount due from related companies	-	(42,039,750)
At 31 March	-	-

During the financial year, an amount of RM Nil (2017: RM3,637,281) was written off against amount due from related companies (Note 17.1).

10 FIXED DEPOSITS WITH LICENSED BANKS

Included in fixed deposits are amounts RM11,687,680 (2017: RM12,891,684) and RM11,220,940 (2017: RM12,438,573) being pledged to licensed banks as security against bank guarantees provided to the Group and to the Company respectively.

11 SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares			
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	Units	Units	RM	RM
Issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares of RM1 each	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000

12 RETAINED EARNINGS

The Company may distribute dividends out of its entire retained earnings as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 under the single tier system.

13 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The Group's and the Company's deferred tax as at 31 March 2018 relates to the following:

Group	At 1 April 2016	Charge / (credit) to profit or loss	At 31 March 2017	Charge / (credit) to profit or loss	At 31 March 2018
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>					
Plant and equipment	6,015,864	(4,068,257)	1,947,607	(1,224,808)	722,799
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	1,571,673	(293,765)	1,277,908	(1,277,908)	-
	7,587,537	(4,362,022)	3,225,515	(2,502,716)	722,799
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>					
Unutilised capital allowances	(18,610)	18,610	-	(346,149)	(346,149)
Unutilised business losses	(6,186,422)	4,343,412	(1,843,010)	1,466,360	(376,650)
	(6,205,032)	4,362,022	(1,843,010)	1,120,211	(722,799)
Total	1,382,505	-	1,382,505	(1,382,505)	-

Company	At 1 April 2016 RM	Charge / (credit) to profit or loss RM	At 31 March 2017 RM	Charge / (credit) to profit or loss RM	At 31 March 2018 RM
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Plant and equipment	5,996,972	(4,259,465)	1,737,507	(1,360,857)	376,650
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	189,450	(83,947)	105,503	(105,503)	-
	6,186,422	(4,343,412)	1,843,010	(1,466,360)	376,650
Deferred Tax Assets					
Unutilised business losses	(6,186,422)	4,343,412	(1,843,010)	1,466,360	(376,650)
	(6,186,422)	4,343,412	(1,843,010)	1,466,360	(376,650)
Total	-	-	-	-	-

	Group		Company	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	(722,799)	(1,843,010)	(376,650)	(1,843,010)
Deferred tax liabilities	722,799	3,225,515	376,650	1,843,010
At end of year	-	1,382,505	-	-

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

	Group		Company	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Unabsorbed capital allowances	2,096,000	-	-	-
Unutilised tax losses	31,144,000	1,101,780	844,000	1,101,780

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised for the items above as the Company and the Group could not anticipate their realisation.

The Group and the Company offset tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

14 TRADE PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Third parties	100,455,611	100,817,150	-	-
Amount due to ultimate holding company	3,096,311	695,084	3,096,311	695,084
Amount due to related companies	7,178,025	8,528,104	7,178,025	8,528,104
Amount due to subsidiary	-	-	34,549,407	34,303,040
At end of year	110,729,947	110,040,338	44,823,743	43,526,228

Trade Payables

The normal trade credit terms granted to the Company ranges from 30 to 60 days.

Included in trade payables of the Group are retention sums amounting to RM2,732,234 (2017: RM691,937).

During the financial year, an amount of RMNil (2017: RM14,316,211) of the Group and of the Company have been derecognised on grounds that the liabilities have been discharged by a related company in relation to contract cost incurred previously.

Amount due to ultimate holding and related companies

The amount due to ultimate holding company, related companies and subsidiary are trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

15 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Accruals	6,568,815	7,834,135	6,568,815	7,645,805
Other payables	4,012,359	7,341,114	924,021	7,341,114
At end of year	10,581,174	15,175,249	7,492,836	14,986,919

Amount due to ultimate holding and related companies

The amount due to ultimate holding and related companies are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

Amount due to subsidiary

The amount due to subsidiary is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

16 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion from contract customers.

17 (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAX

17.1 DISCLOSURE ITEMS

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
This is stated after charging:				
Auditors' remuneration	60,000	60,000	30,000	30,000
Bad debts written off (Note 9)	-	3,637,281	-	3,637,281
Depreciation of plant and equipment	6,921,949	11,389,228	5,168,009	11,180,454
Directors' remuneration (Note 17.3)	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits expenses (Note 17.2)	96,045,488	49,985,265	90,925,566	46,295,877
Realised foreign exchange losses	3,860,732	-	1,959,841	-
Rental of premises	27,700	836,231	27,700	213,300
Bank guarantee fee	5,380,770	6,081,128	-	-
Impairment loss on amount due from related companies	-	-	-	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	2,371,315	-	2,127,986	-
And crediting:				
Consultancy income	-	(3,623,538)	(99,281,366)	(49,267,597)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(4,083,393)	(5,263,592)	(4,083,393)	(5,263,592)
Interest income	(256,028)	(513,058)	(162,578)	(393,368)
Other income	(533,956)	-	-	-
Realised foreign exchange gain	(553,185)	-	-	-
Scrap sales	(1,001,910)	(3,961)	(1,001,910)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	-	(5,324,618)	-	(439,598)

17.2 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Salaries and wages	95,418,268	49,203,334	90,780,483	45,932,145
Contribution to defined contribution plan	525,856	470,526	43,719	52,327
Other employees benefits	101,364	311,405	101,364	311,405
	96,045,488	49,985,265	90,925,566	46,295,877

17.3 COMPENSATION FOR KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	Group/Company	
	2018	2017
	RM	RM
<u>Director</u>		
Salaries and other emoluments	234,155	-

18 (TAX INCOME)/INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Current tax expense				
-Current year	39,018	2,372,441	39,018	94,408
-(Over)/Under provision in prior years	(221,920)	6,879,986	-	6,667,284
	(182,902)	9,252,427	39,018	6,761,692
Deferred tax expenses (Note 13)				
-Current year	(1,382,505)	510,811	-	-
-Over provision in prior years	-	(510,811)	-	-
	(1,382,505)	-	-	-
Total income tax expense/(income)	(1,565,407)	9,252,427	39,018	6,761,692

The income tax expense is reconciled to the accounting (loss)/profit at the applicable tax rate as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(34,560,841)	14,118,962	(1,460,562)	2,504,236
Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24%	(8,294,602)	3,388,551	(350,535)	601,017
Tax effects of:				
Non-deductible expenses	521,239	121,676	460,740	120,366
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) recognised on unutilised business losses	6,429,876	(626,975)	(71,187)	(626,975)
Over provision of deferred tax in prior years	-	(510,811)	-	-
(Over)/Under provision in prior years	(221,920)	6,879,986	-	6,667,284
Total income tax expense	(1,565,407)	9,252,427	39,018	6,761,692

19 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the related party transactions disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Group and the Company had the following significant transactions with related parties during the financial year:

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Subsidiary company:				
Consultancy fee paid/payable	-	-	-	(151,683)
Consultancy fee received/receivable	-	-	99,281,366	45,986,560
Ultimate holding company:				
Sale of fixed assets	-	(1,063,374)	-	(1,063,374)
License fees payable	-	-	-	-
Related companies:				
Sale of fixed assets	-	(1,369,034)	-	(1,369,034)
Contractor charges	(2,152,714)	-	-	-
Immediate holding company:				
Advances given	74,888,846	-	11,763,207	-
Related parties:				
Advances given	9,609,810	-	-	-
Repayments	(3,673,265)	-	-	-
Key management personnel:				
Consultancy fee paid to directors	(3,501,960)	(1,874,238)	-	-

The transactions were undertaken at mutually agreed terms between the parties in the normal course of business. There is no compensation for key management personnel who are Directors of the Company.The remuneration of the key management personnel who are the directors of the Group and the Company are disclosed in Note 17.3.

20 BANKING FACILITIES

Group

As of 31 March 2018, the Group has bank guarantee and letter of credit facilities totalling to RM19,000,000 and RM9,000,000 (2017: RM123,104,000 and RMNil) respectively from licensed financial institutions. As of 31 March 2018, the said facilities remain unutilised by the Group except for bank guarantees amounting to RM10,959,026 (2017: RM115,884,628).

Company

As of 31 March 2018, the Company has bank guarantee facilities amounting to RM14,000,000 (2017: RM118,104,000) from a licensed financial institution. As of 31 March 2018, the Company had utilised the said bank guarantee up to RM10,511,876 (2017: RM RM115,437,478).

The facilities were secured by the following:

(a) 100% "on-lien" fixed deposit on every issuance of Bank Guarantee;
(b) 100% marginal fixed deposits to be placed as and when utilised;
(c) Irrevocable Letter of Undertaking from Punj Llyod Limited to cover any shortfalls and cost over-run under the Sabah Sarawak Gas Pipeline Project ("SSGP Project");
(d) Standby Letter of Credit ("SBLC") from State Bank of India for RM3,414,902 and USD16,078,717 pledged with the Bank for the entire tenure of the SSGP Project;
(e) SBLC from Standard Chartered Bank India for RM49,524,644 pledged with the Bank for the entire tenure of the SSGP Project; and
(f) Pledge of fixed deposit of RM362,000 "on lien" via the executed Memorandum of Deposit ("MoD") and Letter of Authorisation ("LoA").

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

The carrying amounts of the Group's and of the Company's financial assets and liabilities based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values either due to their short-term nature or repayable on demand term.

21.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018.

The Group monitors capital using the net tangible assets value of the Group, which is total tangible assets less total liabilities of the Group and. The net tangible liabilities values of the Group as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018 were RM55,191,513 and RM22,196,079 respectively.

21.2 CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Financial assets				
Cash and bank balances	55,954,077	87,305,862	4,725,813	3,431,602
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	11,687,680	12,891,684	11,220,940	12,438,573
Loans and receivables				
At amortised cost:				
Other receivables and deposits	131,412,654	45,744,710	110,757,785	33,162,861

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
At amortised cost:				
Trade payables	(110,729,947)	(110,040,338)	(44,823,743)	(43,526,228)
Other payables and accruals	(10,581,174)	(15,175,249)	(7,492,836)	(14,986,919)

21.3 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade receivables, amounts due from the ultimate holding, immediate holding and related companies and advances to suppliers. For other financial assets (including fixed deposits and cash and bank balances), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

Trade receivables

The Group's normal credit terms granted to customers is 30 days (2017: 30). There is a significant concentration risk in trade receivables arising from a single customer which represents 100% (2017: Nil) of total trade receivables.

Exposure to credit risk

At the reporting date, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statements of financial position.

21.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

The Group actively manages its debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and the availability of funding so as to ensure that all refinancing, repayment and funding needs are met. The Group also maintains sufficient levels of cash to meet its working capital requirement.

21.5 INTEREST RATE RISK

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

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk arises from its interest-bearing financial assets which are short-term in nature and placed in fixed deposits at agreed fixed rates. As the interest-bearing financial assets are at fixed rates, the Group's profit and reserves are not sensitive to the market movement in interest rates.

21.6 FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group is exposed to United States Dollar ("USD"), United Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED"), Kuwaiti Dinar ("KWD"), Singapore Dollar ("SGD") and Qatari Rial ("QAR").

Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities together with expected cash flows from highly probable purchases and sales give rise to foreign exchange exposures.

The net unhedged financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group and of the Company that are not denominated in their functional currencies are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Cash and cash equivalents				
- USD	493,704	56,443,089	310,345	1,144,519
Other receivables				
- USD	-	20,117,464	-	-
Amount due from/(to) holding companies				
- USD	17,965,881	(141,545)	17,965,881	-
- INR	-	695,081	-	695,081
- SGD	-	(32,982,126)	-	(32,982,126)
Amount due from/(to) related companies				
- AED	2,543	7,064,108	2,849	7,064,459
- THB		-	-	-
- USD	47,405	2,306,927	(2,389,419)	1,086,625
- SGD	-	-	-	-
- KWD	(15,729)	(16,234)	-	-
- IDR	16,860	445,550	16,860	445,550
- QAR	(14,126)	(16,222)	-	-
Trade payables				
- USD	-	(12,591,034)	-	(2,326,644)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit net of tax to a reasonable possible change in USD exchange rate against the respective functional currencies of the Company entities, with all other variables held constant.

		Group		Company	
		2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
		RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
USD/RM	- strengthened 3%	555,210	1,984,047	476,604	(2,865)
	- weakened 3%	(555,210)	(1,984,047)	(476,604)	2,865
SGD/RM	- strengthened 3%	-	(989,464)	-	(989,464)
	- weakened 3%	-	989,464	-	989,464
AED/RM	- strengthened 3%	76	211,923	85	211,934
	- weakened 3%	(76)	(211,923)	(85)	(211,934)

22 FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

Financial guarantee contracts of the Group and of the Company are measured at their fair values and subsequently measured at the higher of:

(a) The amount of the obligation under the contract, as determined in accordance with MFRS 137; and

(b) The amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

	Group and Company	
	2018	**2017**
	RM	**RM**
Financial guarantee contract to immediate holding company	100,030,689	180,009,735

The above financial guarantee is jointly and severally guaranteed by the Company, Punj Lloyd Limited ('the ultimate holding company") and Sembawang Engineers and Constructors Pte Ltd, a related company and bear interest at LIBOR+4.5% and has been due for repayment since 4 April 2016.

23 AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 April 2018.

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Sales and contract revenue	5,296,128	6,180,197
LESS: COST OF SALES		
Material consumed	446,318	3,945,387
GROSS PROFIT	4,849,810	2,234,810
ADD: OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Consultancy and management charge	99,281,366	49,267,597
Exchange gain (Realised)	-	4,116,905
Exchange gain (Unrealised)	-	439,598
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	4,083,393	5,263,592
Interest income	162,578	393,368
Scrap sales	1,001,910	3,280,076
	104,529,247	62,761,136
	109,379,057	64,995,946
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES	(110,839,619)	(62,491,710)
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAX	(1,460,562)	2,504,236

This Statement is prepared for the purpose of the Management's use only and does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.

Company No.: 778980-H

PUNJ LLOYD OIL & GAS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 RM	2017 RM
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Auditors' remuneration	30,000	35,000
Bad debts written off	-	(10,678,930)
Bank & financial charges	110,857	752,631
Business promotion	-	1,415
Client entertainment	-	9,561
Contractor charges	2,302,416	2,656,467
Conveyance	4,159	7,796
Depreciation of plant and equipment	5,168,009	11,180,454
Diesel and fuel	43,048	130,595
E.P.F. contributions	37,465	44,410
Exchange fluctuation (realised)	1,959,841	-
Exchange fluctuation (unrealised)	2,127,986	-
Fees and taxes	963,634	2,504,547
Hire charges	100,949	266,938
Insurance	246,918	327,963
Legal and professional charges	2,027,413	5,570,337
Office expenses	234,065	7,322
Other expenses	2,489,070	-
Penalty	-	2,333,549
Postage and telegram	14,867	56,690
Power and fuel	24,201	118,312
Printing and stationery	248	12,315
Recruitment charges	-	201,282
Rental	27,700	213,300
Repair and maintenance	9,192	3,368
Round off	-	(97)
Salaries, allowances and bonus	90,780,483	45,932,145
Site / Connectivity charges	150,193	63,742
SOCSO contributions	6,254	7,917
Tax fees	12,000	-
Travelling expenses - staff	1,867,287	421,276
Workmen & staff welfare	101,364	311,405
	110,839,619	62,491,710
	110,839,619	62,491,710

This Statement is prepared for the purpose of the Management's use only and does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.