PSA

Movements in Harmony

FINANCIAL REPORT 2023

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the member of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements set out on pages 6 to 73 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) and International Financial Reporting Standards; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

DIRECTORS

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

Mr Peter Robert Voser	(Group Chairman)
Mr Tan Chong Meng	(Group Chief Executive Officer)
Dr Detlef Andreas Trefzger	(Appointed on 1 November 2023)
Mr Foo Ji-Xun	
Ms Jeanette Wong Kai Yuan	
Mr Kaikhushru Shiavax Nargolwala	
Ms Lee Ghim Ha Jill	
Mr Pang Kin Keong	
Mr Tan Tiang Yew Irving	
Ms Tang Ai Ai	
Mr Tommy Thomsen	

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967, particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and children) in shares, debentures, warrants and share options in related corporations are as follows:

Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	Holdings at beginning of the year	Holdings at end of the year
Tan Chong Meng		
Seatrium Limited (formerly known as Sembcorp Marine Ltd)		
- Ordinary shares	1,000,000	N.A.[1]
Foo Ji-Xun		
Singapore Airlines Limited		
- Ordinary shares	122,320	63,000
Jeanette Wong Kai Yuan		
CapitaLand Ascendas REIT Management Limited		
- Unit holdings in CapitaLand Ascendas REIT	150,000	150,000
CapitaLand Investment Limited		
- Ordinary shares	15,000	15,000
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust Management Limited		
- Unit holdings in CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust	2,320	–
CapitaLand China Trust Management Limited		
- Unit holdings in CapitaLand China Trust	225,000	225,000
Singapore Airlines Limited		
- Ordinary shares	21,900	27,500
- Mandatory Convertible Bonds	34,485	8,622
Singapore Telecommunications Limited		
- Ordinary shares	17,821	17,821

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	Holdings at beginning of the year	Holdings at end of the year
Kaikhushru Shiavax Nargolwala		
CapitaLand Ascendas REIT Management Limited		
- Unit holdings in CapitaLand Ascendas REIT	234,000[2]	234,000[2]
CapitaLand India Trust Management Pte. Ltd.		
- Unit holdings in CapitaLand India Trust	–	350,000[2]
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust Management Limited		
- Unit holdings in CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust	100,000[2]	100,000[2]
Mapletree Industrial Trust Management Ltd.		
- Unit holdings in Mapletree Industrial Trust	168,000[2]	–
Mapletree Real Estate Advisors Pte. Ltd.		
- Unit holdings in Mapletree Global Student Accommodation Private Trust	4,608[3]	4,608[3]
SIA Engineering Company Limited		
- Ordinary shares	105,000[2]	105,000[2]
Singapore Airlines Limited		
- S$630 million 3.13% Notes due 2026	S$250,000[2]	S$250,000[2]
Singapore Technologies Engineering Ltd		
- Ordinary shares	87,000[2]	87,000[2]
Singapore Telecommunications Limited		
- Ordinary shares	556,000[2]	556,000[2]
STT GDC Pte. Ltd.		
- S$400 million 3.13% Notes due 2028	S$250,000[2]	S$250,000[2]
Lee Ghim Ha Jill		
Singapore Telecommunications Limited		
- Ordinary shares	750	750
Tan Tiang Yew Irving		
CapitaLand Ascendas REIT Management Limited		
- Unit holdings in CapitaLand Ascendas REIT	26,000	–
CapitaLand Ascott Trust Management Limited		
- Stapled Securities in CapitaLand Ascott Trust	62,000	–
CapitaLand India Trust Management Pte. Ltd.		
- Unit holdings in CapitaLand India Trust	17,000	–
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust Management Limited		
- Unit holdings in CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust	78,300	–
Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.		
- Unit holdings in Fullerton SGD Income Fund - Class R	1,924,758	–
Mapletree Industrial Trust Management Ltd.		
- Unit holdings in Mapletree Industrial Trust	19,000	–
Mapletree Logistics Trust Management Ltd.		
- Unit holdings in Mapletree Logistics Trust	27,000	–
MPACT Management Ltd.		
- Unit holdings in Mapletree Pan Asia Commercial Trust	69,700	–
Tang Ai Ai		
Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.		
- Unit holdings in Fullerton SGD Income Fund - Class D (USD) Hedged	1,883,955.926[2]	1,883,955.926[2]
Singapore Telecommunications Limited		
- Ordinary shares	190	190

[1] Ceased to be a related corporation of Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited during the financial year.
[2] Held in trust by trustee company on behalf of the director.
[3] Held in trust by trustee company on behalf of the director and consists of 2,304 Class A and 2,304 Class B units respectively.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Except as disclosed in this statement, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year, or date of appointment if later, or at the end of the financial year.

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

SHARE OPTIONS

During the financial year, there were:

(i) no options granted by the Company or its subsidiaries to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company or its subsidiaries; and

(ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries under options.

AUDITORS

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Peter Robert Voser
Director

Tan Chong Meng
Director

29 February 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Member of the Company
PSA International Pte Ltd

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PSA International Pte Ltd (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the statements of financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 6 to 73.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act), Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (SFRS(I)) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *'Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements'* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. We have obtained the Directors' statement prior to the date of this auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, 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 management and directors for the financial statements

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 controls.

- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 internal controls.

- 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 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 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. 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 controls that we identify during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
29 February 2024

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	Group 2023 $'000	Group 2022 $'000 (Restated)	Company 2023 $'000	Company 2022 $'000
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	7,150,206	6,370,989	725	578
Intangible assets	4	4,762,209	4,633,912	50,500	48,238
Right-of-use assets	5	911,569	813,318	4,802	9,435
Subsidiaries	6	–	–	12,132,821	12,244,392
Associates	7	3,582,147	3,452,822	–	–
Joint ventures	8	3,262,255	3,608,096	–	–
Other investments	9	2,052,017	1,767,173	175,377	86,223
Other non-current assets	10	268,426	237,952	16,741	8,013
Deferred tax assets	11	52,877	43,266	–	–
Non-current assets		22,041,706	20,927,528	12,380,966	12,396,879
Inventories		55,840	57,134	–	–
Trade and other receivables	12	1,601,290	1,775,369	374,281	334,845
Contract assets	15	79,515	187,391	–	–
Cash and bank balances	16	3,708,353	4,342,900	2,447,914	2,715,553
Current assets		5,444,998	6,362,794	2,822,195	3,050,398
Total assets		27,486,704	27,290,322	15,203,161	15,447,277
Equity					
Share capital	17	1,135,372	1,135,372	1,135,372	1,135,372
Accumulated profits and other reserves	18	13,914,715	13,181,821	10,754,524	10,035,502
Equity attributable to owner of the Company		15,050,087	14,317,193	11,889,896	11,170,874
Non-controlling interests		682,406	691,811	–	–
Total equity		15,732,493	15,009,004	11,889,896	11,170,874
Liabilities					
Borrowings	19	6,078,014	5,741,555	1,912,637	1,958,122
Lease liabilities	19	909,557	800,502	–	4,675
Provisions	20	23,245	15,976	–	–
Other non-current obligations	21	256,590	592,411	18,214	368,171
Deferred tax liabilities	11	1,033,574	939,405	22,629	28,524
Non-current liabilities		8,300,980	8,089,849	1,953,480	2,359,492
Borrowings	19	1,177,874	1,592,036	449,990	994,190
Lease liabilities	19	47,613	43,958	4,758	4,760
Trade and other payables	22	2,081,943	2,366,614	879,164	904,797
Contract liabilities	15	9,469	13,637	–	–
Current tax payable		136,332	175,224	25,873	13,164
Current liabilities		3,453,231	4,191,469	1,359,785	1,916,911
Total liabilities		11,754,211	12,281,318	3,313,265	4,276,403
Total equity and liabilities		27,486,704	27,290,322	15,203,161	15,447,277

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

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Revenue	24	7,095,470	7,994,335
Transportation costs		(1,531,937)	(2,471,805)
Staff and related costs	25	(1,662,878)	(1,575,030)
Contract services		(588,921)	(555,131)
Running, repair and maintenance costs		(592,161)	(596,564)
Other operating expenses		(650,064)	(633,106)
Property taxes		(38,412)	(37,679)
Depreciation and amortisation		(835,390)	(794,169)
Profit from operations	26	1,195,707	1,330,851
Other income	27	407,980	297,006
Finance costs	28	(319,119)	(224,821)
Share of profit of associates, net of tax		223,639	283,766
Share of profit of joint ventures, net of tax		281,801	253,213
Profit before income tax		1,790,008	1,940,015
Income tax expense	29	(262,343)	(318,880)
Profit for the year		1,527,665	1,621,135
Profit attributable to:			
Owner of the Company		1,462,663	1,562,174
Non-controlling interests		65,002	58,961
Profit for the year		1,527,665	1,621,135

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Profit for the year	1,527,665	1,621,135
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement:		
Defined benefit plan remeasurements	114	3,214
Net change in fair value of debt investments at FVOCI	2,043	–
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI	172,944	(165,112)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	3,789	32,220
	178,890	(129,678)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to income statement:		
Exchange differences of foreign operations	(337,789)	(478,815)
Exchange differences on monetary items forming part of net investment in foreign operations	(1,784)	35,740
Exchange differences on hedge of net investment in foreign operations	47,597	18,657
Inflation adjustment for the year	91,845	111,038
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	(14,561)	16,002
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges reclassified to income statement	(833)	2,122
Share of reserves in associates	(3,430)	(114,466)
Share of reserves in joint ventures	36,952	3,450
Reserves reclassified to income statement on disposal of a subsidiary	–	(86)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(75,031)	(5,894)
	(257,034)	(412,252)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(78,144)	(541,930)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,449,521	1,079,205
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owner of the Company	1,376,631	1,049,234
Non-controlling interests	72,890	29,971
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,449,521	1,079,205

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Share capital $'000	Capital reserve $'000	Insurance reserve $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve $'000	Hedging reserve $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Total attributable to owner of the Company $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
At 1 January 2022	1,135,372	32,477	97,357	(920,272)	7,592	260,693	13,308,981	13,922,200	740,050	14,662,250
Total comprehensive income for the year										
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,562,174	1,562,174	58,961	1,621,135
Other comprehensive income										
Exchange differences of foreign operations	–	–	–	(448,027)	–	–	–	(448,027)	(30,788)	(478,815)
Exchange differences on monetary items forming part of net investment in foreign operations	–	–	–	35,740	–	–	–	35,740	–	35,740
Exchange differences on hedge of net investment in foreign operations	–	–	–	18,657	–	–	–	18,657	–	18,657
Inflation adjustment for the year	–	–	–	111,038	–	–	–	111,038	–	111,038
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	–	–	–	–	14,586	–	–	14,586	1,416	16,002
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges reclassified to income statement	–	–	–	–	1,786	–	–	1,786	336	2,122
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	(165,042)	–	(165,042)	(70)	(165,112)
Transfer of reserves	–	10,884	–	–	–	(50)	(10,834)	–	–	–
Share of reserves in associates	–	(19,429)	–	(54,775)	–	(40,262)	–	(114,466)	–	(114,466)
Share of reserves in joint ventures	–	2,545	–	(4,919)	6,359	–	(535)	3,450	–	3,450
Reserves reclassified to income statement on disposal of a subsidiary	–	–	–	(86)	–	–	–	(86)	–	(86)
Defined benefit plan remeasurements	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,728	2,728	486	3,214
Income tax on other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	(5,894)	32,941	(351)	26,696	(370)	26,326
Total other comprehensive income	–	(6,000)	–	(342,372)	16,837	(172,413)	(8,992)	(512,940)	(28,990)	(541,930)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(6,000)	–	(342,372)	16,837	(172,413)	1,553,182	1,049,234	29,971	1,079,205

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Share capital $'000	Capital reserve $'000	Insurance reserve $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve $'000	Hedging reserve $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Total attributable to owner of the Company $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
Hedging gains and losses and costs of hedging transferred to property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	(4,241)	–	–	(4,241)	–	(4,241)
Transactions with owner, recorded directly in equity										
Contributions by and distributions to owner of the Company										
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(70,228)	(70,228)
Interim tax-exempt dividend declared and paid of $1.07 per share	–	–	–	–	–	–	(650,000)	(650,000)	–	(650,000)
Total contributions by and distributions to owner of the Company	–	–	–	–	–	–	(650,000)	(650,000)	(70,228)	(720,228)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries										
Disposal of interest in a subsidiary to non-controlling interests, with a change in control	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7,982)	(7,982)
Total changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7,982)	(7,982)
At 31 December 2022	1,135,372	26,477	97,357	(1,262,644)	20,188	88,280	14,212,163	14,317,193	691,811	15,009,004

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Share capital $'000	Capital reserve $'000	Insurance reserve $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve $'000	Hedging reserve $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Total attributable to owner of the Company $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
At 1 January 2023	1,135,372	26,477	97,357	(1,262,644)	20,188	88,280	14,212,163	14,317,193	691,811	15,009,004
Total comprehensive income for the year										
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,462,663	1,462,663	65,002	1,527,665
Other comprehensive income										
Exchange differences of foreign operations	–	–	–	(349,774)	–	–	–	(349,774)	11,985	(337,789)
Exchange differences on monetary items forming part of net investment in foreign operations	–	–	–	(1,784)	–	–	–	(1,784)	–	(1,784)
Exchange differences on hedge of net investment in foreign operations	–	–	–	47,597	–	–	–	47,597	–	47,597
Inflation adjustment for the year	–	–	–	93,103	–	–	–	93,103	(1,258)	91,845
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	–	–	–	–	(12,596)	–	–	(12,596)	(1,965)	(14,561)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges reclassified to income statement	–	–	–	–	67	–	–	67	(900)	(833)
Net change in fair value of debt investments at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	2,043	–	2,043	–	2,043
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI	–	–	–	–	–	173,157	–	173,157	(213)	172,944
Transfer of reserves	–	16,388	–	–	–	50	(16,438)	–	–	–
Share of reserves in associates	–	1,497	–	20,526	–	(25,453)	–	(3,430)	–	(3,430)
Share of reserves in joint ventures	–	3,456	–	39,763	(2,384)	(220)	(3,663)	36,952	–	36,952
Defined benefit plan remeasurements	–	–	–	–	–	–	176	176	(62)	114
Income tax on other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	3,775	(75,031)	(287)	(71,543)	301	(71,242)
Total other comprehensive income	–	21,341	–	(150,569)	(11,138)	74,546	(20,212)	(86,032)	7,888	(78,144)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	21,341	–	(150,569)	(11,138)	74,546	1,442,451	1,376,631	72,890	1,449,521

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Share capital $'000	Capital reserve $'000	Insurance reserve $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve $'000	Hedging reserve $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Total attributable to owner of the Company $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
Hedging gains and losses and costs of hedging transferred to property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	3,556	–	–	3,556	–	3,556
Transactions with owner, recorded directly in equity										
Contributions by and distributions to owner of the Company										
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(81,081)	(81,081)
Interim tax-exempt dividend declared and paid of $1.07 per share	–	–	–	–	–	–	(650,000)	(650,000)	–	(650,000)
Total contributions by and distributions to owner of the Company	–	–	–	–	–	–	(650,000)	(650,000)	(81,081)	(731,081)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries										
Acquisition of interest in a subsidiary with non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,765	5,765
Acquisition of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries without change in control	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,707	2,707	(6,979)	(4,272)
Total changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,707	2,707	(1,214)	1,493
At 31 December 2023	1,135,372	47,818	97,357	(1,413,213)	12,606	162,826	15,007,321	15,050,087	682,406	15,732,493

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		1,527,665	1,621,135
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		835,390	794,169
Impairment loss of:			
Intangible assets		1,165	70,000
Joint ventures		40,317	–
Write back of impairment of loans to joint ventures		(6,997)	(6,454)
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVTPL		615	338
Net fair value (gain)/loss on fair value hedge		(20,530)	11,717
Loss/(gain) on disposal of:			
Intangible assets		346	13
Joint ventures		–	4,711
Property, plant and equipment		(489)	(4,318)
Subsidiaries		–	(33,352)
Other investments		–	(978)
Dividend income from financial assets		(79,754)	(60,605)
Interest income		(224,629)	(123,473)
Share of profit of associates, net of tax		(223,639)	(283,766)
Share of profit of joint ventures, net of tax		(281,801)	(253,213)
Finance costs	28	319,119	224,821
Income tax expense	29	262,343	318,880
		2,149,121	2,279,625
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		1,530	(5,923)
Trade and other receivables		349,235	319,051
Trade and other payables		(292,139)	(259,963)
Cash generated from operations		2,207,747	2,332,790
Income tax paid		(262,228)	(279,287)
Net cash from operating activities		1,945,519	2,053,503

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received		383,376	383,125
Interest received		181,226	49,821
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(1,613,942)	(1,218,693)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		23,618	13,018
Purchase of other investments		(111,729)	(22,834)
Investment in associates		(101,327)	–
Investments in and loans to joint ventures		(60,042)	(667)
Repayment of loans provided to joint ventures		11,064	42,717
Loan to a non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary		–	(14,210)
Acquisition of interests in subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	33	(44,849)	(1,854,969)
Acquisition of interest in a subsidiary from non-controlling interests, without a change in control		(4,272)	–
Disposal of interest in a subsidiary to non-controlling interests, with a change in control, net of cash disposed	33	–	78,565
Proceeds from disposal of joint ventures		–	4,376
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		–	7,690
Capital reduction in a joint venture		8,236	20,145
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,328,641)	(2,511,916)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from bank loans and notes		904,289	2,498,574
Repayment of bank loans and notes		(1,034,287)	(405,814)
Repayment of loans from joint venture		(6,561)	–
Payment of lease liabilities		(91,530)	(58,755)
Dividends paid to owner of the Company		(650,000)	(650,000)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries		(81,081)	(70,228)
Interest paid		(289,488)	(179,829)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(1,248,658)	1,133,948
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and bank balances		(631,780)	675,535
Cash and bank balances at beginning of the year		4,342,900	3,685,049
Translation differences		(2,767)	(17,684)
Cash and bank balances at end of the year	16	3,708,353	4,342,900

Non-cash transaction:
During the year, the loan from joint venture of $343 million was offsetted by way of declaration of dividend.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 February 2024.

1 DOMICILE AND ACTIVITIES

PSA International Pte Ltd (the Company) is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office at 1 Harbour Drive, PSA Horizons, #03-00, Singapore 117352.

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and the provision of consultancy services on port management, port operations and information technology. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are mainly those of providers of port, marine, supply chain solutions, software development and IT related services.

The immediate and ultimate holding company during the financial year is Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore.

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group and individually as Group entities) and the Group's interests in associates and joint ventures.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (SFRS(I)) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). All references to SFRS(I) and IFRS are subsequently referred to as SFRS(I) in these financial statements unless otherwise specified.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as otherwise described in the notes below.

These financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Singapore dollars have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise presented.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by Group entities.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SFRS(I) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

New accounting standards and amendments

On 1 January 2023, the Group has adopted the new and revised SFRS(I), amendments to and interpretations of SFRS(I) that are mandatory for the financial year beginning 1 January 2023. The adoption did not result in substantial changes to the Group accounting policies or material impact to the financial statements.

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

The Group has adopted Amendments to SFRS(I)1-12: *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction* from 1 January 2023. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences – e.g. leases and decommissioning liabilities.

For leases, an entity is required to recognise the associated deferred tax assets and liabilities from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. For all other transactions, an entity applies the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

New accounting standards and amendments (continued)

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (continued)

The Group previously accounted for deferred tax on leases by applying the 'integrally linked' approach, resulting in a similar outcome as under the amendments, except that the deferred tax asset or liability was recognised on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Group has recognised a separate deferred tax assets in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. However, there was no impact on the statement of financial position because the balance qualify for offset under paragraph 74 of SFRS(I)1-12. There was also no impact to the opening retained earnings as at 1 January 2022 as a result of the change. The key impact for the Group relates to disclosure of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised.

Global minimum top-up tax

The Group has adopted Amendments to SFRS(I)1-12: *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules* upon their release on 23 May 2023. The amendments provide a temporary mandatory exception from deferred tax accounting for the top-up tax that may arise from the jurisdictional adoption of the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and require new disclosures about the Pillar Two tax exposure.

The mandatory exception is effective immediately and applies retrospectively. However, because no new legislation to implement the top-up tax was enacted or substantively enacted as at 31 December 2022 in any jurisdiction in which the Group operates and no related deferred tax was recognised at that date, the retrospective application has no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Material accounting policy information

The Group adopted Amendments to SFRS(I)1-1 and SFRS(I) Practice Statement 2: *Disclosure of Accounting Policies* for the first time in 2023.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material', rather than 'significant', accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

The amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates

Impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets

The Group has significant tangible and intangible assets in its business. Changes in technology or changes in the intended use of these assets may cause the estimated period of use or value of these assets to change.

Assets that have an infinite useful life are tested for impairment annually. Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be recoverable and have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the assets are estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Such impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Management judgement is required in the area of asset impairment, particularly in assessing: (1) whether an event has occurred that may indicate that the related asset values may not be recoverable; (2) whether the carrying amount of an asset can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows which are estimated based upon the continued use of the asset in the business; and (3) the appropriate key assumptions to be applied in preparing cash flow projections including whether these cash flow projections are discounted using an appropriate rate.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

At the end of each reporting period, the Group and the Company reviews internal and external sources of information to identify indications that the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates may be impaired or, an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Critical accounting estimates (continued)

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (continued)

The Group and Company's judgement is required in the area of impairment in assessing whether there are indicators of impairment, possible default events and the key assumptions used in deriving the recoverable amount. Changes in any of the assumptions, including discount rates and cash flows to be generated, could materially affect the recoverable amount of the asset.

Impairment of trade receivables

The Group assesses whether there are indicators that financial assets have been impaired at each reporting date. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default, or significant delay in payments are indicators that a receivable is impaired. In determining this, management makes judgement as to whether there is observable data indicating that there has been a significant change in the payment ability of the debtor, or whether there have been significant changes with adverse effect in the market, economic or legal environment in which the debtor operates.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets constitute significant operating costs for the Group. The costs of these non-financial assets are charged as depreciation or amortisation expense over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets using the straight-line method. The Group periodically reviews changes in technology and industry conditions, asset retirement activities and residual values to determine adjustments to estimated remaining useful lives and depreciation or amortisation rates.

Actual economic lives may differ from estimated useful lives. Periodic reviews could result in a change in depreciable or amortisable lives and therefore depreciation or amortisation expense in future periods.

Residual values of the port assets are estimated after considering the price that could be recovered from the sale of the port assets and the expected age and condition at the end of their useful lives, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal.

Intangible assets arising from business combinations

Judgement is required on recognition of an identifiable intangible asset separate from goodwill in case of business combination at its estimated fair value. This is based on information available and management's expectations on the date of acquisition.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in the income statement. Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date and included in the consideration transferred. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in the income statement.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

Loss of control

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in the income statement. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as a financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

Associates and joint ventures

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of another entity. Joint ventures are arrangements in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. Associates and joint ventures are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method and are recognised initially at cost. The cost of the investments includes transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the post-acquisition results and reserves of equity-accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases. The latest audited financial statements of the associates and joint ventures are used and where these are not available, unaudited financial statements are used. Any differences between the unaudited financial statements and the audited financial statements obtained subsequently are adjusted for in the subsequent financial year.

The Group's investments in equity-accounted investees include goodwill on acquisition and other intangible assets acquired from business combinations. Where the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest is reduced to zero and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group elects on a transaction-by-transaction basis whether to measure non-controlling interests, which are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation, at fair value or at the proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other non-controlling interests are measured at fair value at acquisition date.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a change in control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are not changed and goodwill and bargain purchase gain are not recognised as a result of such transactions. Adjustments to non-controlling interests arising from transactions that do not involve the loss of control are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

Any difference between the adjustment to non-controlling interests and the fair value of consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and presented as part of equity attributable to owner of the Company.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Accounting for subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are stated in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.3 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date on which the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the income statement, except for differences arising on the retranslation of a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation that is effective (see note 2.7), which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, excluding goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Singapore dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Singapore dollars at the average exchange rates for the year.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation on or after 1 January 2005 are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate. For acquisitions prior to 1 January 2005, the exchange rates at the date of acquisition were used.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in foreign currency translation reserve. However, if the operation is not a wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests.

For foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, the income statement and non-monetary items in the foreign operation's statement of financial position are first restated to reflect changes in the general purchasing power of the foreign operation's functional currency based on the inflation rate up to the reporting date, with the resultant adjustment taken to the foreign operation's income statement as a net gain or loss on monetary items. All amounts (i.e. assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) are then translated to Singapore dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date, with the differences from opening balances recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented within equity in foreign currency translation reserve.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified to the income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to the income statement.

Net investment in a foreign operation

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from monetary items, that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation, are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve. When the net investment is disposed of, the relevant amount in the foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified to the income statement as an adjustment to the gain or loss arising on disposal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and an estimated cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located when the Group has an obligation to remove the assets or restore the site, and capitalised borrowing costs, where applicable.

Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and is recognised net in the income statement.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of property, plant and equipment to its estimated residual value over the estimated useful life (or lease term, if shorter) of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Leasehold land	20 to 80 years
Buildings	10 to 60 years
Wharves, hardstanding and roads	5 to 33 years
Plant, equipment and machinery	3 to 25 years
Floating crafts	6 to 25 years
Dry-docking costs	2 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 15 years
Computers	3 to 5 years

No depreciation is provided on capital work-in-progress until the related property, plant and equipment is ready for use. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with infinite useful lives or not ready for use are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is presented in intangible assets. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of associates and joint ventures is presented together with investments in associates and joint ventures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

Goodwill represents the excess of:
- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree

over the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is subject to testing for impairment, as described in note 2.6.

Customer relationships

Customer relationships, which are acquired by the Group, as part of the business combination, are treated as an intangible asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, customer relationships are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Customer relationships are amortised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful lives of 10 to 12 years.

Computer software

Computer software, which is acquired and subscribed by the Group, where it is not an integral part of the related hardware, is treated as an intangible asset. Computer software is amortised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful lives of 3 to 10 years, from the date on which it is ready for use.

Software development costs

Development expenditure attributable to projects, where the technical feasibility and commercial viability of which are reasonably assured, is capitalised and amortised over the time period for which the tangible benefits of the projects are expected to be realised. Software development costs are not amortised until the completion date and when the software is ready for use. Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 3 to 10 years.

Port concession, port use and other operating rights

The Group recognises an intangible asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has a right to charge for usage of the concession infrastructure. An intangible asset received as consideration for providing construction or upgrade services in a service concession arrangement is measured at fair value upon initial recognition by reference to the fair value of the services provided. Subsequent to initial recognition the intangible asset is measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The expenditures incurred in relation to the right to operate a port are capitalised as port use rights. These rights are amortised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 21 to 42 years.

Research costs

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in the income statement as an expense when it is incurred.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets which are acquired by the Group are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 2 to 21 years.

Capital work-in-progress

No amortisation is provided on capital work-in-progress until the intangible asset is ready for use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories, contract assets and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. Goodwill and other non-financial assets with infinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment at each reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs) and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a *pro rata* basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the 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 or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or a joint venture is not recognised separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire amount of the investment in an associate or a joint venture is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate or a joint venture may be impaired.

2.7 Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, other non-current assets, trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, other non-current liabilities, trade and other payables, and borrowings.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, bank deposits, and bank overdrafts. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and which form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

A financial instrument is recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the Group's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or it transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits itself to purchase or sell the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Group's contractual obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Non-derivative financial instruments (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) are initially measured at fair value plus, for non-derivative financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), any directly attributable transaction costs. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt investment or FVOCI - equity investment or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

The determination of the classification at initial recognition into each of the measurement category and the subsequent measurement for each measurement category are as described below.

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the income statement. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the income statement.

(b) Debt investments at FVOCI

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the income statement. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement.

(c) Equity investments at FVOCI

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held-for-trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the income statement unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the income statement.

(d) Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign exchange, fuel price and interest rate risk exposures. The use of hedging instruments is governed by the Group's policies which provide written principles on the use of financial instruments consistent with the Group's risk management strategy.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

To assess hedge effectiveness, the Group determines the economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item in assessing whether they have values that generally move in the opposite direction because of the same hedged risk.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognised in the income statement when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as follows:

(a) Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of the derivative designated as a hedging instrument of a cash flow hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the hedging reserve to the extent the hedge is effective, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the income statement.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the designation revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity in the hedging reserve remains there until the forecast transaction occurs. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognised in equity is reclassified to the carrying amount of the asset when it is recognised. In other cases, the amount recognised in equity is transferred to the income statement in the same period that the hedged item affects the income statement.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in equity is reclassified to the income statement.

(b) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument of a fair value hedge are recognised in the income statement. The hedged item is also stated at fair value in respect of the risk being hedged; the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in the income statement and the carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to the income statement from that date.

(c) Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation

Foreign currency differences arising on the retranslation of a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve, to the extent that the hedge is effective. The ineffective foreign currency differences are recognised in the income statement.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified to the income statement as an adjustment to the gain or loss on disposal when the investment in the foreign operation is disposed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

(d) Economic hedges

Hedge accounting is not applied to derivative instruments that economically hedge monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. Changes in the fair value of such derivatives are recognised in the income statement as part of foreign currency gains and losses.

(e) Separable embedded derivatives

Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognised immediately in the income statement.

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- contract assets (as defined in SFRS(I) 15).

Loss allowances of the Group are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument or contract asset.

Simplified approach

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for ECLs for all trade receivables and contract assets. The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

General approach

The Group applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.8 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- breach of contract such as a default; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets are deducted from the gross carrying amount of these assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

2.9 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company to external parties on behalf of entities within the Group are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of amount initially recognised less the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of SFRS(I) 15; and the amount of expected loss allowance determined in accordance with SFRS(I) 9.

2.10 Leases

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

As a lessee

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.10 Leases (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in income statement if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property and lease liabilities separately in the statements of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories mainly comprise stores and consumables which are valued at cost of purchase (including cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition) on a weighted average cost method less any applicable allowance for obsolescence. When inventories are consumed, the carrying amount of these inventories is recognised as an expense in the year in which the consumption occurs.

2.12 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement when incurred.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group’s net obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine the present value.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.14 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

2.15 Revenue recognition

Income from services

Income from port and marine services rendered is recognised at a point in time and income from supply chain solutions and consultancy services is generally recognised over time, when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring service to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to each satisfied performance obligation. Transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised services.

The Group generates majority of its supply chain solutions revenue by purchasing transportation services from direct carriers (asset-based) and selling a combination of those services to its customers.

License fee

License fee represents fees earned from the sale of license of software to customers and is recognised when the customer takes delivery of the software, and the criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

System development revenue

System development contracts of less than 12 months' duration and completed within the financial year are recognised at a point in time based on the completed contract method. System development for longer-term contracts are recognised over time. The stage of completion is typically assessed by reference to work performed based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the estimated total costs for each contract.

Service concession arrangements

Revenue related to construction or upgrade services under a service concession arrangement is recognised over time based on the percentage of completion of the work performed. The percentage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed. The related costs are recognised in the income statement when they are incurred. Operation or service revenue is recognised in the period in which the services are provided by the Group. If the service concession arrangement contains more than one performance obligation, then the consideration received is allocated with reference to the relative stand-alone selling prices of the services delivered.

Dividend income

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

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method, except where the collection is contingent upon certain conditions being met, then such income is recognised when received.

2.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised in the statement of financial position initially as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in the income statement on a systematic basis in the same period in which the expenses are incurred. Grants that compensate the Group for the cost of an asset are recognised in the income statement on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings which includes the unwinding of the discount on provisions and lease liabilities. All borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method, except to the extent that they are capitalised as being directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to be prepared for its intended use or sale.

2.18 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Global minimum top-up tax

The Group has determined that the global minimum top-up tax – which it is required to pay under Pillar Two legislation – is an income tax in the scope of SFRS(I) 1-12. The Group has applied a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impacts of the top-up tax and accounts for it as a current tax when it is incurred.

2.19 Non-current assets held for sale or distribution

Non-current assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale or distribution rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale or distribution. Immediately before classification as held for sale or distribution, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter, the assets (or disposal group) are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets and deferred tax assets, which continue to be measured under different rules in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale or distribution and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in the income statement. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment losses.

2.20 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land $'000	Leasehold land $'000	Buildings $'000	Wharves, hardstanding and roads $'000	Plant, equipment and machinery $'000	Floating crafts and dry-docking costs $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Computers $'000	Capital work-in-progress $'000	Total $'000
Group										
Cost										
At 1 January 2022	91,457	1,646,074	966,679	2,824,706	5,947,718	558,160	47,594	256,361	1,200,786	13,539,535
Reclassifications	–	118,956	28,117	243,667	534,665	58,293	1,880	28,645	(1,014,223)	–
Additions	4	179	3,545	960	26,377	13,991	2,064	3,997	984,708	1,035,825
Acquisition of subsidiaries	4	1,971	667	–	79,366	–	681	6,393	–	89,082
Disposals	–	–	(837)	–	(71,539)	(32,255)	(422)	(7,231)	(1,277)	(113,561)
Disposal of a subsidiary	–	–	(1,691)	(30,314)	(242,040)	–	(324)	(3,734)	(69)	(278,172)
Transferred to intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(766)	(766)
Translation differences on consolidation	(3,526)	(178)	(17,329)	(11,947)	(85,987)	(4,386)	(1,893)	(3,652)	(3,159)	(132,057)
At 31 December 2022	87,939	1,767,002	979,151	3,027,072	6,188,560	593,803	49,580	280,779	1,166,000	14,139,886
Reclassifications	(85)	96,158	11,567	149,519	416,309	42,003	1,866	42,656	(759,993)	–
Additions	806	978	8,486	3,237	115,941	18,382	1,763	6,933	1,156,139	1,312,665
Acquisition of a subsidiary	–	–	50,500	–	9,048	–	21,942	6,121	–	87,611
Disposals	–	–	(17,321)	(8,935)	(143,510)	(5,789)	(2,767)	(19,022)	(6,497)	(203,841)
Transferred from intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	49
Translation differences on consolidation	(182)	27	6,546	4,064	5,405	(2,206)	(776)	(339)	1,710	14,249
At 31 December 2023	88,478	1,864,165	1,038,929	3,174,957	6,591,753	646,193	71,608	317,128	1,557,408	15,350,619

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Freehold land $'000	Leasehold land $'000	Buildings $'000	Wharves, hardstanding and roads $'000	Plant, equipment and machinery $'000	Floating crafts and dry-docking costs $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Computers $'000	Capital work-in-progress $'000	Total $'000
Group										
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses										
At 1 January 2022	–	1,060,527	505,111	1,727,501	3,609,826	264,507	35,514	199,304	–	7,402,290
Depreciation charge for the year	–	77,827	36,013	106,654	302,339	39,681	3,797	24,183	–	590,494
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	1,881	429	–	59,058	–	245	3,236	–	64,849
Disposals	–	–	(598)	–	(69,648)	(29,440)	(396)	(7,225)	–	(107,307)
Disposal of a subsidiary	–	–	(348)	(6,169)	(93,288)	–	(174)	(3,323)	–	(103,302)
Translation differences on consolidation	–	(165)	(10,293)	(7,417)	(53,578)	(2,293)	(1,389)	(2,992)	–	(78,127)
At 31 December 2022	–	1,140,070	530,314	1,820,569	3,754,709	272,455	37,597	213,183	–	7,768,897
Depreciation charge for the year	–	79,637	32,252	87,237	331,815	39,757	6,581	35,505	–	612,784
Acquisition of a subsidiary	–	–	7,284	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,284
Disposals	–	–	(17,289)	(8,875)	(132,029)	(5,560)	(2,278)	(19,022)	–	(185,053)
Translation differences on consolidation	–	19	365	2,291	(1,684)	(701)	(3,020)	(769)	–	(3,499)
At 31 December 2023	–	1,219,726	552,926	1,901,222	3,952,811	305,951	38,880	228,897	–	8,200,413
Carrying amounts										
At 1 January 2022	91,457	585,547	461,568	1,097,205	2,337,892	293,653	12,080	57,057	1,200,786	6,137,245
At 31 December 2022	87,939	626,932	448,837	1,206,503	2,433,851	321,348	11,983	67,596	1,166,000	6,370,989
At 31 December 2023	88,478	644,439	486,003	1,273,735	2,638,942	340,242	32,728	88,231	1,557,408	7,150,206

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Plant, equipment and machinery $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Computers $'000	Capital work-in-progress $'000	Total $'000
Company					
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	695	346	2,502	62	3,605
Reclassifications	–	–	62	(62)	–
Additions	–	–	149	56	205
Disposals	(8)	–	(15)	–	(23)
At 31 December 2022	687	346	2,698	56	3,787
Reclassifications	–	–	56	(56)	–
Additions	2	–	414	–	416
Disposals	–	–	(3)	–	(3)
At 31 December 2023	689	346	3,165	–	4,200
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	445	346	2,166	–	2,957
Depreciation charge for the year	109	–	166	–	275
Disposals	(8)	–	(15)	–	(23)
At 31 December 2022	546	346	2,317	–	3,209
Depreciation charge for the year	103	–	166	–	269
Disposals	–	–	(3)	–	(3)
At 31 December 2023	649	346	2,480	–	3,475
Carrying amounts					
At 1 January 2022	250	–	336	62	648
At 31 December 2022	141	–	381	56	578
At 31 December 2023	40	–	685	–	725

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill on consolidation $'000	Computer software and software development costs $'000	Customer relationships $'000	Capital work-in-progress $'000	Port and other operating rights $'000	Other intangible assets $'000	Total $'000
Group							
Cost							
At 1 January 2022	556,181	264,384	–	94,670	2,321,546	76,069	3,312,850
Reclassifications	–	28,851	22,278	(34,107)	1,852	(18,874)	–
Additions	–	4,557	–	213,679	3,167	452	221,855
Acquisition of subsidiaries*	1,543,692	22,135	396,694	–	15,393	277,374	2,255,288
Disposals	–	(1,508)	–	(11)	(1,966)	(5)	(3,490)
Disposal of a subsidiary	–	(2,786)	–	–	–	–	(2,786)
Transferred from property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	766	–	–	766
Translation differences on consolidation	(15,646)	(7,478)	(5,110)	(16,719)	(210,740)	(2,323)	(258,016)
At 31 December 2022 (Restated)	2,084,227	308,155	413,862	258,278	2,129,252	332,693	5,526,467
Reclassifications	–	84,904	–	(85,273)	–	369	–
Additions	–	6,463	–	278,602	–	4,221	289,286
Acquisition of a subsidiary	–	1,409	46,373	–	–	–	47,782
Disposals	–	(14,441)	–	–	(2,161)	(1,141)	(17,743)
Written-off	–	(113)	–	(11)	–	–	(124)
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	(49)	–	–	(49)
Translation differences on consolidation	(20,395)	1,915	(11,825)	(4,578)	(18,531)	(5,272)	(58,686)
At 31 December 2023	2,063,832	388,292	448,410	446,969	2,108,560	330,870	5,786,933

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

	Goodwill on consolidation $'000	Computer software and software development costs $'000	Customer relationships $'000	Capital work-in-progress $'000	Port and other operating rights $'000	Other intangible assets $'000	Total $'000
Group							
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses							
At 1 January 2022	74,200	175,992	–	–	427,131	36,834	714,157
Reclassifications	–	–	6,289	–	4,660	(10,949)	–
Amortisation charge for the year	–	29,185	23,279	–	77,248	4,216	133,928
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	11,276	17,741	–	–	–	29,017
Disposals	–	(1,031)	–	–	–	–	(1,031)
Disposal of a subsidiary	–	(2,674)	–	–	–	–	(2,674)
Impairment loss	–	–	–	–	70,000	–	70,000
Translation differences on consolidation	(581)	(5,865)	(2,159)	–	(41,004)	(1,233)	(50,842)
At 31 December 2022	73,619	206,883	45,150	–	538,035	28,868	892,555
Amortisation charge for the year	–	34,489	38,411	–	67,102	4,280	144,282
Acquisition of a subsidiary	–	1,321	–	–	–	–	1,321
Disposals	–	(11,941)	–	–	–	(1,115)	(13,056)
Written-off	–	(113)	–	–	–	–	(113)
Impairment loss	–	1,165	–	–	–	–	1,165
Translation differences on consolidation	246	1,639	209	–	(3,833)	309	(1,430)
At 31 December 2023	73,865	233,443	83,770	–	601,304	32,342	1,024,724
Carrying amounts							
At 1 January 2022	481,981	88,392	–	94,670	1,894,415	39,235	2,598,693
At 31 December 2022*	2,010,608	101,272	368,712	258,278	1,591,217	303,825	4,633,912
At 31 December 2023	1,989,967	154,849	364,640	446,969	1,507,256	298,528	4,762,209

* In accordance with SFRS(I)3 *Business Combinations*, the management has assessed the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition. Accordingly, the provisional goodwill and other intangible assets recognised last year has now been adjusted to reflect their fair values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

	Computer software and software development costs $'000	Capital work-in-progress $'000	Total $'000
Company			
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	27,326	26,603	53,929
Reclassifications	15,957	(15,957)	–
Additions	–	6,341	6,341
At 31 December 2022	43,283	16,987	60,270
Reclassifications	1,041	(1,041)	–
Additions	–	6,356	6,356
At 31 December 2023	44,324	22,302	66,626
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2022	8,418	–	8,418
Amortisation charge for the year	3,614	–	3,614
At 31 December 2022	12,032	–	12,032
Amortisation charge for the year	4,094	–	4,094
At 31 December 2023	16,126	–	16,126
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2022	18,908	26,603	45,511
At 31 December 2022	31,251	16,987	48,238
At 31 December 2023	28,198	22,302	50,500

Impairment testing for cash-generating units (CGUs) containing goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group's operating segments or port business in the country of operation, which represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. At 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of goodwill primarily relates to one of the Group's supply chain solutions operating segment ("the supply chain solutions CGU") of $1,510.3 million (2022: $1,531.7 million) and port business CGU in Belgium of $453.6 million (2022: $453.0 million) respectively. The remaining goodwill relates to the Group's port business CGUs in other countries.

The recoverable amount for both the supply chain solutions and the port business CGUs were based on the value in use approach. They were determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the continuing use of these CGUs. The cash flow projections were based on the financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period with a further outlook based on the long-term nature of concession agreements for port business CGU, while supply chain solutions CGU is assumed to operate indefinitely and at zero growth rate.

Key assumptions include the expected growth in revenue, gross margin and discount rates. The pre-tax discount rate used for impairment testing of Belgium CGU was 9.3% (2022: 8.0%) and the supply chain solutions CGU was 12.0%.

Judgement is required to determine key assumptions adopted in the cash flow projections and changes to the key assumptions can significantly affect these cash flow projections and therefore the results of the impairment tests.

Management believes that no reasonably possible changes in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying amount of the supply chain solutions or Belgium CGUs to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss

During the impairment review, the Group assesses whether the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In 2022, the Group recognised an impairment loss of $70.0 million on certain port use rights due to lower recoverable amounts arising from weaker economic outlook. The impairment loss was recognised in other operating expenses in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Leasehold land $'000	Buildings $'000	Wharves, hardstanding and roads $'000	Plant, equipment and machinery $'000	Floating crafts $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Computers $'000	Total $'000
Group								
Cost								
At 1 January 2022	937,438	14,874	44,093	52,541	12,362	7,769	7,125	1,076,202
Additions	203,866	16,108	2,358	5,695	305	4,556	–	232,888
Acquisition of subsidiaries	36,243	99,799	–	6,376	–	6,357	–	148,775
Disposals	(5,022)	(6,125)	–	(4,348)	–	(1,410)	–	(16,905)
Disposal of a subsidiary	(303,499)	(21)	–	(2,727)	–	(931)	–	(307,178)
Translation differences on consolidation	(54,177)	(4,204)	(2,820)	791	(84)	(926)	(4,366)	(65,786)
At 31 December 2022	814,849	120,431	43,631	58,328	12,583	15,415	2,759	1,067,996
Additions	68,832	45,578	–	21,949	297	9,598	–	146,254
Acquisition of a subsidiary	–	15,580	–	2,197	–	4,599	–	22,376
Disposals	(10,247)	(27,542)	(40)	(3,426)	(1,002)	(2,274)	–	(44,531)
Reclassifications	44,140	–	(44,140)	–	–	–	–	–
Translation differences on consolidation	15,821	1,328	549	2,309	(177)	(185)	–	19,645
At 31 December 2023	933,395	155,375	–	81,357	11,701	27,153	2,759	1,211,740

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

	Leasehold land $'000	Buildings $'000	Wharves, hardstanding and roads $'000	Plant, equipment and machinery $'000	Floating crafts $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Computers $'000	Total $'000
Group								
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2022	120,320	7,826	4,133	25,596	2,118	3,965	3,466	167,424
Depreciation charge for the year	32,037	22,174	1,863	13,725	693	2,841	833	74,166
Acquisition of subsidiaries	28,932	50,707	–	4,098	–	3,792	–	87,529
Disposals	(3,478)	(6,565)	–	(2,389)	–	(946)	–	(13,378)
Disposal of a subsidiary	(46,132)	(3)	–	(1,127)	–	(844)	–	(48,106)
Translation differences on consolidation	(7,728)	(2,287)	(399)	120	(32)	(496)	(2,135)	(12,957)
At 31 December 2022	123,951	71,852	5,597	40,023	2,779	8,312	2,164	254,678
Depreciation charge for the year	29,355	30,318	8	14,479	606	3,699	595	79,060
Acquisition of a subsidiary	–	2,496	–	2,116	–	551	–	5,163
Disposals	(10,247)	(25,793)	(40)	(2,932)	(1,002)	(1,628)	–	(41,642)
Reclassifications	5,650	(16)	(5,634)	–	–	–	–	–
Translation differences on consolidation	2,186	(457)	69	1,040	(37)	111	–	2,912
At 31 December 2023	150,895	78,400	–	54,726	2,346	11,045	2,759	300,171
Carrying amounts								
At 1 January 2022	817,118	7,048	39,960	26,945	10,244	3,804	3,659	908,778
At 31 December 2022	690,898	48,579	38,034	18,305	9,804	7,103	595	813,318
At 31 December 2023	782,500	76,975	–	26,631	9,355	16,108	–	911,569

The leases run over various periods with some leases containing an option to renew the lease upon expiry. Lease terms are reviewed at renewal of leases.

During the year, depreciation expense of $0.7 million (2022: $4.4 million) was capitalised into capital work-in-progress.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

	Buildings $'000
Company	
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	10,272
Additions	9,435
At 31 December 2022	19,707
Additions	169
Disposal	(10,272)
At 31 December 2023	9,604
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	5,136
Depreciation charge for the year	5,136
At 31 December 2022	10,272
Depreciation charge for the year	4,802
Disposal	(10,272)
At 31 December 2023	4,802
Carrying amounts	
At 1 January 2022	5,136
At 31 December 2022	9,435
At 31 December 2023	4,802

6 SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2023 $'000	**2022 $'000**
Equity investments, at cost	1,175,222	1,175,222
Loans to subsidiaries	11,232,676	11,344,247
	12,407,898	12,519,469
Impairment losses	(275,077)	(275,077)
	12,132,821	12,244,392

The loans to subsidiaries form part of the Company's net investments in these subsidiaries. The loans are unsecured and settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. These amounts are in substance capital contributions by the Company. Accordingly, these loans are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The loans are principally denominated in Singapore dollars, US dollars and Euro, and comprised:

(a) $668.3 million (2022: $660.6 million) loans bearing fixed interest rates ranging from 4.27% to 6.33% (2022: 4.27% to 6.33%) per annum; and

(b) $688.4 million (2022: $694.3 million) loans bearing floating interest rates ranging from 5.68% to 10.35% (2022: 2.19% to 9.17%) per annum and the interest rates repriced at intervals of 3 to 12 months.

The remaining loans to subsidiaries are interest-free.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

6 SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Details of significant subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business/country of incorporation	Effective percentage held by the Group 2023 %	2022 %
PSA Corporation Limited	Singapore	100	100
PSA Marine (Pte) Ltd	Singapore	100	100
PSA Antwerp N.V.	Belgium	100	100
BDP Intermediate 1, Inc.	United States	100	100

7 ASSOCIATES

	Group 2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Investments in associates	3,582,147	3,452,822
Loans to associates	7,128	7,128
	3,589,275	3,459,950
Impairment losses	(7,128)	(7,128)
	3,582,147	3,452,822

The loans to associates form part of the Group's net investments in these associates. The loans are unsecured and settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. These amounts are in substance capital contributions by the Group. Accordingly, these loans are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Details of significant associates are as follows:

Name of associate	Principal place of business/country of incorporation	Effective percentage held by the Group 2023 %	2022 %
Hutchison Port Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands	20.0	20.0
Hutchison Ports Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	20.0	20.0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

7 ASSOCIATES (continued)

The reconciliation of the SFRS(I) financial statements of the associates modified for fair value adjustments, with the carrying amounts of the investments in associates in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	Group	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
At 1 January	3,452,822	3,469,194
Group's share of:		
- profit for the year	223,639	283,766
- other comprehensive income	(3,430)	(114,466)
- total comprehensive income	220,209	169,300
Dividends received during the year	(138,074)	(165,952)
Investment during the year	101,327	–
Translation differences on consolidation	(54,137)	(19,720)
At 31 December	3,582,147	3,452,822

The Group's investments in associates relate mainly to its investment in Hutchison Port Holdings Limited and Hutchison Ports Investments S.à r.l.. The Group's share of contingent liabilities of the associates is $64.0 million (2022: $93.0 million).

8 JOINT VENTURES

	Group	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Investments in joint ventures	2,365,451	2,679,459
Loans to joint ventures	960,862	959,375
	3,326,313	3,638,834
Impairment losses	(64,058)	(30,738)
	3,262,255	3,608,096

The loans to joint ventures form part of the Group's net investments in these joint ventures. The loans are unsecured and settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. These amounts are in substance capital contributions by the Group. Accordingly, these loans are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The loans are principally denominated in US dollars and Euro, and comprised:

(a) $568.7 million (2022: $554.7 million) loans bearing fixed interest rates ranging from 6.00% to 7.20% (2022: 6.00% to 10.00%) per annum; and

(b) $383.4 million (2022: $395.9 million) loans bearing floating interest rates ranging from 6.40% to 10.73% (2022: 1.09% to 7.67%) per annum.

The remaining loans to joint ventures are interest-free.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

8 JOINT VENTURES (continued)

Details of significant joint ventures are as follows:

Name of joint venture	Principal place of business/country of incorporation	Effective percentage held by the Group	
		2023	2022
		%	%
International Trade Logistics S.A.	Argentina	50.0	50.0
DCT Gdansk S.A.	Republic of Poland	40.0	40.0
PSA Panama International Terminal, S.A.	Republic of Panama	42.5	42.5
Sociedad Puerto Industrial Aguadulce S.A.	Colombia	49.8	49.8
Tianjin Port Pacific International Container Terminal Co., Ltd.	People's Republic of China	49.0	49.0

The Group's share of commitments of the joint ventures was as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Capital commitments which have been authorised and contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	390,706	318,467

The Group does not have any individually material joint venture.

9 OTHER INVESTMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Debt investments at FVOCI	110,578	–	110,578	–
Equity investments at FVOCI	1,934,317	1,759,436	64,799	86,223
Equity investments at FVTPL	7,122	7,737	–	–
	2,052,017	1,767,173	175,377	86,223

The debt investments at FVOCI of the Group and the Company bore interest rate of 8.25% (2022: nil) and will mature in 2028.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

10 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	Group		Company	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Loan to a non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary	43,610	43,610	–	–
Loan to a joint venture	32,170	–	–	–
Other receivables	167,030	159,147	–	–
Non-current portion of financial assets at amortised cost	242,810	202,757	–	–
Hedging instruments	24,495	34,072	16,741	8,013
Transferable corporate club memberships	1,121	1,123	–	–
	268,426	237,952	16,741	8,013

The loan to a non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary was denominated in Singapore dollars, unsecured, bore floating interest rates ranging from 3.24% to 3.74% (2022: 2.53% to 4.84%) per annum and repayable by 2027.

The loan to a joint venture was denominated in Euro, unsecured, bore floating interest rate of 5.28% per annum and repayable by 2028.

11 DEFERRED TAX

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Group (prior to offsetting of balances) during the year were as follows:

	Trade and other payables and provisions $'000	Lease liabilities $'000	Other items $'000	Total $'000
Group				
Deferred tax assets				
At 1 January 2022 (Restated)	38,816	137,804	34,492	211,112
Acquisition of a subsidiary	3,074	–	378	3,452
Disposal of a subsidiary	(470)	–	(22,192)	(22,662)
Recognised in income statement	10,339	42,610	(730)	52,219
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(135)	–	(296)	(431)
Translation differences on consolidation	(581)	(182)	(893)	(1,656)
At 31 December 2022 (Restated)	51,043	180,232	10,759	242,034
Acquisition of a subsidiary	559	–	7,894	8,453
Recognised in income statement	7,416	(12,139)	6,570	1,847
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(231)	–	586	355
Translation differences on consolidation	(261)	1,192	(5,906)	(4,975)
At 31 December 2023	58,526	169,285	19,903	247,714

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

11 DEFERRED TAX (continued)

	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets $'000	Right-of-use assets $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Other items $'000	Total $'000
Deferred tax liabilities					
At 1 January 2022 (Restated)	320,037	132,637	363,780	35,409	851,863
Acquisition of subsidiaries*	178,111	–	–	16,803	194,914
Recognised in income statement	69,706	44,264	–	6,764	120,734
Recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	(32,941)	6,184	(26,757)
Translation differences on consolidation	(1,517)	(173)	–	(891)	(2,581)
At 31 December 2022 (Restated)	566,337	176,728	330,839	64,269	1,138,173
Acquisition of a subsidiary	–	436	–	16	452
Recognised in income statement	64,783	(15,853)	–	(19,097)	29,833
Recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	75,031	(3,434)	71,597
Translation differences on consolidation	(12,509)	1,188	–	(323)	(11,644)
At 31 December 2023	618,611	162,499	405,870	41,431	1,228,411

* In accordance with SFRS(I)3 *Business Combinations*, the management has assessed the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition. Accordingly, the deferred tax liabilities arising from property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised last year has now been adjusted to reflect their fair values.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Company were attributable to the following:

	Company 2023 $'000	Company 2022 $'000
Deferred tax assets		
Trade and other payables	2,670	3,954
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	4,856	5,389
Unremitted income	20,443	19,092
Other items	–	7,997
	25,299	32,478

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

11 DEFERRED TAX (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same tax authority. The amounts determined after appropriate offsetting were included in the statements of financial position as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000 (Restated)	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax assets	52,877	43,266	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	1,033,574	939,405	22,629	28,524

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of tax losses amounting to $188.7 million (2022: $255.3 million). The tax losses are subject to agreement by the tax authorities and compliance with tax regulations in the respective countries in which certain subsidiaries operate. Tax losses of $96.6 million (2022: $169.4 million) expire in 2025 to 2031 (2022: 2025 to 2030). The remaining tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these tax losses because there is no indication that future taxable profit will be available against which the respective subsidiaries of the Group can utilise the benefits.

12 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		Group		Company	
	Note	2023	2022	2023	2022
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade and accrued receivables	13	961,180	1,183,562	8	2
Deposits and other receivables	14	239,467	250,088	34,099	41,334
Amounts due from:					
Subsidiaries		–	–	308,922	270,663
Associates		8,692	218	–	–
Joint ventures		211,331	163,985	25,801	20,394
Related corporations		26,924	49,984	–	–
Current portion of financial assets at amortised cost		1,447,594	1,647,837	368,830	332,393
Advances and prepayments		138,504	118,947	3,048	2,452
Hedging instruments		15,192	8,585	2,403	–
		1,601,290	1,775,369	374,281	334,845

The amounts due from subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and related corporations were unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

13 TRADE AND ACCRUED RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade and accrued receivables	1,023,991	1,268,559	8	2
Allowance for impairment	(62,811)	(84,997)	–	–
	961,180	1,183,562	8	2

The Group's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its trade receivables. Concentration of credit risk relating to trade receivables is limited due to the Group's internationally dispersed customers. Due to the nature of the Group's business, credit risk is not concentrated in any specific geographical region but concentrated in companies exposed to business cyclical fluctuations that are commonly found in the shipping industry. The Group's historical experience in the collection of accounts receivable falls within the recorded allowances. Due to these factors, management believes that no additional allowance beyond amounts provided for collection losses is required.

14 DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Deposits	4,383	6,505	12	12
Interest receivables	34,189	39,488	33,729	39,027
Other receivables (principally recoverables and value-added taxes)	200,895	204,095	358	2,295
	239,467	250,088	34,099	41,334

15 CONTRACT BALANCES

Contract assets are recognised for unbilled work in progress with costs associated with the service being recorded in other payables. Contract liabilities are recognised for amounts received for services that are not yet completed.

	Group			
	Contract assets		Contract liabilities	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 January	187,391	14,923	(13,637)	(14,600)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	272,195	–	–
Revenue recognised during the year	173	16,976	–	–
Contract assets reclassified to trade receivables	(102,551)	(100,606)	–	–
Recognition of revenue from contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	–	–	6,295	3,231
Cash received in advance and not recognised as revenue	–	–	(2,383)	(1,769)
Cumulative catch-up adjustments	(5,231)	(9,212)	297	(499)
Translation difference	(267)	(6,885)	(41)	–
At 31 December	79,515	187,391	(9,469)	(13,637)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

16 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	828,395	930,814	233,367	144,570
Fixed deposits	2,879,958	3,412,086	2,214,547	2,570,983
	3,708,353	4,342,900	2,447,914	2,715,553

At the reporting date, cash and cash equivalents for the Group include $387.9 million (2022: $437.6 million) cash from subsidiaries pooled together under a sweeping arrangement and managed centrally by the Company in bank balances and fixed deposits as part of the Group's cash management and treasury activities. These balances are not presented as part of the bank balance of the Company.

17 SHARE CAPITAL

	Company	
	2023	2022
	No. of shares	No. of shares
	'000	'000
Issued and fully-paid, with no par value:		
At 1 January and 31 December	607,372	607,372

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

Capital management

The Group defines capital as share capital and all components of equity. The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue to provide returns for shareholders and to support the Group's stability and growth. The Group regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

There were no changes to the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

Certain subsidiaries within the Group are subject to externally imposed capital requirements as required by law. These subsidiaries have complied with the requirements during the financial year. The Company and the rest of its subsidiaries are not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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18 ACCUMULATED PROFITS AND OTHER RESERVES

	Note	Group 2023 $'000	Group 2022 $'000	Company 2023 $'000	Company 2022 $'000
Capital reserve	(a)	47,818	26,477	–	–
Insurance reserve	(b)	97,357	97,357	–	–
Foreign currency translation reserve	(c)	(1,413,213)	(1,262,644)	–	–
Hedging reserve	(d)	12,606	20,188	9,034	(2,349)
Fair value reserve	(e)	162,826	88,280	(57,448)	(38,068)
Accumulated profits		15,007,321	14,212,163	10,802,938	10,075,919
		13,914,715	13,181,821	10,754,524	10,035,502

(a) Capital reserve

The capital reserve comprises the Group's share of capital reserve of associates and joint ventures.

(b) Insurance reserve

The insurance reserve relates to a sum transferred from the former Port of Singapore Authority to PSA Corporation Limited in 1997 as part of the vesting of property, rights and liabilities. This reserve is to cover potential past liabilities and for funding future potential liabilities in relation to the port related activities undertaken by PSA Corporation Limited.

(c) Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve comprises:

(i) all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from the functional currency of the Company;

(ii) the effective portion of the cumulative net change in fair value of foreign currency loans used to hedge the Group's net investment in foreign operations;

(iii) foreign exchange differences on monetary items which form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations;

(iv) the Group's share of foreign currency translation reserve of associates and joint ventures; and

(v) changes in the equity of foreign operations as a result of adjusting non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity balances for hyperinflation (inflation adjustment).

(d) Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve comprises:

(i) the effective portion of the cumulative net change in fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred; and

(ii) the Group's share of hedging reserve of associates and joint ventures.

(e) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises:

(i) the cumulative net changes in the fair values of debt and equity investments at FVOCI until the investments are derecognised; and

(ii) the Group's share of fair value reserve of associates and joint ventures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

19 BORROWINGS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

	Note	Group 2023 $'000	Group 2022 $'000	Company 2023 $'000	Company 2022 $'000
Borrowings					
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes		4,224,727	4,062,104	169,463	172,231
Secured bank loans		425,313	165,401	–	–
Unsecured bank loans		1,254,471	1,344,940	–	–
Loans from joint venture		163,948	159,555	–	–
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries		9,555	9,555	–	–
Unsecured loans from subsidiary		–	–	1,743,174	1,785,891
Non-current borrowings		6,078,014	5,741,555	1,912,637	1,958,122
Secured bank loans		113,745	86,413	–	–
Unsecured bank loans		1,064,129	1,505,623	449,990	994,190
Current borrowings		1,177,874	1,592,036	449,990	994,190
		7,255,888	7,333,591	2,362,627	2,952,312
Total borrowings comprise:					
Total unsecured fixed and floating rates notes		4,224,727	4,062,104	169,463	172,231
Total secured bank loans	(a)	539,058	251,814	–	–
Total unsecured bank loans		2,318,600	2,850,563	449,990	994,190
Total loans from joint venture	(b)	163,948	159,555	–	–
Total loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	(c)	9,555	9,555	–	–
Total unsecured loans from subsidiary	(d)	–	–	1,743,174	1,785,891
		7,255,888	7,333,591	2,362,627	2,952,312
Lease liabilities					
Non-current lease liabilities		909,557	800,502	–	4,675
Current lease liabilities		47,613	43,958	4,758	4,760
		957,170	844,460	4,758	9,435

(a) Secured bank loans

The loans were secured by mortgages on the borrowing subsidiaries' property, plant and equipment and port use rights with a carrying amount of $535.2 million (2022: $358.6 million).

(b) Loans from joint venture

The loans from joint venture were denominated in Euro, unsecured and bore floating interest rates. Interest rates repriced at intervals of three months.

(c) Loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries

The loans from non-controlling shareholders were unsecured and bore floating interest rates. Interest rates repriced at intervals of three months.

(d) Unsecured loans from subsidiary

The loans from subsidiary were denominated in US dollars, Singapore dollars and Hong Kong dollars, unsecured, bore interest at a range of pre-determined rates between 2.30% to 4.02% (2022: 2.30% to 4.02%).

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YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

19 BORROWINGS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

Terms and debt repayment schedule

The terms and conditions of outstanding borrowings and lease liabilities were as follows:

	Effective interest rate %	Year of maturity	2023 Face value $'000	2023 Carrying amount $'000	2022 Face value $'000	2022 Carrying amount $'000
Group						
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	1.63 - 4.32	2025 - 2037	4,236,414	4,224,727	4,076,750	4,062,104
Secured bank loans	3.80 - 7.85*	2024 - 2030	539,058	539,058	251,814	251,814
Unsecured bank loans	0.30 - 5.69*	2024 - 2034	2,319,775	2,318,600	2,851,589	2,850,563
Loans from joint venture	3.66 - 4.11	2027	163,948	163,948	159,555	159,555
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	4.01	2027	9,555	9,555	9,555	9,555
			7,268,750	7,255,888	7,349,263	7,333,591
Lease liabilities	0.44 - 18.00	2024 - 2067	1,732,650	957,170	1,236,566	844,460
Company						
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	4.29	2025	169,500	169,463	172,300	172,231
Unsecured bank loans	5.34 - 5.36	2024	449,990	449,990	994,190	994,190
Unsecured loans from subsidiary	2.30 - 3.98	2026 - 2032	1,743,174	1,743,174	1,785,891	1,785,891
			2,362,664	2,362,627	2,952,381	2,952,312
Lease liabilities	4.00	2024	5,060	4,758	9,835	9,435

* Excludes effective interest rates of 27.25% (secured bank loans) and 48.89% (unsecured bank loans) for entities operating in hyperinflationary economies. The loans from these entities are not material to the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

19 BORROWINGS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

Reconciliation of movements of borrowings and lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Borrowings $'000	Lease liabilities $'000	Total $'000
At 1 January 2022	4,808,073	1,028,017	5,836,090
Changes from financing cash flows			
- Proceeds from bank loans and notes	2,498,574	–	2,498,574
- Repayment of bank loans and notes	(405,814)	–	(405,814)
- Payment of lease liabilities	–	(58,755)	(58,755)
- Interest paid	–	(29,759)	(29,759)
Total changes from financing cash flows	2,092,760	(88,514)	2,004,246
Addition of new leases	–	274,089	274,089
Disposal/termination of lease liabilities	–	(55,415)	(55,415)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	544,506	62,306	606,812
Disposal of a subsidiary	(75,858)	(359,947)	(435,805)
Interest expenses	–	31,075	31,075
Amortisation of loan facilities upfront fees	6,006	–	6,006
Changes in fair value	(248)	–	(248)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(41,648)	(47,151)	(88,799)
At 31 December 2022	7,333,591	844,460	8,178,051
At 1 January 2023	7,333,591	844,460	8,178,051
Changes from financing cash flows			
- Proceeds from bank loans and notes	904,289	–	904,289
- Repayment of bank loans and notes	(1,034,287)	–	(1,034,287)
- Repayment of loans from joint venture	(6,561)	–	(6,561)
- Payment of lease liabilities	–	(91,530)	(91,530)
- Interest paid	–	(31,548)	(31,548)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(136,559)	(123,078)	(259,637)
Addition of new leases	–	163,007	163,007
Disposal/termination of lease liabilities	–	(2,759)	(2,759)
Acquisition of subsidiary	87,202	17,223	104,425
Capitalised borrowing costs	982	–	982
Interest expenses	7,647	37,804	45,451
Amortisation of loan facilities upfront fees	3,412	–	3,412
Changes in fair value	248	–	248
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(40,635)	20,513	(20,122)
At 31 December 2023	7,255,888	957,170	8,213,058

Total cash outflow for all the leases in 2023 was $138.7 million (2022: $104.4 million).

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20 PROVISIONS

This comprises site restoration provisions made by subsidiaries to restore their leased sites to original condition by the end of the lease terms.

21 OTHER NON-CURRENT OBLIGATIONS

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Hedging instruments	27,784	33,498	18,214	24,753
Amount due to joint venture	903	1,301	–	–
Loan from a subsidiary	–	–	–	343,418
Loan from a joint venture	–	343,418	–	–
Service concession obligations	146,945	142,958	–	–
Other non-current obligations	80,958	71,236	–	–
	256,590	592,411	18,214	368,171

In 2022, the loans from a subsidiary and a joint venture were denominated in US dollars, unsecured, and interest-free. The loan from a subsidiary and the loan from a joint venture were settled during the year.

22 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		Group		Company	
	Note	2023	2022	2023	2022
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade payables and accrued operating expenses		1,429,473	1,740,007	82,565	85,569
Deposits and other payables	23	517,038	513,974	14,158	14,041
Amounts due to:					
Subsidiaries		–	–	782,174	804,864
Joint ventures		55,790	20,513	–	–
Related corporations		7,117	20,489	–	–
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost		2,009,418	2,294,983	878,897	904,474
Advances		63,534	65,386	267	323
Hedging instruments		8,991	6,245	–	–
		2,081,943	2,366,614	879,164	904,797

The amounts due to subsidiaries, joint ventures and related corporations were unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

23 DEPOSITS AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Deposits	10,707	9,726	–	–
Accrued capital expenditure	181,186	182,386	–	–
Interest payables	66,354	50,627	12,680	13,151
Other payables	258,791	271,235	1,478	890
	517,038	513,974	14,158	14,041

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

24 REVENUE

This comprises revenue from container handling, marine services, operation of multi-purpose terminals, warehousing and supply chain solutions related services, software development and IT related services, consultancy fees but excludes intra-group transactions. Payment is due when services are provided to customer. Disaggregation of revenue is presented in note 30.

25 STAFF AND RELATED COSTS

	Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Wages and salaries	1,536,301	1,458,190
Contributions to defined contribution plans	126,577	116,840
	1,662,878	1,575,030

26 PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS

Profit from operations included the following items:

	Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Impairment loss of:		
Intangible assets	1,165	70,000
Joint ventures	40,317	–
Loss on disposal of:		
Intangible assets	346	13
Joint ventures	–	4,711
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVTPL	615	338
Net fair value loss on fair value hedge	–	11,717
Expenses relating to:		
Short-term leases	12,957	12,838
Leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	2,575	2,738
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	107	271

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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27 OTHER INCOME

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Dividend income from financial assets	79,754	60,605
Interest income from:		
Associate	14	–
Cash and bank balances	135,168	56,849
Joint ventures	75,224	59,319
Trade and other receivables	14,223	7,305
Gain on disposal of:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	489	4,318
Subsidiaries	–	33,352
Other investments	–	978
Exchange gain, net	16,970	2,075
Net fair value gain on fair value hedge	20,530	–
Write back of allowance for trade receivables	17,652	2,991
Write back of allowance for other receivables	69	–
Write back of impairment of loans to joint ventures	6,997	6,454
Others	40,890	62,760
	407,980	297,006

28 FINANCE COSTS

	Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Interest expense in relation to:		
Banks and other financial institutions	162,832	93,530
Fixed and floating rates notes holders	113,351	95,515
Lease liabilities	37,804	31,075
Service concession obligations	4,749	4,326
Non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	383	375
	319,119	224,821

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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29 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Group 2023 $'000	Group 2022 $'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	237,120	237,713
(Over)/under provided in prior years	(2,763)	12,652
	234,357	250,365
Deferred tax expense		
Movements in temporary differences	31,948	86,197
Over provided in prior years	(3,962)	(17,682)
	27,986	68,515
Income tax expense	262,343	318,880

Tax reconciliation

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Profit before income tax	1,790,008	1,940,015
Share of profit of associates, net of tax	(223,639)	(283,766)
Share of profit of joint ventures, net of tax	(281,801)	(253,213)
Profit before income tax excluding share of profit of associates and joint ventures, net of tax	1,284,568	1,403,036
Tax calculated using Singapore tax rate of 17% (2022: 17%)	218,376	238,516
Effect of different tax rates in other countries	7,396	15,002
Tax rebates and incentives	(34,727)	(27,269)
Income not subject to tax	(26,827)	(16,647)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	56,298	69,841
Change in unrecognised tax benefits	4,253	18,014
Withholding tax	44,299	26,453
Over provided in prior years	(6,725)	(5,030)
Income tax expense	262,343	318,880

Global minimum top-up tax

The Group is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. In the Singapore Budget 2024 Statement, the Singapore government has announced that the country would implement the Global Anti-Base Erosion ("GloBE") rules (Income Inclusion Rules ("IIR") and Domestic Top-up Tax ("DTT")) for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2025.

The Group has applied a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for the impact of the top-up tax and accounts for it as a current tax when it is incurred (see note 2.18).

Under the GloBE rules, the Group is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between the GloBE effective tax rate for each jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate. The Group is in the process of assessing the exposure to the Pillar Two income taxes. Based on the Group's preliminary assessment, there could potentially be a few jurisdictions in which the effective tax rate could be below 15%. However, any impact is not likely to be material to the Group.

Due to the complex nature of the legislation and the calculations including the determination of the adjustments required under the Pillar Two legislation, the Group assessed that the quantitative impact of the potential top-up tax arising from the enacted/substantively enacted legislation is not yet reasonably estimated. The Group continues to assess the impact of the Pillar Two legislation on its financials and has engaged in consultation with tax consultants to assist the Group in the impact assessment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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30 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group is organised into business units based on their services and has three main reportable operating segments as follows:

- Port: The provision of container handling, operation of multi-purpose terminals and other port related services.
- Supply chain solutions: The provision of port-centric cargo and digital solution services to manage cargo flows.
- Marine: The provision of marine services.

The Board of Directors monitor the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making strategic decisions. Performance is measured based on segment operating profit which includes items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis. Segment capital expenditure is the total costs incurred during the year to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

Information about reportable segments

	Ports $'000	Supply chain solutions $'000	Marine $'000	Total reportable segments $'000
Group				
31 December 2023				
Revenue				
Total revenue	4,360,397	2,392,049	404,352	7,156,798
Inter-segment revenue	(12,230)	(23,644)	(25,454)	(61,328)
External revenue	4,348,167	2,368,405	378,898	7,095,470
Transportation costs	–	(1,531,937)	–	(1,531,937)
Net revenue	4,348,167	836,468	378,898	5,563,533
Operating profit	1,274,772	8,833	71,644	1,355,249
Material item				
Depreciation and amortisation	673,327	106,521	51,179	831,027
Segment assets	10,899,986	3,282,226	607,156	14,789,368
Segment liabilities	1,465,567	639,491	85,044	2,190,102
31 December 2022				
Revenue				
Total revenue	4,383,724	3,292,572	374,885	8,051,181
Inter-segment revenue	(12,313)	(22,814)	(21,719)	(56,846)
External revenue	4,371,411	3,269,758	353,166	7,994,335
Transportation costs	–	(2,471,805)	–	(2,471,805)
Net revenue	4,371,411	797,953	353,166	5,522,530
Operating profit	1,303,868	171,517	59,605	1,534,990
Material item				
Depreciation and amortisation	673,288	66,703	50,289	790,280
Segment assets (Restated)	10,026,367	3,420,363	586,678	14,033,408
Segment liabilities	1,939,342	796,146	73,703	2,809,191

The capital expenditure for port, supply chain solutions and marine segments was $1,478.7 million (2022: $1,160.5 million), $60.6 million (2022: $25.1 million) and $55.8 million (2022: $65.5 million) respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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30 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Reconciliations of reportable segment operating profit, assets and liabilities

	Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
		(Restated)
Operating profit		
Operating profit for reportable segments	1,355,249	1,534,990
Corporate expenses	(118,060)	(134,139)
Other income	407,980	297,006
Impairment loss of intangible assets	(1,165)	(70,000)
Impairment loss of joint ventures	(40,317)	–
Share of profit of associates, net of tax	223,639	283,766
Share of profit of joint ventures, net of tax	281,801	253,213
Finance costs	(319,119)	(224,821)
Profit before income tax	1,790,008	1,940,015
Segment assets		
Segment assets for reportable segments	14,789,368	14,033,408
Associates	3,582,147	3,452,822
Joint ventures	3,262,255	3,608,096
Cash and bank balances	3,708,353	4,342,900
Other investments	2,052,017	1,767,173
Deferred tax assets	52,877	43,266
Hedging instruments	39,687	42,657
	27,486,704	27,290,322
Segment liabilities		
Segment liabilities for reportable segments	2,190,102	2,809,191
Corporate liabilities	144,370	139,704
Borrowings	7,255,888	7,333,591
Lease liabilities	957,170	844,460
Current tax payable	136,332	175,224
Deferred tax liabilities	1,033,574	939,405
Hedging instruments	36,775	39,743
	11,754,211	12,281,318

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30 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Geographical information

The Group operates principally in Southeast Asia, Europe, Mediterranean and The Americas and Rest of Asia. Segment revenue is based on geographical location of the operations. Segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets. Non-current assets presented consist of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, right-of-use assets and other non-current assets.

	Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
		(Restated)
Revenue		
Southeast Asia	3,452,454	3,392,095
Europe, Mediterranean and The Americas	2,502,117	3,429,804
Rest of Asia	1,062,180	1,079,165
Others	78,719	93,271
	7,095,470	7,994,335
Non-current assets		
Southeast Asia	6,355,649	5,788,566
Europe, Mediterranean and The Americas	5,171,552	4,998,706
Rest of Asia	1,554,747	1,267,710
Others	10,462	1,189
	13,092,410	12,056,171

Revenue and non-current assets included $3,396.1 million (2022: $3,265.8 million) and $6,353.8 million (2022: $5,784.5 million) respectively from Singapore.

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Group. Exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks (including interest rate, currency and price risks) arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group has written risk management policies and guidelines. In addition, the Group has established processes to monitor and manage major exposures. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

Credit risk

The Group has a credit policy in place which establishes credit limits for customers and monitors their balances on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. Cash and fixed deposits are placed with banks and financial institutions which are regulated. Investments and transactions involving hedging instruments are allowed only with counterparties that are of certain credit standing.

At 31 December 2023, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was represented by the carrying amounts of each financial asset, including hedging instruments, in the statements of financial position. The Group entities use varied methods including past due information to assess its exposure to credit risk which takes into account the risk characteristics of the customers.

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31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

A summary of these entities' exposure to credit risk for trade and accrued receivables and contract assets as at 31 December are as follows:

	Gross carrying amount $'000	Impairment loss allowance $'000	Credit impaired
31 December 2023			
Not past due	725,710	(856)	No
Past due less than 30 days	222,881	(28,301)	No
Past due 30 - 120 days	109,001	(10,494)	No
Past due more than 120 days	45,914	(23,160)	Yes
	1,103,506	(62,811)	
31 December 2022			
Not past due	896,165	(401)	No
Past due less than 30 days	266,530	(6,239)	No
Past due 30 - 120 days	216,143	(30,352)	No
Past due more than 120 days	77,112	(48,005)	Yes
	1,455,950	(84,997)	

Movements in allowance for impairment

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	Group Lifetime ECL $'000
At 1 January 2022	78,605
Write back of allowance for trade receivables	(2,991)
Amounts written off	(2,877)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	13,731
Translation differences on consolidation	(1,471)
At 31 December 2022	84,997
Write back of allowance for trade receivables	(17,652)
Amounts written off	(4,271)
Translation differences on consolidation	(263)
At 31 December 2023	62,811

Except for the impaired receivables, no allowance for impairment is considered necessary in respect of the remaining trade receivables, including those receivables that are past due, as the Group believes that the amounts are still collectible, based on historical payment patterns and good credit records maintained by the customers. The Group considers its other financial assets to have low credit risk and the amount of the allowance on other financial assets is not significant.

The principal risk to which the Company is exposed is credit risk in connection with the guarantee contracts it has issued. The credit risk represents the loss that would be recognised upon a default by the parties to which the guarantees were given on behalf of. To mitigate these risks, management continually monitors the risks and has established processes including performing credit evaluations of the parties it is providing guarantees on behalf of.

At 31 December 2023, the Company has issued guarantees on behalf of its subsidiaries and joint ventures which amounted to $0.5 million (2022: $1.3 million). These guarantees would become immediately payable by the Company in the event of default by these subsidiaries and joint ventures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The following are the expected contractual undiscounted cash inflows/(outflows) of non-derivative financial liabilities and hedging instruments, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

			Cash flows		
	Carrying amounts $'000	**Contractual cash flows $'000**	**Within 1 year $'000**	**Between 1 to 5 years $'000**	**After 5 years $'000**
Group					
31 December 2023					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing liabilities	7,082,385	(7,968,626)	(1,131,245)	(3,884,594)	(2,952,787)
Lease liabilities	957,170	(1,732,650)	(87,737)	(254,210)	(1,390,703)
Loans from joint ventures	163,948	(178,205)	(4,414)	(173,791)	–
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	9,555	(11,126)	(393)	(10,733)	–
Trade and other payables	2,009,418	(2,009,418)	(2,009,418)	–	–
Hedging instruments					
- Assets	(39,687)				
Inflow		633,986	152,229	53,307	428,450
Outflow		(608,915)	(144,211)	(45,250)	(419,454)
- Liabilities	36,775				
Inflow		918,271	237,187	423,356	257,728
Outflow		(924,316)	(247,690)	(428,803)	(247,823)
	10,219,564	(11,880,998)	(3,235,692)	(4,320,718)	(4,324,589)
31 December 2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing liabilities	7,164,481	(7,976,152)	(1,749,217)	(3,447,042)	(2,779,893)
Lease liabilities	844,460	(1,236,566)	(70,078)	(230,134)	(936,354)
Loans from joint ventures	502,973	(569,518)	(4,314)	(462,426)	(102,778)
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	9,555	(11,225)	(334)	(10,891)	–
Trade and other payables	2,294,983	(2,294,983)	(2,294,983)	–	–
Hedging instruments					
- Assets	(42,657)				
Inflow		192,226	75,309	65,104	51,813
Outflow		(170,219)	(66,382)	(55,594)	(48,243)
- Liabilities	39,743				
Inflow		524,333	332,777	191,556	–
Outflow		(549,527)	(344,051)	(205,476)	–
	10,813,538	(12,091,631)	(4,121,273)	(4,154,903)	(3,815,455)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Carrying amounts $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	Cash flows Within 1 year $'000	Cash flows Between 1 to 5 years $'000	Cash flows After 5 years $'000
Company					
31 December 2023					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing liabilities	2,362,627	(2,612,184)	(514,005)	(1,586,781)	(511,398)
Lease liabilities	4,758	(5,060)	(5,060)	–	–
Trade and other payables	878,897	(878,897)	(878,897)	–	–
Hedging instruments					
- Assets	(19,144)				
Inflow		600,005	119,892	51,663	428,450
Outflow		(588,449)	(117,651)	(51,344)	(419,454)
- Liabilities	18,214				
Inflow		314,035	16,003	298,032	–
Outflow		(324,241)	(19,433)	(304,808)	–
	3,245,352	(3,494,791)	(1,399,151)	(1,593,238)	(502,402)
31 December 2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing liabilities	2,952,312	(3,260,821)	(1,065,852)	(1,661,314)	(533,655)
Lease liabilities	9,435	(9,835)	(4,863)	(4,972)	–
Loan from a subsidiary	343,418	(390,556)	–	(287,778)	(102,778)
Trade and other payables	904,474	(904,474)	(904,474)	–	–
Hedging instruments					
- Assets	(8,013)				
Inflow		117,358	13,076	52,469	51,813
Outflow		(114,717)	(12,814)	(51,368)	(50,535)
- Liabilities	24,753				
Inflow		59,503	16,103	43,400	–
Outflow		(69,705)	(20,616)	(49,089)	–
	4,226,379	(4,573,247)	(1,979,440)	(1,958,652)	(635,155)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and fuel prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's interest-earning financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance of fixed and floating rate exposures as well as a balanced maturity period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(a) Interest rate risk (continued)

Managing interest rate benchmark reform and associated risks

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Group monitors the progress of transition from IBORs to new benchmark rates by reviewing the total amounts of contracts that have yet to transition to an alternative benchmark rate and the amounts of such contracts that include an appropriate fallback clause. The Group considers that a contract is not yet transitioned to an alternative benchmark rate when interest under the contract is indexed to a benchmark rate that is still subject to interest rate benchmark reform.

The following table shows the total amounts of unreformed contracts at 31 December 2023. The amounts are shown at their carrying amounts.

	Total amount of unreformed contracts $'000			
	SIBOR	**SOR**	**LIBOR**	**CDOR/ EURIBOR**
Group				
31 December 2023				
Financial liabilities				
Secured bank loans	–	–	–	66,064
Unsecured bank loans	–	100,000	–	43,434
31 December 2022				
Financial liabilities				
Secured bank loans	–	62,962	26,377	65,775
Unsecured bank loans	159,500	410,200	–	–

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities was:

	Group		Company	
	2023 $'000	**2022 $'000**	**2023 $'000**	**2022 $'000**
Fixed rate				
Debt investments at FVOCI	110,578	–	110,578	–
Cash and bank balances	2,879,958	3,412,086	2,214,547	2,570,983
Borrowings	(4,410,146)	(4,464,963)	(1,912,637)	(1,958,122)
Lease liabilities	(957,170)	(844,460)	(4,758)	(9,435)
	(2,376,780)	(1,897,337)	407,730	603,426
Floating rate				
Loan to a non-controlling shareholder of a subsidiary	43,610	43,610	–	–
Loan to a joint venture	32,170	–	–	–
Cash and bank balances	828,395	930,814	233,367	144,570
Borrowings	(2,845,742)	(2,868,628)	(449,990)	(994,190)
	(1,941,567)	(1,894,204)	(216,623)	(849,620)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(a) ***Interest rate risk*** (continued)

Hedging

The Group has raised funding with issuance of debt capital market instruments and bank loans to diversify funding sources. Interest rate swaps have been entered to achieve an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate exposures within the Group's policy.

Cash flow hedge

A portion of the floating rate borrowings amounting to $223.0 million (2022: $222.2 million) have been hedged against the exposure to market fluctuations in interest rate payments. In connection with these borrowings, the Group entered into interest rate swap contracts to receive variable rate interest and pay fixed rate on the notional amounts. Both the floating rate borrowings and interest rate swaps have the same terms and conditions. The net fair value of the swaps as at 31 December 2023 comprises assets of $3.3 million and liabilities of $1.0 million (2022: comprises assets of $2.7 million and liabilities of $1.2 million). The weighted average interest rate of the swaps as at 31 December 2023 ranged from 1.48% to 2.66% (2022: 1.48% to 2.66%). The swaps will mature between 2025 and 2027. Reclassification adjustments are recorded in finance income/cost.

A portion of the fixed rate borrowings amounting to $204.9 million (2022: $200.8 million) have been hedged against the exposure to market fluctuations in interest rate payments. In connection with these borrowings, the Group entered into interest rate swap contracts to receive fixed rate interest and pay floating rate on the notional amounts. Both the fixed rate borrowings and interest rate swaps have the same terms and conditions. The net fair value of the swaps as at 31 December 2023 comprises assets of $7.0 million (2022: $13.1 million). The interest rate of the swap as at 31 December 2023 was 0.035% (2022: 0.035%). The swaps will mature in year 2024. Reclassification adjustments are recorded in finance income/cost.

Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2023, it is estimated that a general increase of 100bps in interest rates would decrease the Group's profit before tax by approximately $19.2 million (2022: $18.7 million). A general decrease of 100bps in interest rates would have the equal but opposite effect on the Group's profit before tax. The general increase or decrease of 100bps in interest rates would have no significant impact on the Group's other comprehensive income. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant and does not take into account the associated tax effects and share of non-controlling interests.

At 31 December 2023, it is estimated that a general increase of 100bps in interest rates would decrease the Company's profit before tax by approximately $2.2 million (2022: decrease by approximately $8.5 million). A general decrease of 100bps in interest rates would have the equal but opposite effect on the Company's profit before tax. The general increase or decrease of 100bps in interest rates would have no significant impact on the Company's other comprehensive income. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant and does not take into account the associated tax effects.

(b) ***Foreign currency risk***

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases, bank deposits, other investments, bank loans and fixed and floating rates notes that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of the Group entities. The functional currencies of the Group entities are primarily the Singapore dollars, United States dollars and the Euro. In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities held in currencies other than the functional currencies of the Group entities, the Group monitors the net exposure.

A portion of the Group fixed rate bonds and loans amounting to $476.6 million (2022: $316.3 million) have been hedged against the exposure to fluctuations in foreign currencies. In connection with this, the Group entered into cross currency swap contracts to receive and pay fixed interest rates. Both the fixed rate bonds and loans and foreign currency contracts have the same terms and conditions. The net fair value of the swaps as at 31 December 2023 comprises liabilities of $20.0 million (2022: $12.3 million). The weighted average SGD:USD and SGD:HKD forward exchange rates as at 31 December 2023 ranged from 0.73 to 0.74 (2022: 0.73 to 0.74) and 0.17 (2022: nil) respectively. The swap will mature in between 2026 to 2033.

A portion of the Company's loan from subsidiary amounting to $264.7 million (2022: $268.7 million) have been hedged against the exposure to fluctuations in foreign currencies. In connection with this, the Company entered into cross currency swap contracts to receive and pay fixed interest rates. Both the loans from subsidiary and foreign currency contracts have the same terms and conditions. The net fair value of the swaps as at 31 December 2023 comprises liabilities of $15.6 million (2022: $11.5 million). The weighted average SGD:USD forward exchange rate as at 31 December 2023 ranged from 0.73 to 0.74 (2022: 0.73 to 0.74). The swap will mature in 2026.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(b) ***Foreign currency risk*** (continued)

The Group's US dollar and Hong Kong dollar denominated unsecured bank loans, fixed and floating rates notes amounting to $2.82 billion (2022: $3.37 billion) are designated as hedging instruments for the Group's investments in its subsidiaries and associates.

The Group's (excluding the US dollar and Hong Kong dollar denominated unsecured bank loans, fixed and floating rates notes designated as hedging instruments for the Group's investments in its subsidiaries and associates) and Company's significant exposures to foreign currencies were as follows:

	2023		2022	
	HK Dollar $'000	US Dollar $'000	HK Dollar $'000	US Dollar $'000
Group				
Other investments	–	421,692	–	365,907
Other non-current assets	75	137,936	–	142,014
Cash and bank balances	10,467	146,200	8,465	336,370
Trade and other receivables	17,750	225,597	9,178	493,343
Interest-bearing liabilities	–	(89,999)	–	(118,228)
Loan from a joint venture	–	–	–	(343,418)
Trade and other payables	(24,074)	(201,733)	(15,651)	(396,764)
	4,218	639,693	1,992	479,224
Company				
Other investments	–	175,377	–	86,223
Loans to subsidiaries	–	867,861	–	985,701
Cash and bank balances	10,431	90,308	8,036	118,769
Interest-bearing liabilities	(169,463)	(1,314,868)	(172,231)	(1,862,723)
Loan from a subsidiary	–	–	–	(343,418)
Trade and other payables	(6,404)	(146,232)	(6,510)	(29,759)
	(165,436)	(327,554)	(170,705)	(1,045,207)

Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2023, it is estimated that a 10% strengthening in the Singapore dollar against the Hong Kong dollar would decrease the Group's profit before tax by approximately $0.4 million (2022: $0.2 million). A 10% weakening in the Singapore dollar against the Hong Kong dollar would have the equal but opposite effect on the Group's profit before tax and other comprehensive income.

At 31 December 2023, it is estimated that a 10% strengthening in the Singapore dollar against the US dollar would decrease the Group's profit before tax by approximately $22.5 million (2022: $11.3 million) and decrease the Group's other comprehensive income by approximately $41.5 million (2022: $36.6 million). A 10% weakening in the Singapore dollar against the US dollar would have the equal but opposite effect on the Group's profit before tax and other comprehensive income.

At 31 December 2023, it is estimated that a 10% strengthening in the Singapore dollar against the Hong Kong dollar would increase the Company's profit before tax by approximately $16.5 million (2022: $17.1 million). A 10% weakening in the Singapore dollar against the Hong Kong dollar would have the equal but opposite effect on the Company's profit before tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk (continued)

(b) Foreign currency risk (continued)

At 31 December 2023, it is estimated that a 10% strengthening in the Singapore dollar against the US dollar would increase the Company's profit before tax by approximately $50.3 million (2022: $113.1 million) and decrease the Company's other comprehensive income by approximately $17.5 million (2022: $8.6 million). A 10% weakening in the Singapore dollar against the US dollar would have the equal but opposite effect on the Company's profit before tax and other comprehensive income.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and does not take into account the associated tax effects and share of non-controlling interests.

(c) Equity price risk

Equity security price risk is the risk of changes in fair value of the Group's investments due to changes in the underlying equity securities prices. The risk is concentrated in the Group's investments in equity securities.

Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2023, it is estimated that a 10% increase in the underlying equity prices would increase the Group's profit before tax by approximately $0.7 million (2022: $0.8 million) and increase the Group's other comprehensive income by $193.4 million (2022: $175.9 million). A 10% decrease in the underlying equity prices would have the equal but opposite effect on the Group's profit before tax and other comprehensive income. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant and does not take into account the associated tax effects and share of non-controlling interests.

32 FAIR VALUES

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods.

(a) Quoted equity securities, debt securities and trust units

Fair value is based on quoted bid prices at the reporting date, without any deduction for transaction costs.

(b) Hedging instruments

The fair value of interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and fuel forward contracts is based on broker quotes. These quotes are tested for reasonableness by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and using market interest rates for a similar instrument at the measurement date.

(c) Fixed rate interest-bearing borrowings

Fair value is calculated based on quoted offer price or discounted expected future principal and interest cash flows using market interest rates.

(d) Floating rate interest-bearing borrowings

The Group believes that the carrying amounts of floating rate interest-bearing loans, which are repriced at least semi-annually, reflect the corresponding fair values.

(e) Other financial assets and liabilities

The notional amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, current borrowings) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

32 FAIR VALUES (continued)

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Note	Amortised cost $'000	FVTPL - equity instruments $'000	FVOCI - equity instruments $'000	FVOCI - debt instruments $'000	Fair value - hedging instruments $'000	Other financial liabilities $'000	Total carrying amounts $'000
Group								
31 December 2023								
Debt investments at FVOCI	9	–	–	–	110,578	–	–	110,578
Equity investments at FVOCI	9	–	–	1,934,317	–	–	–	1,934,317
Equity investments at FVTPL	9	–	7,122	–	–	–	–	7,122
Hedging instruments	10, 12	–	–	–	–	39,687	–	39,687
		–	7,122	1,934,317	110,578	39,687	–	2,091,704
Other non-current assets	10	242,810	–	–	–	–	–	242,810
Trade and other receivables	12	1,447,594	–	–	–	–	–	1,447,594
Cash and bank balances	16	3,708,353	–	–	–	–	–	3,708,353
		5,398,757	–	–	–	–	–	5,398,757
Hedging instruments	21, 22	–	–	–	–	(36,775)	–	(36,775)
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	19	–	–	–	–	–	(4,224,727)	(4,224,727)
Secured bank loans	19	–	–	–	–	–	(539,058)	(539,058)
Unsecured bank loans	19	–	–	–	–	–	(2,318,600)	(2,318,600)
Loans from joint ventures	19	–	–	–	–	–	(163,948)	(163,948)
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	19	–	–	–	–	–	(9,555)	(9,555)
Trade and other payables	22	–	–	–	–	–	(2,009,418)	(2,009,418)
		–	–	–	–	–	(9,265,306)	(9,265,306)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

32 FAIR VALUES (continued)

Fair values versus carrying amounts (continued)

	Note	Amortised cost $'000	FVTPL - equity instruments $'000	FVOCI - equity instruments $'000	Fair value - hedging instruments $'000	Other financial liabilities $'000	Total carrying amounts $'000
Group							
31 December 2022							
Equity investments at FVOCI	9	–	–	1,759,436	–	–	1,759,436
Equity investments at FVTPL	9	–	7,737	–	–	–	7,737
Hedging instruments	10, 12	–	–	–	42,657	–	42,657
		–	7,737	1,759,436	42,657	–	1,809,830
Other non-current assets	10	202,757	–	–	–	–	202,757
Trade and other receivables	12	1,647,837	–	–	–	–	1,647,837
Cash and bank balances	16	4,342,900	–	–	–	–	4,342,900
		6,193,494	–	–	–	–	6,193,494
Hedging instruments	21, 22	–	–	–	(39,743)	–	(39,743)
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	19	–	–	–	–	(4,062,104)	(4,062,104)
Secured bank loans	19	–	–	–	–	(251,814)	(251,814)
Unsecured bank loans	19	–	–	–	–	(2,850,563)	(2,850,563)
Loans from joint ventures	19, 21	–	–	–	–	(502,973)	(502,973)
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	19	–	–	–	–	(9,555)	(9,555)
Trade and other payables	22	–	–	–	–	(2,294,983)	(2,294,983)
		–	–	–	–	(9,971,992)	(9,971,992)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

32 FAIR VALUES (continued)

Fair values versus carrying amounts (continued)

	Note	Amortised cost $'000	FVOCI - equity instruments $'000	FVOCI - debt instruments $'000	Fair value - hedging instruments $'000	Other financial liabilities $'000	Total carrying amounts $'000
Company							
31 December 2023							
Debt investments at FVOCI	9	–	–	110,578	–	–	110,578
Equity investments at FVOCI	9	–	64,799	–	–	–	64,799
Hedging instruments	10, 12	–	–	–	19,144	–	19,144
		–	64,799	110,578	19,144	–	194,521
Trade and other receivables	12	368,830	–	–	–	–	368,830
Cash and bank balances	16	2,447,914	–	–	–	–	2,447,914
		2,816,744	–	–	–	–	2,816,744
Hedging instruments	21	–	–	–	(18,214)	–	(18,214)
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	19	–	–	–	–	(169,463)	(169,463)
Unsecured bank loans	19	–	–	–	–	(449,990)	(449,990)
Unsecured loans from subsidiary	19	–	–	–	–	(1,743,174)	(1,743,174)
Trade and other payables	22	–	–	–	–	(878,897)	(878,897)
		–	–	–	–	(3,241,524)	(3,241,524)
31 December 2022							
Equity investments at FVOCI	9	–	86,223	–	–	–	86,223
Hedging instruments	10	–	–	–	8,013	–	8,013
		–	86,223	–	8,013	–	94,236
Trade and other receivables	12	332,393	–	–	–	–	332,393
Cash and bank balances	16	2,715,553	–	–	–	–	2,715,553
		3,047,946	–	–	–	–	3,047,946
Hedging instruments	21	–	–	–	(24,753)	–	(24,753)
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	19	–	–	–	–	(172,231)	(172,231)
Unsecured bank loans	19	–	–	–	–	(994,190)	(994,190)
Unsecured loans from subsidiaries	19, 21	–	–	–	–	(2,129,309)	(2,129,309)
Trade and other payables	22	–	–	–	–	(904,474)	(904,474)
		–	–	–	–	(4,200,204)	(4,200,204)

As at 31 December 2023, the Group's fair value of unsecured fixed and floating rates notes was $3.9 billion (2022: $3.6 billion). The Company's fair values of unsecured fixed and floating rates notes and unsecured loans from subsidiaries were $0.2 billion (2022: $0.2 billion) and $1.7 billion (2022: $2.0 billion) respectively. The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

32 FAIR VALUES (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The tables below analyse fair value measurements for financial assets and financial liabilities, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Group				
31 December 2023				
Debt investments at FVOCI	110,578	–	–	110,578
Equity investments at FVOCI	1,682,267	–	252,050	1,934,317
Equity investments at FVTPL	–	–	7,122	7,122
Hedging instrument assets	–	39,687	–	39,687
	1,792,845	39,687	259,172	2,091,704
Hedging instrument liabilities	–	(36,775)	–	(36,775)
31 December 2022				
Equity investments at FVOCI	1,512,219	–	247,217	1,759,436
Equity investments at FVTPL	–	–	7,737	7,737
Hedging instrument assets	–	42,657	–	42,657
	1,512,219	42,657	254,954	1,809,830
Hedging instrument liabilities	–	(39,743)	–	(39,743)
Company				
31 December 2023				
Debt investments at FVOCI	110,578	–	–	110,578
Equity investments at FVOCI	64,799	–	–	64,799
Hedging instruments assets	–	19,144	–	19,144
	175,377	19,144	–	194,521
Unsecured loans from subsidiary	–	(314,324)	–	(314,324)
Hedging instrument liabilities	–	(18,214)	–	(18,214)
	–	(332,538)	–	(332,538)
31 December 2022				
Equity investments at FVOCI	86,223	–	–	86,223
Hedging instrument assets	–	8,013	–	8,013
	86,223	8,013	–	94,236
Hedging instrument liabilities	–	(24,753)	–	(24,753)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

32 FAIR VALUES (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair values are disclosed*

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Total $'000
Group			
31 December 2023			
Other non-current assets	–	242,810	242,810
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	–	(3,926,326)	(3,926,326)
Secured bank loans	–	(539,058)	(539,058)
Unsecured bank loans	–	(2,318,600)	(2,318,600)
Loans from joint ventures	–	(163,948)	(163,948)
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	–	(9,555)	(9,555)
	–	(6,957,487)	(6,957,487)
31 December 2022			
Other non-current assets	–	202,757	202,757
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	–	(3,600,858)	(3,600,858)
Secured bank loans	–	(251,814)	(251,814)
Unsecured bank loans	–	(2,850,563)	(2,850,563)
Loans from joint ventures	–	(502,973)	(502,973)
Loans from non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries	–	(9,555)	(9,555)
	–	(7,215,763)	(7,215,763)
Company			
31 December 2023			
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	–	(169,322)	(169,322)
Unsecured bank loans	–	(449,990)	(449,990)
Unsecured loans from subsidiary	–	(1,428,850)	(1,428,850)
	–	(2,048,162)	(2,048,162)
31 December 2022			
Unsecured fixed and floating rates notes	–	(169,523)	(169,523)
Unsecured bank loans	–	(994,190)	(994,190)
Unsecured loans from subsidiary	–	(1,992,976)	(1,992,976)
	–	(3,156,689)	(3,156,689)

* Excludes financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts measured on the amortised cost basis approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature and where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

32 FAIR VALUES (continued)

Level 3 fair value measurements

Movements in Level 3 assets measured at fair value

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the ending balances for Level 3 fair values:

	Equity investments at FVOCI $'000	Equity investments at FVTPL $'000
Group		
At 1 January 2022	228,893	7,737
Net loss on fair value changes	(1,514)	–
Purchases and sales, net	18,844	–
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	994	–
At 31 December 2022	247,217	7,737
Net gain on fair value changes	2,896	(615)
Purchases and sales, net	3,195	–
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(1,258)	–
At 31 December 2023	252,050	7,122

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the information about the material fair value measurements of equity instruments using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Percentage	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Equity instruments at FVOCI	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	9% (2022: 9%)	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if the discount rate was lower/(higher).

33 ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

(a) Acquisition of subsidiaries

During 2023, the Group acquired equity interest in Alisan Logistics A.S. ("Alisan"), a Turkey-based logistics company. During 2022, the Group acquired equity interest in BDP Intermediate 1, Inc ("BDP"), a United States-based global logistics solutions provider, as well as equity interest in a subsidiary in Canada.

The Group elects to complete the purchase price allocation ("PPA") exercise for these acquisitions within the 12-month measurement period from the date of acquisition. Provisional amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets were recognised upon the completion of acquisitions.

The acquisition of the subsidiary in 2023 had no significant impact to the Group's net profit for the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

33 ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(a) *Acquisition of subsidiaries* (continued)

For the nine months ended 31 December 2022, these subsidiaries contributed revenue of $3.1 billion and profit of $0.1 billion to the Group's results. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2022, management estimates that consolidated revenue would have been $9.1 billion, and consolidated profit for the year would have $1.6 billion. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that fair value adjustments that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2022.

The effects of the acquisition on the financial position of the Group were as follows:

	Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
		(Restated)
Property, plant and equipment	80,327	24,233
Intangible assets*	46,461	682,579
Right-of-use assets	17,213	61,246
Deferred tax assets	8,453	3,452
Cash and bank balances	11,502	118,600
Other assets	31,759	1,321,589
Borrowings	(87,202)	(544,506)
Lease liabilities	(17,223)	(62,306)
Current tax payable	–	(34,166)
Deferred tax liabilities*	(452)	(194,914)
Other liabilities	(21,406)	(945,930)
Identifiable net assets	69,432	429,877
Less: Non-controlling interests	(5,765)	–
Total identifiable net assets	63,667	429,877
Goodwill*	–	1,543,692
Total consideration paid	63,667	1,973,569
Cash acquired, net of overdrafts of subsidiaries	(11,502)	(118,600)
Total consideration deferred	(7,316)	–
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	44,849	1,854,969

* Additional information was obtained as part of the process of finalising the PPA during the 12-month period allowed under SFRS(I)3 *Business Combinations*. The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities for the acquisition of BDP has been finalised and the comparative information has been adjusted (notes 4 and 11). Intangible assets were valued using relief-from-royalty method and multi-period excess earnings method.

	Group		
	As previously reported	**Adjustments**	**As restated**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Intangible assets	411,174	271,405	682,579
Deferred tax liabilities	(128,123)	(66,791)	(194,914)
Goodwill	1,748,306	(204,614)	1,543,692

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33 ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

(b) Disposal of subsidiary

The Group disposed equity interest in a subsidiary in Korea during 2022. The effects of the disposal on the financial position of the Group were as follows:

	Group 2022 $'000
Property, plant and equipment	174,870
Intangible assets	112
Right-of-use assets	259,072
Deferred tax assets	22,662
Cash and bank balances	13,262
Other current assets	24,128
Borrowings	(75,858)
Lease liabilities	(359,947)
Current liabilities	(18,387)
Net assets derecognised	39,914
Non-controlling interests	(7,982)
Reclassification of reserves	(86)
Accounted for as investments in joint ventures	(19,956)
Net assets disposed	11,890
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	33,352
Reversal of accounting gain previously recognised in equity	46,585
Cash and bank balances disposed	(13,262)
Disposal of a subsidiary, net of cash disposed	78,565

34 COMMITMENTS

As at the reporting dates, the Group had the following commitments:

	Group 2023 $'000	Group 2022 $'000
Capital commitments which have been authorised and contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	1,435,678	1,392,859

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

35 RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the Group are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. The Board of Directors and Senior Management Council of the Company are considered as key management personnel of the Group.

The compensation paid or payable to key management personnel comprised:

	Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Directors' fees	2,473	2,441
Senior Management Council remuneration	24,414	23,430
	26,887	25,871

Other related party transactions

Other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, transactions with related parties were as follows:

	Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Provision of services		
Related corporations	150,893	113,044
Joint ventures	61,939	67,297
Purchase of services		
Related corporations	(55,797)	(39,099)
Joint ventures	(170,430)	(164,666)

36 NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2023, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Group has yet to assess the full impact of these standards and will apply these standards as and when they become effective.