



Notes to the financial statements

– 31 December 2012

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Global Maritime Ventures Berhad (“the Company”) is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The principal place of business and registered office of the Company are located at Level 15 and Level 16, Menara Bank Pembangunan, Bandar Wawasan, No. 1016, Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur respectively.

The principal activity of the Company is that of a venture capital investment holding company. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are described in Note 5.

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

The holding company and ultimate holding body of the Company is Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad, a company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia and The Minister of Finance (Incorporated) (“MOF”), a body corporate which was incorporated under the Minister of Finance (Incorporation) Act, 1957.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 25 February 2013.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards in Malaysia (“MFRS”), International Financial Reporting Standard (“IFRS”) and the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2011, the Group and the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”). The impact of the transition from FRS to MFRS is described in Note 2.2.

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The functional currency of certain subsidiaries is United States Dollar (“USD”). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RM’000) except when otherwise indicated.

The functional currency of the Company is RM, and its financial statements are also presented in RM.

2.2 First-time adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRS”)

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2012, are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with MFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2011, the Group prepared their financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”) in Malaysia. Except for certain differences, the requirements under FRS and MFRS are similar.

Accordingly, the Group has prepared their financial statements which comply with MFRS applicable for period ended 31 December 2012, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 December 2011, as described in the accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Group’s opening statement of financial position were prepared as at 1 January 2011, the Group’s date of transition to MFRS.

The significant accounting policies adopted in preparing these financial statements are consistent with those of the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011, except as discussed below:

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.2 First-time adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS") (cont'd.)

(a) Business combination

MFRS 1 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under MFRS.

The Group has applied the following exemptions:

MFRS 1 provides the option to apply MFRS 3 Business Combinations, prospectively from the date of transition or from a specific date prior to the date of transition. This provides relief from full retrospective application of MFRS 3 which would require restatement of all business combinations prior to the date of transition.

Acquisition before date of transition

The Group has elected to apply MFRS 3 prospectively from the date of transition. In respect of acquisitions prior to the date of transition,

- (i) The classification of former business combinations under FRS is maintained;
- (ii) There is no re-measurement of original fair values determined at the time of business combination (date of acquisition); and
- (iii) The carrying amount of goodwill, if any, recognised under FRS is not adjusted.

(b) Estimates

The estimates at 1 January 2011 and at 31 December 2011 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with FRS (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies). The estimates used by the Group and the Company to present amount in accordance with MFRS reflect conditions as at 1 January 2011, the date of transition to MFRS and as of 31 December 2011.

Adoption of MFRS framework does not have any impact on the financial position as at 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011, financial performance and cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2011.



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.3 MFRS and Amendments to MFRS issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the audited financial statements, the following MFRS and Amendments to MFRS were issued but not yet effective and have not been applied by the Group and the Company:

MFRS and Amendments to MFRS		Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
MFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2013
MFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013
MFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2013
MFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	1 January 2013
MFRS 119	Employee Benefits	1 January 2013
MFRS 127	Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2013
MFRS 128	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2013
MFRS 9	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in November 2009 and October 2010)	1 January 2015
Amendments to MFRS 1	Government loans	1 January 2013
Amendments to MFRS 1	Annual improvements 2009-2011 Cycle	1 January 2013
IC Interpretation 20	Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine	1 January 2013
Amendments to MFRS 101	Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	1 July 2012
Amendments to MFRS 7	Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2013
Amendments to MFRS 132	Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014

The adoption of the above standards and interpretations will not have any significant effect on the financial performance and position of the Group and of the Company.

2.4 Associates

An associate is an entity, not being a subsidiary or a joint venture, in which the Group has significant influence. An associate is equity accounted for from the date the Group obtains significant influence until the date the Group ceases to have significant influence over the associate.

The Group's investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in associates is measured in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates. Goodwill relating to associates is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of the investment is excluded from the carrying amount of the investment and is instead included as income in the determination of the Group's share of the associate's profit or loss for the period in which the investment is acquired.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.4 Associates (cont'd.)

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associates. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in profit or loss.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in associates are stated at cost less impairment losses. On disposal of such investments, the difference between net disposal proceeds and their carrying amounts is included in profit or loss.

2.5 Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has the ability to control the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group has such power over another entity.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment losses. On disposal of such investments, the difference between net disposal proceeds and their carrying amounts is included as profit or loss.

(ii) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the reporting date. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, intragroup balances, transactions and unrealised gains or losses are eliminated in full. Uniform accounting policies are adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the purchase method. The purchase method of accounting involves allocating the cost of the acquisition to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued, plus any costs directly attributable to the acquisition.



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.5 Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation

(ii) Basis of consolidation (cont'd.)

Any excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities represents goodwill.

Any excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Minority interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group. It is measured at the minorities' share of the fair value of the subsidiaries' identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition date and the minorities' share of changes in subsidiaries' equity since then.

2.6 Jointly controlled entities

The Group has an interest in a joint venture which is a jointly controlled entity. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control, and a jointly controlled entity is a joint venture that involves the establishment of a separate entity in which each venturer has an interest.

Investments in jointly controlled entities are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment in jointly controlled entity is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the jointly controlled entity. The Group's share of the net profit or loss of the jointly controlled entity is recognised in the consolidated profit or loss. Where there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the jointly controlled entity, the Group recognises its share of such changes.

In applying the equity method, unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Group and the jointly controlled entity are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the jointly controlled entity. After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the jointly controlled entity. The jointly controlled entity is equity accounted for from the date the Group obtains significant influence until the date the Group ceases to have significant influence over the jointly controlled entity.

Goodwill relating to the jointly controlled entity is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the jointly controlled entity's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of the investment is excluded from the carrying amount of the investment and is instead included as income in the determination of the Group's share of the jointly controlled entity's profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Where the Group's share of losses in the jointly controlled entity equals or exceeds its interest in the jointly controlled entity, including any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the jointly controlled entity, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the jointly controlled entity.

The most recent available audited financial statements and management accounts of the jointly controlled entities are used by the Group in applying the equity method. Where the dates of the audited financial statements used are not coterminous with those of the Group, the share of results is arrived at from the last audited financial statements available and management financial statements to the end of the accounting period. Uniform accounting policies are adopted for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Notes to the financial statements

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.7 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The individual financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company is Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") and that of certain subsidiaries is United States Dollar ("USD"). The financial statements are presented in RM, in compliance with MFRSs.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the Company's and its subsidiaries' functional currencies are recorded in the functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the translation of monetary items, are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operation. Exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operation are initially taken directly to the currency translation reserve within equity until the disposal of the foreign operation, at which time they are recognised in profit or loss. Exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Company's net investment in foreign operation, regardless of the currency of the monetary item, are recognised in profit or loss in the Company's financial statements or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for the differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in equity. Exchange differences arising from such non-monetary items are also recognised directly in equity.

(iii) Foreign Operations

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

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate prevailing at the reporting date;
- Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates for the year, which approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
- All resulting exchange differences are taken to the currency translation reserve within equity.



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.7 Foreign currencies (cont'd.)

(iii) Foreign Operations (cont'd.)

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

2.8 Vessels and equipment and depreciation

All vessels and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent to recognition, vessels and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of vessels and equipment is provided for on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful life, at the following annual rates:

Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	6 – 7 years
Office equipment	6 – 7 years
Office renovation	3 years
Computers	5 years
Vessels	25 years
Dry docking	1.5 – 5 years

Vessels under construction is not depreciated as the asset is not available for use.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the vessels and equipment.

Vessels and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any and the net carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss and the unutilised portion of the revaluation surplus is taken directly to retained earnings.

Notes to the financial statements

– 31 December 2012

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset recoverable amount is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss.

For the purpose of impairment testing of these assets, recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating-unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs to.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

An asset recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cashflows 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 risk specific to the asset. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of a CGU or groups of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to those units or group of units and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or group of units on a pro-rata basis.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories which comprise lubricants are held for own consumption and are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is arrived at on the weighted average basis and comprises the purchase price and other direct charges.

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

2.11 Financial assets

Financial assets 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.

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 determine the classification of their financial assets at initial recognition, and the categories include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets.

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

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading or are designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets held for trading are derivatives (including separated embedded derivatives) or financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss do not include exchange differences, interest and dividend income. Exchange differences, interest and dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised separately in profit or loss as part of other losses or other income.



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.11 Financial assets (cont'd.)

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (cont'd.)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss could be presented as current or non-current. Financial assets that is held primarily for trading purposes are presented as current whereas financial assets that is not held primarily for trading purposes are presented as current or non-current based on the settlement date.

The Group and the Company have not designated any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Loans and receivables

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables.

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

Loans and receivables are classified as current assets, except for those having maturity dates later than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current.

(c) Held-to-maturity investments

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold the investment to maturity.

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the held-to-maturity investments are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Held-to-maturity investments are classified as non-current assets, except for those having maturity within 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as current.

The Group and the Company have not designated any held-to-maturity investments.

(d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified in any of the three preceding categories.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's and the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less impairment loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets unless they are expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.11 Financial assets (cont'd.)

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, the date that the Group and the Company commit to purchase or sell the asset.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

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

(a) Trade and other receivables and other financial assets carried at amortised cost

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Group and the Company consider factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments. For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, 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 for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's and the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period and observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

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

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

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to 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.



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd.)

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets

Significant or prolonged decline in fair value below cost, significant financial difficulties of the issuer or obligor, and the disappearance of an active trading market are considerations to determine whether there is objective evidence that investment securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are impaired.

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale equity investments are not reversed in profit or loss in the subsequent periods. Increase in fair value, if any, subsequent to impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. For available-for-sale debt investments, impairment losses are subsequently reversed in profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss in profit or loss.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at bank, deposit at call and short term highly liquid investments which have an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.14 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.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities held for trading include derivatives entered into by the Group and the Company that do not meet the hedge accounting criteria. Derivative liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently stated at fair value, with any resultant gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or losses on derivatives include exchange differences.

The Group and the Company have not designated any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.14 Financial liabilities (cont'd.)

(b) Other financial liabilities

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

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.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

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 under the liability is extinguished. 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.

2.15 Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts are recognised as income in profit or loss over the period of the guarantee. If the debtor fails to make payment relating to financial guarantee contract when it is due and the Company, as the issuer, is required to reimburse the holder for the associated loss, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Where financial guarantees in relation to loan or payables of subsidiaries are provided by the Company for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of investment in subsidiaries.

2.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs comprise debts issuance costs and interest costs. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.17 Income taxes

(a) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.18 Provisions

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

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.19 Employee benefits

(a) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

(b) Defined contribution plans

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

2.20 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Share of pool profit/(loss)

Share of pool profit/(loss) arising from the ship-owning subsidiaries' participation in pool arrangements is accounted for on an accrual basis.

(ii) Charter hire income

Charter hire fees are accounted for on an accrual basis.

(iii) Interest income

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

(iv) Dividend income

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



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

2.21 Repairs and maintenance, and dry-docking

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Dry-docking expenditure is capitalised and depreciated over a period of 30 to 60 months or the period until the next dry-docking date, whichever is the shorter.

2.22 Non-current assets held for sale

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

Immediately before classification as held for sale, the measurement of the non-current assets is brought up-to-date in accordance with applicable FRSs. Then, on initial classification as held for sale, non-current assets are measured in accordance with MFRS 5 that is at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any differences are included in profit or loss.

2.23 Share capital

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group and the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Ordinary shares are equity instruments.

Ordinary shares are recorded at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable incremental transaction costs. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

(a) Impairment of vessels

The Group assesses whether there is any indication that the vessels may be impaired at each reporting date. If indicators are present, these assets are subject to an impairment review. The impairment review comprises a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets' and the assets' value-in-use amount.

Estimating a value-in-use amount requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from vessels and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate to present value of those cash flows. The carrying amount of the vessels was disclosed in Note 4.

Notes to the financial statements

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (cont'd.)

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd.)

(b) Impairment of investment in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities

The Group assesses whether there is any indication that an investment in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities may be impaired at each reporting date.

If indicators are present, these investments are subjected to impairment review comprises a comparison of the carrying amount of the investment and the investment's estimated recoverable amount.

Judgments made by management in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies in respect of investment in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are as follows:

- (i) The Group determines whether its investments are impaired following certain indications of impairment such as, amongst others, prolonged shortfall between market value and carrying amount, significant changes with adverse effects on the investment and deteriorating financial performance of the investment due to observed changes and in the economic environment; and
- (ii) Depending on their nature and the location in which the investments relate to, judgments are made by management to select suitable methods of valuation such as, amongst others, discounted future cash flows or estimated fair value based on quoted market price of the most recent transactions.

Once a suitable method of valuation is selected, management makes certain assumptions concerning the future to estimate the recoverable amount of the specific individual investment. These assumptions and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the investments within the next financial year. Depending on the specific individual investment, assumptions made by management may include, amongst others, assumptions on expected future cash flows, revenue growth, terminal value, discount rate used for purposes of discounting future cash flows which incorporates the relevant risks and expected future outcome based on certain past trends.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Management believes that no reasonably expected possible change in the key assumptions described above would cause the carrying amounts of the investments to materially exceed their recoverable amounts. The carrying amounts of the investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities were disclosed in Notes 5 and 7.



4. VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT

	Vessels RM'000	Drydocking expenses RM'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment RM'000	Office renovation RM'000	Motor vehicle RM'000	Computers RM'000	Total RM'000
Group							
At 31 December 2012							
Cost							
At 1 January 2012	670,573	48,802	202	297	155	283	720,312
Additions	931	6,935	–	–	–	–	7,866
Acquisition of subsidiaries	40,280	–	–	–	–	–	40,280
Disposal	(118,248)	(16,775)	–	–	–	–	(135,023)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(529,972)	(36,864)	–	–	–	–	(566,836)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(23,284)	(2,098)	–	–	–	–	(25,382)
At 31 December 2012	40,280	–	202	297	155	283	41,217
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2012	345,206	26,751	164	297	86	238	372,742
Depreciation for the year	22,707	12,820	16	–	32	16	35,591
Disposal	(67,456)	(15,854)	–	–	–	–	(83,310)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(286,722)	(21,542)	–	–	–	–	(308,264)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(13,064)	(2,175)	–	–	–	–	(15,239)
At 31 December 2012	671	–	180	297	118	254	1,520
Accumulated impairment losses							
At 1 January 2012	9,699	–	–	–	–	–	9,699
Charge for the year	148,703	–	–	–	–	–	148,703
Transfer to assets held for sale	(157,657)	–	–	–	–	–	(157,657)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(745)	–	–	–	–	–	(745)
At 31 December 2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net carrying amounts	39,609	–	22	–	37	29	39,697

Notes to the financial statements

– 31 December 2012

4. VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd.)

	Vessels RM'000	Drydocking expenses RM'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment RM'000	Office renovation RM'000	Motor vehicle RM'000	Computers RM'000	Total RM'000
Group							
At 31 December 2011							
Cost							
At 1 January 2011	763,677	38,258	190	297	239	311	802,972
Additions	9,288	19,838	15	–	–	22	29,163
Disposal	(18)	–	(3)	–	(84)	(50)	(155)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(123,303)	(10,282)	–	–	–	–	(133,585)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	20,929	988	–	–	–	–	21,917
At 31 December 2011	670,573	48,802	202	297	155	283	720,312
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2011	370,494	21,523	148	295	65	267	392,792
Depreciation for the year	31,452	13,345	17	2	38	18	44,872
Disposal	–	–	(1)	–	(17)	(47)	(65)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(69,170)	(9,127)	–	–	–	–	(78,297)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	12,430	1,010	–	–	–	–	13,440
At 31 December 2011	345,206	26,751	164	297	86	238	372,742
Accumulated impairment losses							
At 1 January 2011	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charge for the year	40,406	–	–	–	–	–	40,406
Transfer to assets held for sale	(30,707)	–	–	–	–	–	(30,707)
At 31 December 2011	9,699	–	–	–	–	–	9,699
Net carrying amounts	315,668	22,051	38	–	69	45	337,871



4. VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd.)

	Furniture, fittings and office equipment RM'000	Office renovation RM'000	Motor vehicle RM'000	Computer RM'000	Total RM'000
Company					
At 31 December 2012					
Cost					
At 1 January/31 December 2012	202	297	155	282	936
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2012	164	296	85	237	782
Depreciation for the year	16	–	33	16	65
At 31 December 2012	180	296	118	253	847
Net carrying amounts	22	1	37	29	89
At 31 December 2011					
Cost					
At 1 January 2011	190	297	239	310	1,036
Additions	15	–	–	22	37
Disposal	(3)	–	(84)	(50)	(137)
At 31 December 2011	202	297	155	282	936
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2011	148	294	64	266	772
Depreciation for the year	17	2	38	18	75
Disposal	(1)	–	(17)	(47)	(65)
At 31 December 2011	164	296	85	237	782
Net carrying amounts	38	1	70	45	154

Notes to the financial statements

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5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Unquoted shares, at cost	4,200	20,300
Discounts on loans to subsidiaries	39,414	69,287
	43,614	89,587

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Effective Interest (%)	
			2012	2011
Held by the Company				
Glory Incentive Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Alam Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Gagasan Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Bahtera Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Efogen Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Regional Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	100	100
GMV-Orkim Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Offshore Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Global Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Jasa Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Omni Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
GMV-Borcocos Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
Mutiara Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	70	70
Intan Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	70	70
Nilam Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	70	70
Kasa Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	70	70
Mayang Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	70	70
Sari Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning	70	70
Tiara Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	70	70



5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Name of Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Effective Interest (%)	
			2012	2011
Held by Glory Incentive Sdn Bhd				
Permata Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	70	70
Gemala Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning	70	70
Ratna Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning	70	70
Kencana Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning	70	70
Ayu Navigation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Dormant	70	70
Held by GMV-Bahtera Sdn Bhd				
Magna Meridian Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning	100	–
Matlamat Emas Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning	100	–

All subsidiaries are audited by Ernst & Young, Malaysia.

Acquisition of subsidiaries

The Company, via its subsidiary, GMV-Bahtera Sdn Bhd acquired two units of ordinary shares of RM1 each, representing 100% equity interest in Magna Meridian Sdn Bhd ("MMSB") for a total consideration of RM2 and two units of ordinary shares of RM1 each, representing 100% equity interest in Matlamat Emas Sdn Bhd ("MESB") for a total consideration of RM2.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of MMSB and MESB as at the date of acquisition were not disclosed as the identifiable assets and liabilities were not material to the Group.

The effect of the acquisition on cash flows was not disclosed as the effect was not material to the Group.

Impact of acquisition in statement of comprehensive income

From the date of acquisition, MMSB and MESB have contributed profit of RM3,603,000 to the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the financial year, the Group's loss, net of tax would have been RM170,486,000 and revenue would have been RM78,000,000.

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6. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	Group	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Unquoted shares, at cost	251,545	146,545
Share of post acquisition reserves	21,812	13,675
	273,357	160,220

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Proportion (%) of ownership interest	
			2012	2011
Held through subsidiaries:				
Syarikat Borcos Shipping Sdn Bhd *	Malaysia	Ship-owning	35	35
Orkim Sdn Bhd #	Malaysia	Ship-owning	40	–

* Audited by a firm other than Ernst & Young

Audited by Ernst & Young, Malaysia

During the financial year, the Company, via its subsidiary, GMV-Orkim Sdn Bhd acquired 40% equity interest in Orkim Sdn Bhd. The total cash consideration for the company amounted to RM105,000,000.

The summarised financial information of the associate, not adjusted for the proportion of ownership interest held by the Group, is as follows:

	Group	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Assets and liabilities:		
Total assets	1,200,650	1,090,170
Total liabilities	816,390	779,613
Results:		
Revenue	232,735	162,952
Profit for the year	45,483	96,101



7. INVESTMENTS IN JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Unquoted shares, at cost	127,224	127,224	75	75
Share of post acquisition reserves	60,253	46,276	–	–
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	(8,516)	(81)	–	–
	178,961	173,419	75	75
Advances to jointly controlled entities:				
– within 1 year	3,077	7,013	–	–
– 1 year to 2 years	3,077	7,013	–	–
– 2 years to 5 years	9,230	21,040	–	–
– more than 5 years	15,382	35,066	–	–
	30,766	70,132	–	–
	209,727	243,551	75	75
Analysed as:				
Short term investment	3,077	7,013	–	–
Long term investment	206,650	236,538	75	75
	209,727	243,551	75	75

The advances to jointly controlled entities bear an interest of 2.4% to 7% (2011: 2.4% to 7%) per annum and repayable on a quarterly basis over a period of 10 years.

Notes to the financial statements

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7. INVESTMENTS IN JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES (cont'd.)

Details of the jointly controlled entities whose financial year end are conterminous with the Group are as follows:

Name of jointly controlled entities	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Effective Interest (%)	
			2012	2011
Wawasan Bulk Services Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship management	30	30
Alam Eksplorasi (M) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning, ship operator, ship agency, chartering and other related to shipping industry	40	40
Alam Synergy I (L) Inc	Malaysia	Ship-owning, ship operator and charter hire of vessel	40	40
Alam Synergy II (L) Inc	Malaysia	Ship-owning, ship operator and charter hire of vessel	40	40
Alam Synergy III (L) Inc	Malaysia	Ship-owning, ship operator and charter hire of vessel	40	40
Formasi Cekal Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning, ship operator, and to undertake all kinds of contract to carry merchant goods	40	40
Baycorp Ship Management Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship management	40	40
* Gagasan Sembilan Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning	40	40
Gagasan Ked Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning	60	60
Gagasan Paha Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning	60	60
Orkim Leader Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	40	40
Orkim Power Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	40	40
Orkim Merit Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	40	40
Orkim Express Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	40	40
Global BMesra Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	49	49
Global BMesra Dua Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	49	49
JM Global 1 (Labuan) Plc	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	49	49
JM Global 2 (Labuan) Plc	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	49	49
Orkim Challenger Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	60	60
Orkim Discovery Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	60	60
Orkim Reliance Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	60	60
Global BIKhlas Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	49	49
JM Global 3 (Labuan) Plc	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	49	49
JM Global 4 (Labuan) Plc	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	49	49
Sea Weasel Ltd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	49	49
** Rimbun Astana Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Ship-owning and freighting	–	40

* In the process of winding up

** Entered into receivership on 3 July 2012



7. INVESTMENTS IN JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES (cont'd.)

The voting rights for all the jointly controlled entities mentioned above are equal for both the joint venture parties.

During the financial year:

- (a) The Company, via its subsidiary, GMV-Gagasan Sdn Bhd subscribed 1,000,000 units of Redeemable Preference Shares ("RPS") of RM1 each issued by Gagasan Kedah Sdn Bhd and 726,000 units of RPS of RM1 each issued by Gagasan Paha Sdn Bhd. The effective interest in these companies remain unchanged.

During the previous financial year:

- (a) The Company, via its subsidiary, GMV-Alam Sdn Bhd ("GMV-Alam") subscribed 40% of 8,000,000 units of Redeemable Preference Shares (RPS) which is 3,200,000 units of RPS of RM0.01 each at a premium of RM0.99 per share issued by Alam Synergy III based on GMV-Alam's shareholding.
- (b) The Company, via its subsidiary, GMV-Offshore Sdn Bhd entered into a joint venture agreement with Offshoreworks Sdn Bhd and Amir Ruddin Bin Salleh to set up a new joint venture ship-owning company, Rimbun Astana Sdn Bhd with a subscription of 40% equity interest. The total cash consideration for the company amounted to RM8,218,000.
- (c) A subsidiary, GMV-Jasa Sdn Bhd increased its investment in JM Global 3 (Labuan) PLC and JM Global 4 (Labuan) PLC in the form of additional equity participation, for a total contribution to RM13,916,000. The effective interest in these companies remain unchanged.
- (d) A subsidiary, GMV-Omni Sdn Bhd disposed its existing 40% equity interest in Omni Offshore (L) Inc. to Omni Petromaritime Sdn Bhd.

The Group's aggregate share of current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities and results of the jointly controlled entities is as follows:

	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Assets:		
Non-current assets	608,719	656,534
Current assets	119,427	114,645
Total assets	728,146	771,179
Liabilities:		
Non-current liabilities	471,066	367,032
Current liabilities	98,783	235,029
Total liabilities	569,849	602,061
Results:		
Revenue	95,962	129,297
Profit for the year	10,291	20,506

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8. OTHER INVESTMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Available-for-sale financial assets				
– Equity instruments (unquoted), at cost	49,022	16,696	214,265	259,970
Other				
– Golf membership, at cost	70	70	70	70
	49,092	16,766	214,335	260,040

During the year, a subsidiary, GMV-Omni Sdn Bhd increased its investment in Omni Petromaritime Sdn Bhd in the form of additional subscription on 4,000,000 units of Redeemable Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares (RCCPS), for a total cash consideration of RM4,000,000. The effective interest in the company remain unchanged.

9. POOL WORKING FUND

These represent advances from subsidiaries to the pool operators for operating funds of the vessels in the pool. These advances are interest free, unsecured and are refundable only upon termination of the pool agreement signed between the subsidiaries and the pool operators.

10. RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	Note	Group		Company	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Current					
Trade receivables					
Third parties	(a)	3,084	394	–	–
Other receivables					
Third parties	(b)	5,695	11,655	1,139	3,443
Deposits		60	60	60	60
Tax recoverable		559	106	430	–
Prepayments		–	10	–	10
Amounts due from subsidiaries	(c)	–	–	10,626	9,141
Amounts due from related parties	(d)	89,167	78,751	–	–
		95,481	90,582	12,255	12,654
		98,565	90,976	12,255	12,654
Non-current					
Other receivables					
Amounts due from subsidiaries	(c)	–	–	236,125	124,117



10. RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS (cont'd.)

	Note	Group		Company	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Total trade and other receivables (current and non-current)		98,565	90,976	248,380	136,771
Add: Cash and cash equivalents	12	372,181	499,127	326,635	472,961
Add: Advances to jointly controlled entities	7	30,766	70,132	–	–
Less: Prepayments		–	10	–	10
Total loans and receivables		501,512	660,225	575,015	609,722

(a) Trade receivables

Trade receivables for the third parties relate to amounts due from charterers.

Ageing analysis of trade receivables

The ageing analysis of the Group's trade receivables is as follows:

	Group	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Neither past due nor impaired	3,084	394
1 to 30 days past due not impaired	–	–
31 to 60 days past due not impaired	–	–
61 to 90 days past due not impaired	–	–
91 to 120 days past due not impaired	–	–
More than 121 days past due not impaired	–	–
Impaired	–	–
	3,084	394

Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are charterers with good payment record with the Group.

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10. RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Other receivables from third parties

Included in other receivables from third parties of the Company is RM871,000 (2011: RM993,000) being loan to staff, bearing an interest of 4% (2011: 4%) per annum and repayable by monthly salary deductions.

(c) Amounts due from subsidiaries

The amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand except for the long term portion which bears interest at 2.4% to 7% per annum and is expected to be repayable in full over 10 years.

(d) Amounts due from related parties

Related parties in these financial statements refer to companies within the IMC Holdings Limited Group of Companies, a corporate shareholder of the ship-owning subsidiaries.

Amounts due from related parties relate to fund placements with fund managers for short term deposits and bear floating interest rates of 0.18% to 0.57% (2011: 0.18% to 0.57%) per annum.

11. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Lubricants, at cost	1,543	1,813

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposits with licensed banks	367,725	492,886	326,468	472,926
Cash and bank balances	4,456	6,241	167	35
	372,181	499,127	326,635	472,961

The range of interest rates and the maturities of deposits as at 31 December 2012 were 2.18% to 3.55% (2011: 2.85% to 3.55%) per annum and 1 to 277 days (2011: 3 to 222 days) respectively.

Other information on financial risks of cash and cash equivalents are disclosed in Note 27.



13. NON-CURRENT ASSET HELD FOR SALE

	Group	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
As at 1 January	24,581	–
Reclassified from vessels and equipment (Note 4)	100,915	24,581
Sale of vessels	(24,581)	–
As at 31 December	100,915	24,581

Four vessels, namely Selendang Kencana, Gemala, Ratna and Sari, were classified as non-current asset held for sale. Memorandum of Agreement was signed between the four companies and the respective buyers as at year end and all of the four vessels will be disposed in the first quarter of financial year 2013.

14. BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Current		
Secured term loan:		
Within 1 year	111,311	22,809
Non-current		
Secured term loan:		
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	–	38,650
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	–	144,461
More than 5 years	–	–
	–	183,111
Total borrowings	111,311	205,920

Security

The term loans for tankers are secured by a first preferred cross-collateralised mortgage of the vessels concerned, an assignment of earnings derived from the pool and insurance of the vessels amounting to RM447,079,000 (2011: RM967,645,000).

The weighted average effective interest rate of the term loans during the year ranged from 0.94% to 0.97% (2011: 0.89% to 1.13%) per annum.

Notes to the financial statements

– 31 December 2012

15. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	Note	Group		Company	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Trade					
Amount due to a related party	(a)	731	18	–	–
Non-trade					
Amount due to holding company	(b)	–	24,000	–	24,000
Other payables		54,988	11,823	11	(16)
Accrued expenses		6,362	12,303	1,890	2,004
Tax payable		105	1,403	–	1,246
Amount due to a related party	(a)	39,016	2,247	18,627	–
		100,471	51,776	20,528	27,234
Total payables and accruals		101,202	51,794	20,528	27,234
Less: Tax payable		(105)	(1,403)	–	(1,246)
Add: Borrowings (Note 14)		111,311	205,920	–	–
Total other financial liabilities		212,408	256,311	20,528	25,988

(a) Amount due to a related party

Trade payables of amount due to a related party and non-trade payables of amount due to related party are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

(b) Amount due to holding company

Amount due to holding company in previous financial year was in respect of dividend payable.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each		Amount	
	2012 '000	2011 '000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Authorised:				
At 1 January/31 December	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued and fully paid:				
At 1 January/31 December	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

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



17. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE

	Foreign currency translation reserve RM'000
<hr/>	
Group	
At 1 January 2011	(49,570)
Other comprehensive income:	
Foreign currency translation	(4,297)
Less: Minority interests	1,289
	<hr/> (3,008) <hr/>
At 31 December 2011	(52,578)
<hr/>	
At 1 January 2012	(52,578)
Other comprehensive income:	
Foreign currency translation	(7,129)
Less: Minority interests	2,145
	<hr/> (4,984) <hr/>
At 31 December 2012	(57,562)

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of operations whose functional currency are different from that of the Group's presentation currency. It is also used to record the exchange differences arising from the monetary item which form part of the Group's net investment in those operations.

Notes to the financial statements

– 31 December 2012

18. RETAINED EARNINGS

Prior to the year of assessment 2008, Malaysian companies adopted the full imputation system. In accordance with the Finance Act 2007 which was gazetted on 28 December 2007, companies shall not be entitled to deduct tax on dividend paid, credited or distributed to its shareholders, and such dividends will be exempted from tax in the hands of the shareholders ("single tier system"). However, there is a transitional period of six years, expiring on 31 December 2013, to allow companies to pay franked dividends to their shareholders under limited circumstances. Companies also have an irrevocable option to disregard the 108 balance and opt to pay dividends under the single tier system. The change in the tax legislation also provides for the 108 balance to be locked-in as at 31 December 2007 in accordance with Section 39 of the Finance Act 2007.

The Company did not elect for the irrevocable option to disregard the 108 balance. Accordingly, during the transitional period, the Company may utilise the credit in the 108 balance as at 31 December 2012 to distribute cash dividend payments to ordinary shareholdings as defined under the Finance Act 2007. As at 31 December 2012, the Company has sufficient credit in the aggregate of 108 balance and Exempt Income Account balance to pay franked dividends amounting to RM206,163,544 (2011: RM206,163,544) out of its retained earnings. If the balance of the retained earnings of RM299,024,925 (2011: RM408,785,595) were to be distributed as dividends, the Company may distribute such dividends under the single tier system.

As at 31 December 2012, the Company has tax exempt profits available for distribution of approximately RM200,362,078 (2011: RM200,362,078), subject to agreement with the Inland Revenue Board.

19. REVENUE

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Dividends	1,800	5,000	3,558	49,437
Charter hire income	11,074	–	–	–
Sundry income	427	550	–	–
Share of pool profit	53,625	69,228	–	–
	66,926	74,778	3,558	49,437



20. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The following items have been included in arriving at (loss)/profit before tax:

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Non-executive directors' remuneration (Note 22)	727	139	650	139
Auditors remuneration				
Statutory audits	222	182	58	42
Other services–	–	–	6	–
Depreciation of vessels and equipment (Note 4)	35,591	44,872	65	75
Interest expense	5,000	3,956	3	4
Rental of office equipment	10	11	10	11
Rental of office	190	190	190	190
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange				
– realised	–	521	–	–
– unrealised	–	(279)	–	–
Gain on disposal of other assets	–	(25)	–	(25)
Dividend income	(1,800)	(5,000)	(3,558)	(49,437)
Loss on disposal of a jointly controlled entity	–	348	–	–

Certain items of disclosures were disclosed on the face of the statements of comprehensive income in view of their nature and materiality.

21. IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON VESSELS

During the financial year, the Group's Board of Directors had approved on the disposal of the remaining four vessels under joint venture with Wawasan Shipping Sdn Bhd. In view of the decision, the Group had performed the impairment assessment on vessels by comparing the carrying amounts with the vessels' recoverable amounts. The market values would best reflect the vessels' recoverable amounts as the vessels are scheduled to be disposed in the first quarter of financial year 2013.

A total provision of impairment on vessels of RM148,703,000 has been recognised in the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

– 31 December 2012

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Wages, salaries and bonus	19,009	23,111	783	1,702
Employees Provident Fund	276	195	173	195
Social security contributions	16	11	10	11
Other benefits	5,216	6,104	288	336
	24,517	29,421	1,254	2,244

23. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Non-executive directors remuneration				
Fees	530	110	453	110
Other emoluments	197	29	197	29
	727	139	650	139

24. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Current year income tax	5,020	6,585	3,656	5,216
(Over)/underprovision of tax expense in prior years	(225)	(17)	(231)	3
	4,795	6,568	3,425	5,219

Domestic income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2011: 25%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.



24. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (cont'd.)

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

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
(Loss)/profit before tax	(177,512)	(24,435)	(116,329)	68,118
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2011: 25%)	(44,378)	(6,109)	(29,082)	17,030
Effect of share of results of jointly controlled entities and associates	578	(8,160)	–	–
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	49,935	22,207	33,628	545
Income not subject to tax	(1,115)	(1,353)	(890)	(12,359)
(Over)/underprovision of tax expense in prior years	(225)	(17)	(231)	3
	4,795	6,568	3,425	5,219

Included in income not subject to tax is tax exempt shipping income, derived from the operations of the Group's sea-going Malaysian registered vessels under Section 54A of the Malaysian Income Tax Act 1967.

25. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Group and the Company had the following transactions with related parties during the financial year:

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Agency fees paid to an affiliated company*	774	852	–	–
Interest earned from affiliated companies*	501	325	–	–
Interest earned from jointly controlled entities	2,771	4,364	–	–
Dividend income received from associate	–	–	900	–
Dividend income received from jointly controlled entities	1,800	3,200	–	–
Rental paid/payable to holding company	190	190	190	190
Group sharing cost payable to holding company	425	361	425	361

* Affiliated companies are companies which share common directors with the Company.

The directors are of the opinion that all the transactions above have been entered into in the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are not materially different from that obtainable in transactions with unrelated parties.

Outstanding balances in respect of the above transactions are disclosed in Note 10 and 15.

Notes to the financial statements

– 31 December 2012

25. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (cont'd.)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Company comprise solely the Company's directors. Their compensation are as disclosed in Note 23.

26. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Group and Company	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Capital expenditure		
Approved and contracted for Investments	1,131,220	661,610
Approved and but not contracted for Investments	305,510	26,190

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial risk management policy seeks to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the Group's business whilst managing its interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Group and the Company are exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of its normal operating activities, where the currency denomination differs from the local currency, Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"). The Group's and the Company's policy is to minimise the exposure of foreign currency risk by monitoring and approving requisitions which involve foreign currencies.

The net unhedged financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group companies that are not denominated in its functional currency are as follows:

	Net financial assets held in currencies non-functional USD RM'000
Functional currency of Group Companies	
At 31 December 2012	
Ringgit Malaysia	49,863
At 31 December 2011	
Ringgit Malaysia	95,439



27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd.)

(b) Foreign currency risk (cont'd.)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

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

	Group	
	2012 RM'000 Profit net of tax	2011 RM'000 Profit net of tax
USD/RM		
– strengthened 10% (2011: 10%)	4,896	9,544
– weakened 10% (2011: 10%)	(4,896)	(9,544)

(c) 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 the 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 manages its debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and the availability of funding so as to ensure that refinancing, repayment and funding needs are met. As part of its overall liquidity management, the Group maintains sufficient levels of cash to meet its working capital requirements.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and of the Company's liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	2012			
	On demand or within one year RM'000	One to five years RM'000	Over five years RM'000	Total RM'000
Group				
Financial liabilities:				
Payables and accruals	101,202	–	–	101,202
Borrowings	111,311	–	–	111,311
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	212,513	–	–	212,513
Company				
Financial liabilities:				
Payables and accruals, represent total undiscounted financial liabilities	20,528	–	–	20,528

Notes to the financial statements

– 31 December 2012

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd.)

(c) Liquidity risk (cont'd.)

	----- 2011 -----			
	On demand or within one year RM'000	One to five years RM'000	Over five years RM'000	Total RM'000
Group				
Financial liabilities:				
Payables and accruals	51,794	–	–	51,794
Borrowings	44,800	134,400	28,800	208,000
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	96,594	134,400	28,800	259,794
Company				
Financial liabilities:				
Payables and accruals, represent total undiscounted financial liabilities	27,234	–	–	27,234

(d) Credit risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

At the reporting date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk other than as disclosed in Note 10. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Exposure to credit risk

At the reporting date, the Group's and the Company'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.
- A carrying amount of RM89,168,000 (2011: RM78,751,000) relating to Group trade and other receivables which are due from related parties.



27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd.)

(d) Credit risk (cont'd.)

Credit risk concentration profile

The Group determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the country sector profile of its trade receivables on an ongoing basis. The credit risk concentration profile of the Group's trade receivables at the reporting date are as follows:

	Group			
	2012		2011	
	RM'000	% of total	RM'000	% of total
By country:				
Malaysia	3,037	98%	–	0%
Singapore	47	2%	394	100%
	3,084	100%	394	100%

At the reporting date, approximately 92% of the Group's (2011: 87%) trade receivables were due from related parties.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Information regarding trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired is disclosed in Note 10. Deposits with banks and other financial institutions, investment securities and derivatives that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 10.

Financial guarantees

The Company provides unsecured financial guarantees to banks and other institutions in respect of facilities granted to certain subsidiaries.

The Company monitors on an ongoing basis the results of the subsidiaries and repayments made by the subsidiaries.

A nominal amount of RM315,540,000 (2011: RM358,200,000) relating to corporate guarantees provided by the Company to the banks and other institutions in respect of facilities of its subsidiaries.

As at the reporting date, there was no indication that any subsidiary would default on repayment.

The financial guarantees have not been recognised as their fair values on initial recognition were not material (2011: not material).

Notes to the financial statements

– 31 December 2012

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd.)

(e) Interest rate risk

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

The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from interest-bearing borrowings. The Group and the Company's interest-bearing financial assets are mainly short term in nature.

At the reporting date, all of the Group's borrowings are at floating rates of interest.

As at 31 December 2012, the Group does not have significant interest rate exposure.

28. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, deposits and prepayments, payables and accruals and borrowings are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on the reporting date.

29. DIVIDENDS

	Dividend Recognised in Year		Dividend Per Share	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Recognised during the financial year:				
Interim tax exempt dividend for 2012: nil (2011: 8%)	–	24,000	–	0.08

30. 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.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders. The Group also have Single Joint Venture Partner Investment Limit (SJPIIL) policy in place to serve as a protective fence that preserves shareholders fund and as a conservative requirement to monitor and manage the concentration risk of the Company. The maximum investment limit is set at 35% of total paid up capital of the Company latest audited financial statement and shall encompass on all investments in its Joint Venture-Ship Owning Companies (JV-SOCs) with the joint venture partners.

The Group also monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio low. The Group includes within net debt, borrowings (excluding convertible redeemable preference shares), payables and accruals, less cash and cash equivalents. Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent.



30. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd.)

	Note	Group		Company	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Borrowings	14	111,311	205,920	–	–
Payables and accruals	15	101,202	51,794	20,528	27,234
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	12	(372,181)	(499,127)	(326,635)	(472,961)
Net surplus		(159,668)	(241,413)	(306,107)	(445,727)
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		927,072	1,053,194	812,600	932,354
Total capital		927,072	1,053,194	812,600	932,354
Capital and net debt		–	–	–	–
Gearing ratio		–	–	–	–

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011.

31. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

On 13 January 2013, the Company completed the disposal of its existing 60% equity interest in Orkim Discovery Sdn Bhd, Orkim Challenger Sdn Bhd and 40% of equity interest in Orkim Leader Sdn Bhd, Orkim Power Sdn Bhd, Orkim Merit Sdn Bhd and Orkim Express Sdn Bhd for a total cash consideration of RM52,155,737 to Orkim Sdn Bhd.

On 31 January 2013, the Company has further acquired 65% equity interest of 2,925,000 shares of RM1 each in Syarikat Borcos Shipping Sdn Bhd for a total cash consideration of RM190,450,000.