



CIVMEC LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

CORPORATE REGISTRY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr James Finbarr Fitzgerald
(Executive Chairman)

Mr Patrick John Tallon
(Chief Executive Officer)

Mr Kevin James Deery
(Chief Operating Officer)

Mr Chong Teck Sin
(Lead Independent Director)

Mr Wong Fook Choy Sunny
(Independent Director)

Mr Douglas Owen Chester
(Independent Director)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr Chong Teck Sin
(Chairman)

Mr Douglas Owen Chester

Mr Wong Fook Choy Sunny

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr Wong Fook Choy Sunny
(Chairman)

Mr Douglas Owen Chester

Mr Chong Teck Sin

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mr Douglas Owen Chester
(Chairman)

Mr Wong Fook Choy Sunny

Mr Chong Teck Sin

RISKS & CONFLICTS COMMITTEE

Mr Chong Teck Sin
(Chairman)

Mr Douglas Owen Chester

Mr Wong Fook Choy Sunny

COMPANY SECRETARIES

Ms Chan Lai Yin

Ms Lee Pay Lee

REGISTERED OFFICE

80 Robinson Road, #02-00
Singapore 068898

Tel: (65) 6236 3333

Fax: (65) 6236 4399

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND CONTACT DETAILS

16 Nautical Drive,
Henderson WA 6166
Australia

Tel: (61) 8 9437 6288

Fax: (61) 8 9437 6388

SHARE REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

Tricor Barbinder Share Registration Services
(a division of Tricor Singapore Pte Ltd)

80 Robinson Road, #02-00
Singapore 068898

Computershare

Level 11

172 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Australia

AUDITORS

Moore Stephens LLP

10 Anson Road, #29-15 International Plaza
Singapore 079903

Partner in Charge: Ms Lao Mei Leng

(Appointed since the financial year ended
30 June 2016)

PRINCIPAL BANKER

National Australia Bank

Level 14

100 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Australia

CORPORATE WEBSITE

<http://www.civmec.com.au>

**CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)**

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

30 JUNE 2020

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CIVMEC LIMITED
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AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The Directors present their report to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Civmec Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2020.

In the opinion of the Directors:

- (a) the statement of financial position of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the Group as at 30 June 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended; 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.

1 Directors

The Directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Mr. James Finbarr Fitzgerald	<i>Executive Chairman</i>
Mr. Patrick John Tallon	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i>
Mr. Kevin James Deery	<i>Chief Operating Officer / Acting Chief Financial Officer</i>
Mr. Chong Teck Sin	<i>Lead Independent Director</i>
Mr. Wong Fook Choy Sunny	<i>Independent Director</i>
Mr. Douglas Owen Chester	<i>Independent Director</i>

2 Arrangements to Enable Directors to Acquire Shares or Debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate, other than as disclosed under "Share Options" and "Shares" in this report.

CIVMEC LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

3 Directors' Interests in Shares and Debentures

The interests of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year in the share capital of the Company and related corporations as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings were as follows:

	<i>Holdings registered in the name of directors</i>		<i>Holdings in which a director is deemed to have an interest</i>	
	<u>At 1.7.19</u>	<u>At 30.6.20</u>	<u>At 1.7.19</u>	<u>At 30.6.20</u>
			<u>No. of Ordinary shares</u>	
<u>The Company</u>				
Mr. James Finbarr Fitzgerald	-	-	97,720,806	97,720,806
Mr. Patrick John Tallon	54,000	54,000	97,566,806	97,566,806
Mr. Kevin James Deery	-	-	13,295,250	13,295,250
Mr. Douglas Chester	-	-	-	70,000

There was no change in any of the above-mentioned interests between the end of the financial year and 21 July 2020.

Except as disclosed in this report, no Director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, share options, warrants or debentures 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.

4 Share Options

Civmec Limited Employee Share Option Scheme

The Civmec Limited Employee Share Option Scheme (the "CESOS") for key management personnel and employees of the Group formed part of the Civmec Limited prospectus dated 5 April 2012.

The Remuneration Committee (the "RC") administering the Scheme comprises Directors, Mr. Wong Fook Choy Sunny (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Chong Teck Sin and Mr. Douglas Owen Chester.

As part of Civmec's dual listing on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX"), no further grants will be made under the CESOS.

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

4 Share Options (continued)

Civmec Limited Employee Share Option Scheme (continued)

Options Granted under the Scheme

As at 30 June 2020, the following options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company pursuant to the CESOS were granted.

<u>Date of grant</u>	<u>Exercise period</u>	<u>Expiry date</u>	<u>Number of options</u>
11 September 2013	12 September 2014 to 10 September 2023	11 September 2023	4,000,000

The options granted by the Company do not entitle the holder of the options, by virtue of such holding, to any right to participate in any share issue of any other company.

Options Exercised

During the financial year, there were no shares of the Company or its subsidiaries issued by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares.

Options Outstanding

Details of all the options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company pursuant to the CESOS, outstanding as at 30 June 2020 are as follows :-

<u>Expiry date</u>	<u>Exercise price</u>	<u>Number of options</u>
11 September 2023	S\$0.65	4,000,000

5 Performance Share Plan

Civmec Limited Performance Share Plan

The Civmec Limited Performance Share Plan (the "CPSP") for key management personnel and employees of the Group was approved and adopted by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 25 October 2012.

The Remuneration Committee (the "RC") administering the Scheme comprises Directors, Mr. Wong Fook Choy Sunny (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Chong Teck Sin and Mr. Douglas Owen Chester.

The CPSP forms an integral and important component of the employee compensation plan, which is designed to primarily reward and retain key management and employees of the Company whose services are integral to the success and the continued growth of the Company.

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5 Performance Share Plan (continued)

Civmec Limited Performance Share Plan (continued)

Principal terms of the Scheme

(i) Participants

Under the rules of the Scheme, employees including Executive Directors and Associated Company Employees, who are not Controlling Shareholders or their associates, are eligible to participate in the Scheme.

Persons who are Controlling Shareholders and their Associates shall be eligible to participate in the Civmec Performance Share Plan if:

- (a) their participation in the Civmec Performance Share Plan; and
- (b) the actual number and terms of the Awards to be granted to them have been approved by independent Shareholders of the Company in separate resolutions for each such person.

(ii) Size of the Scheme

The aggregate number of new Shares in respect of which Awards may be granted on any date under the CPSP, when added to (i) the aggregate number of Shares issued and issuable in respect of options granted under the Civmec Employee Share Option Scheme, and (ii) any other share schemes to be implemented by the Company, shall not exceed 15% of the number of issued Shares on the day immediately preceding the relevant Date of the Award (or such other limit as the SGX-ST may determine from time to time).

(iii) Grant of Awards

Under the rules of the Plan, there are no fixed periods for the grant of Awards. As such, offers for the grant of Awards may be made at any time, from time to time at the discretion of the Committee.

In addition, in the event that an announcement on any matter of an exceptional nature involving unpublished price sensitive information is imminent, offers may only be made after the second market day from the date on which the aforesaid announcement is made.

(iv) Lapse of Awards

Special provisions in the rules of the Plan deal with the lapse of Awards in circumstances which include the termination of the participant's employment in the Company, the bankruptcy of the participant, a take-over of the Company and the winding-up of the Company.

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5 Performance Share Plan (continued)

Civmec Limited Performance Share Plan (continued)

Principal terms of the Scheme (continued)

(v) Release of Awards

After the end of each performance period, the Remuneration Committee (the "RC") will review the performance targets specified in respect of the Award and if they have been satisfied, will release Awards to Participants.

(vi) Duration of the Plan

The Plan shall continue in operation for a maximum duration of ten years and may be continued for any further period thereafter with the approval of the shareholders by ordinary resolution in general meeting and of any relevant authorities which may then be required.

Awards Granted under the Scheme

The details of the awards granted under the Scheme during the financial year are as follows:

Year of Award	No. of holders	No. of shares
Nil		

6 Performance Rights Plan

Civmec Limited Performance Rights Plan

The Civmec Limited Performance Rights Plan (the "CPRP") for key senior executives of the Group was approved and adopted by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 25 October 2019.

The Remuneration Committee (the "RC") administering the Scheme comprises Directors, Mr. Wong Fook Choy Sunny (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Chong Teck Sin and Mr. Douglas Owen Chester.

Performance rights is a right to one issued ordinary shares of the Company granted under the CPRP. The CPRP is designed to reinforce the vital equity culture at the top management level and to further align the interests of the Company's top management with those of Shareholders.

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6 Performance Rights Plan (continued)

Civmec Limited Performance Rights Plan (continued)

Principal terms of the Scheme

(i) Participants

Under the rules of the Scheme, Key Senior Executives who have attained the age of 21 years and hold such rank as may be designated by the Committee from time to time, shall be eligible to participate in the Plan at the absolute discretion of the Committee. It also serves as an incentive for the recruitment and retention of talented senior executives.

Persons who are Controlling Shareholders and their Associates shall be eligible to participate in the CPRP if:

- (a) their participation in the Civmec Performance Rights Plan; and
- (b) the actual number and terms of the Performance Rights to be granted to them have been approved by independent Shareholders of the Company in separate resolutions for each such person.

(ii) Size of the Scheme

The aggregate number of Ordinary Shares which may be delivered pursuant to CPRP granted under the Plan on any date, when added to (i) the total number of Shares issued or issuable in respect of Performance Rights granted under the Plan, and (ii) any other share schemes adopted by the Company, shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued Shares on the day immediately preceding the relevant Date of the Award (or such other limit as the SGX-ST may determine from time to time).

(iii) Grant of Awards

The grant of awards may be made on an annual basis following the Company's annual general meeting, or at any time, from time to time at the discretion of the Committee.

When considering the value of the award to be provided, the Committee primarily considers the number of Award shares and the performance condition within the performance period.

(iv) Lapse of Awards

Special provisions in the rules of the Plan deal with the lapse of Awards in circumstances which include the termination of the participant's employment in the Company, the bankruptcy of the participant, the retirement of the participant, a misconduct of the participant, a take-over of the Company and the winding-up of the Company.

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6 Performance Rights Plan (continued)

Civmec Limited Performance Rights Plan (continued)

Principal terms of the Scheme (continued)

(v) Vesting of Performance Rights

A Performance Right refers to a right to one issued ordinary share of the Company granted under the scheme for no consideration. The Performance Rights are subject to the following vesting criteria:

1. Satisfaction of gateway hurdles
2. Achievement of company performance measures

Gateway Hurdles

The following two gateway hurdles need to be satisfied for any vesting, regardless of achievement of company performance measures.

- personal performance reviews have been received over the performance period at a satisfactory level (as determined by the Committee); and
- the participant remains employed with Civmec

Company Performance Measures

To the extent the gateway hurdles are satisfied, 100% of the vesting will be based on the absolute earnings per share (aEPS) outcome. aEPS is based on the achievement of certain predetermined performance targets determined by the Committee. The vesting schedule is as follows:

Long term incentive (LTI) proportion vesting	aEPS (100%)
50%	Target =90% of three-year average annual result
Pro-rata between 50% and 100%	Outcome achieved between target and stretch
100%	Stretch >110% of three-year average annual result

The Committee has the discretion to determine whether the performance targets have been met.

(vi) Release of Awards

After the end of each performance period, the Remuneration Committee (the "RC") will review the performance targets specified in respect of the Award and if they have been satisfied, will release Awards to Participants.

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6 Performance Rights Plan (continued)

Civmec Limited Performance Rights Plan (continued)

Principal terms of the Scheme (continued)

(vii) Duration of the Plan

The Plan shall continue in operation for a maximum duration of ten years and may be continued for any further period thereafter with the approval of the shareholders by ordinary resolution in general meeting and of any relevant authorities which may then be required.

Awards Granted under the Scheme

The details of the awards granted under the Scheme are as follows:

Year of Award	No. of rights
FY 2019/20	7,359,993

FY2020 Performance rights grant

Rights will vest in two tranches as follows:

- Tranche 1 (50%): 2 year performance period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)
- Tranche 2 (50%): 3 year performance period (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2021)

The number of performance rights in the Company held during the financial year by each director and KMP of the consolidated entity, is set out below:

	Balance at appointment date or <u>1.07.2019</u>	<u>Granted</u>	<u>Vested</u>	Expired/ <u>Other</u>	<u>Balance 30.06.2020</u>
Directors:					
James Fitzgerald	750,000	-	-	-	750,000
Patrick Tallon	750,000	-	-	-	750,000
Kevin Deery	750,000	-	-	-	750,000
Key management personnel:					
Justine Campbell*	750,000	-	-	(750,000)	-
Rodney Bowes	624,000	-	-	-	624,000
Charles Sweeney	624,000	-	-	-	624,000
Adam Goldsmith	546,000	-	-	-	546,000
David Power**	268,000	-	-	-	268,000
Mylon Manusiu**	268,000	-	-	-	268,000

* Terminated 27/09/2019.

** Appointed 06/09/2019.

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7 Audit Committee

The members of the Audit Committee ("AC") at the end of the financial year are as follows:

Mr. Chong Teck Sin	Chairman
Mr. Wong Fook Choy Sunny	Member
Mr. Douglas Owen Chester	Member

All members of the Audit Committee are non-executive Directors. The Audit Committee performs the functions specified by the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"), the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX"), the Code of Corporate Governance and Section 201B(5) of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50.

The nature and extent of the functions performed by the Audit Committee are detailed in the Corporate Governance Report set out in the Annual Report of the Company.

8 Independent Auditor

The independent auditor, Moore Stephens LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept reappointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



James Finbarr Fitzgerald
Executive Chairman



Patrick John Tallon
Executive Director

31 August 2020

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

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REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

30 JUNE 2020

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors (the ‘Board’) and the senior management of Civmec Limited (‘Civmec’ or the ‘Company’) together with its subsidiaries (the ‘Group’), recognise the importance of good corporate governance in ensuring greater transparency and protecting the interests of shareholders, as well as strengthening investors’ confidence in its management and financial reporting and are, accordingly, committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance throughout the Group.

This corporate governance report (‘Report’) describes the Company’s corporate governance framework and practices that were in place during the financial year ended 30 June 2020 (‘FY2020’) with specific reference to the Principles and Provisions of the Singapore Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (the ‘Code’) and the 3rd edition of the Australian Securities Exchange (‘ASX’) Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (‘ASX Principles and Recommendations’), which is also available on the Company’s corporate website.

In line with the commitment of the Company to maintaining high standards of corporate governance, the Company continually reviews its corporate governance processes to strive to comply with the Code. To the extent the Company’s practices may vary from the provisions of the Code for FY2020, the Company has explained how its practices are consistent with the intent of the relevant principles of the Code.

The Board is pleased to report compliance of the Company with the Code, the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Limited (the ‘SGX-ST’), and the Listing Rules of the ASX, where applicable, except where otherwise stated.

BOARD MATTERS

THE BOARD’S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS

Principle 1: The company is headed by an effective Board which is collectively responsible and works with Management for the long-term success of the company.

Provision 1.1 Directors are fiduciaries who act objectively in the best interests of the company and hold Management accountable for performance. The Board puts in place a code of conduct and ethics, sets appropriate tone-from-the-top and desired organisational culture, and ensures proper accountability within the company. Directors facing conflicts of interest recuse themselves from discussions and decisions involving the issues of conflict.

The primary role of the Board is to protect and enhance shareholders’ value and to ensure that the Company is run in accordance with best international management and corporate governance practices, appropriate to the needs and development of the Group. The Board works closely with the senior management for the long-term success of the Company and continuously maintain the highest standards of behaviour and ethical conduct within the Group. The Board has adopted a formal code of conduct and it requires all the Directors, senior management and employees to abide by the Company’s Standard Code of Conduct, which is available on its corporate website.

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THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (continued)

Principle 1 (continued)

Principle 1.1 (continued)

Apart from its statutory duties and responsibilities, the Boards functions include:

- overseeing the management and affairs of the Group and approves the Group's corporate strategy and directions;
- implementing policies in relation to financial matters, which include risk management and internal control and compliance;
- reviewing the financial performance of the Group, approves investment proposals and sets values and standards, including ethical standards for the Company and the Group;
- ensuring that the Group has in place an appropriate risk management framework and setting the risk appetite within which the Board expects senior management to operate
- approving the appointment, and when necessary replacement, of the senior management personnel; and
- developing and reviewing corporate governance principles and policies.

All Directors are aware of their fiduciary duties and exercise due diligence and independent judgement in ensuring that their decisions are objective and in the best interests of the Company. Directors who face conflicts of interest disclose their interests and voluntarily recuse themselves from discussions and decisions involving the issues of conflict.

Provision 1.2 Directors understand the company's business as well as their directorship duties (including their roles as executive, non-executive and independent directors). Directors are provided with opportunities to develop and maintain their skills and knowledge at the company's expense. The induction, training and development provided to new and existing directors are disclosed in the company's annual report.

The Company encourages the Directors to learn and develop as Directors. The Directors may attend training, conferences and seminars which may have a bearing on their duties and contribution to the Board, organised by professional bodies, regulatory institutions and corporations at the Company's expense, to keep themselves updated on the latest developments concerning the Group and to keep abreast of the latest regulatory changes.

Each quarter, the Board was briefed and/or updated on recent changes to the accounting standards and industry developments and business initiatives.

All the Board members are actively engaged and play an important role in ensuring good corporate governance within the Company. Visits to the Company's business premises are arranged to acquaint the non-executive Directors with the Company's operations and ensure that all the Directors are familiar with the Company's business, policies and governance practices.

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THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (continued)

Principle 1 (continued)

Principle 1.2 (continued)

Prior to their respective appointments to the Board, each of the Directors was given an orientation and induction programme to familiarise them with the Company's business activities, strategic directions, policies and key new projects and have undertaken all appropriate checks (including the person's character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history). In addition, newly appointed senior management personnel are subject to the same orientation, induction programme and appropriate checks in accordance with our internal onboarding policies and procedures before the personnel are introduced to the senior management team. Upon appointment of each Director and senior management personnel, the Company provides a services agreement to the Director and senior management personnel setting out their duties and obligations

Provision 1.3 The Board decides on matters that require its approval and clearly communicates this to Management in writing. Matters requiring board approval are disclosed in the company's annual report.

The Board has delegated the day-to-day management of the Group to the senior management, headed by the Executive Chairman, Mr James Finbarr Fitzgerald, the Chief Executive Officer, Mr Patrick John Tallon and the Chief Operating Officer, Mr Kevin James Deery. Matters that are specifically reserved for the approval of the Board include, among others:

- reviewing the adequacy and integrity of the Group's internal controls, risk management systems, compliance and financial reporting systems;
- approving the annual budgets and business plans;
- approving major investment or expenditure;
- approving material acquisitions and disposal of assets;
- approving the Company's periodic and full-year results announcements for release to the SGX-ST and ASX;
- approving the annual report and audited financial statements;
- monitoring senior management's performance;
- recommending share issuance, dividend payments and other returns to shareholders;
- ensuring accurate, adequate and timely reporting to, and communication with shareholders; and
- assuming responsibility for corporate governance.

The Company has adopted a policy on signing limits, setting out the level of authorisation required for specific transactions, including those that require Board approval.

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THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (continued)

Principle 1 (continued)

Provision 1.4 Board committees, including Executive Committees (if any), are formed with clear written terms of reference setting out their compositions, authorities and duties, including reporting back to the Board. The names of the committee members, the terms of reference, any delegation of the Board's authority to make decisions, and a summary of each committee's activities, are disclosed in the company's annual report.

To assist in the execution of its responsibilities, the Board has established several Board Committees namely; Audit Committee ('AC'), Nominating Committee ('NC'), Remuneration Committee ('RC') and Risks and Conflicts Committee ('RCC'). These committees function within clearly defined terms of references and operating procedures, which are reviewed on a regular basis. The effectiveness of these committees is also regularly monitored and reviewed by the Board. The roles and responsibilities of these committees are described in the following sections of this report.

Provision 1.5 Directors attend and actively participate in Board and board committee meetings. The number of such meetings and each individual director's attendances at such meetings are disclosed in the company's annual report. Directors with multiple board representations ensure that sufficient time and attention are given to the affairs of each company.

The Board meets on a regular basis and when necessary, to address any specific significant matters that may arise. Board meetings are scheduled in advance. The Constitution of the Company provides for Directors to conduct meetings by teleconferencing or videoconferencing or other similar means of communication whereby all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear each other. The Board and Board Committees may also make decisions by way of circulating resolutions.

The number of Board and Board Committee meetings held and attended by each Board member during the financial year ended 30 June 2020 ('FY2020') is set out below:

	Board	Board Committees			
		Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nominating Committee	Risks and Conflicts Committee
No. of Meetings Held	4	4	2	2	4
		No. of Meetings Attended			
James Finbarr Fitzgerald	4	4*	2*	2*	4*
Patrick John Tallon	4	4*	2*	2*	4*
Kevin James Deery	4	4*	2*	2*	4*
Chong Teck Sin	4	4	2	2	4
Wong Fook Choy Sunny	4	4	2	2	4
Douglas Owen Chester	4	4	2	2	4

*By Invitation

THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (continued)

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Principle 1 (continued)

Provision 1.6 Management provides directors with complete, adequate and timely information prior to meetings and on an on-going basis to enable them to make informed decisions and discharge their duties and responsibilities.

The Board is informed of all material events and transactions as and when they occur. The senior management consults Board members as necessary and appropriate. Detailed Board papers, agenda and related material, background or explanatory information relating to matters to be discussed are sent out to the Directors, usually at least a week prior to each meeting, so that all Directors may better understand the issues beforehand, allowing more time at meetings for discussion and deliberations.

Directors are provided with a copy of documents containing a wide range of relevant information, including, quarterly and annual financial results, progress reports of the Group's operations, corporate developments, business developments, management information, sector performance, budgets, forecast, capital expenditure and personnel statistics, reports from both external and internal auditors, significant project updates, business strategies, risk analysis and assessments and relevant regulatory updates.

The senior management's proposals to the Board for approval include background and explanatory information such as, resources needed, risk analysis and mitigation strategies, financial impact, regulatory implications, expected outcomes, conclusions and recommendations. Employees who can provide additional insight into matters to be discussed will be present at the relevant time during the Board and Board Committee meetings. In order to keep Directors abreast of the Group's operations, the Directors are also updated on initiatives and developments on the Group's business as soon as practicable and/or possible and on an ongoing basis.

The Company Secretaries administer and are available to attend Board meetings and assist the Chairman in implementing appropriate Board procedures to facilitate compliance with the Company's Constitution. The Company Secretaries also ensure that the requirements of the Companies Act (Chapter 50), SGX-ST Listing Manual, ASX Listing Rules and other governance matters applicable to the Company are complied with. The Company Secretaries work together with the Company to ensure that the Company complies with all relevant rules and regulations.

All Directors are updated regularly on changes to the Company's policies and are kept updated on relevant new laws and regulations including Directors' duties and responsibilities, corporate governance and financial reporting standards. Newly appointed Directors are given briefings by the Management on the business activities of the Group.

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30 JUNE 2020

THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (continued)

Principle 1 (continued)

Provision 1.7 Directors have separate and independent access to Management, the company secretary, and external advisers (where necessary) at the company's expense. The appointment and removal of the company secretary is a decision of the Board as a whole.

The Board has separate and independent access to the senior management of the Company and the Company Secretaries at all times. Requests for information are dealt with promptly by the senior management.

The Company Secretaries are appointed by the Board and are accountable to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board. The removal of the Company Secretaries are subject to the approval of the Board. The Company Secretaries work closely with the Chairman to manage the flow of information between the Board, its committees and senior management across the Company.

The Board in fulfilling its responsibilities can, as a collective body or individually as Board members, when deemed fit, direct the Company and at the Company's expense, appoint independent professionals to render advice.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE

Principle 2: The Board has an appropriate level of independence and diversity of thought and background in its composition to enable it to make decisions in the best interests of the company.

Provision 2.1 An "independent" director is one who is independent in conduct, character and judgement, and has no relationship with the company, its related corporations, its substantial shareholders or its officers that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of the director's independent business judgement in the best interests of the company

The independence of each Director is reviewed annually by the Nominating Committee ("NC") in accordance with the Code's definition of independence. Each Independent Director is required to declare their independence by duly completing and submitting a 'Confirmation of Independence' form. The declaration requires each Director to assess whether they consider themselves independent and not having any of the relationships identified in the Code. Each Director is required to declare any circumstances in which they may be considered non-independent. The NC reviews the Confirmation of Independence to determine whether a Director is independent. The NC also considers the actions and conduct of the Independent Directors, including in formal Board meetings, to assess their independence. The NC has carefully reviewed and subsequently determined that the Independent Directors, namely Mr Chong Teck Sin, Mr Wong Fook Choy Sunny and Mr Douglas Owen Chester, are independent.

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BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE (continued)

Principle 2 (continued)

Provision 2.2 Independent directors make up a majority of the Board where the Chairman is not independent

As at the date of this Report, the Board comprises six (6) Directors, three (3) of whom are Executive Directors and the remaining three (3) Directors being Independent Directors who make up half of the Board. No individual, or group of individuals, dominates the Board's decision-making as half of the Board consist of Independent Directors.

The Company does not have Independent Directors make up a majority of the Board where the current Chairman is not independent. Board diversity of thought and professional background of Directors brings a range of longer term benefits to the Company more than a majority number of Independent Directors.

Collectively, the Executive Directors and Independent Directors bring a wide range of experience and expertise as they all currently occupy or have occupied senior positions in industry and/or government, and as such, each contributes significantly to Board decisions.

In order to strengthen the independence of the Board, the Company has appointed a Lead Independent Director, Mr Chong Teck Sin, to co-ordinate and lead the Independent Directors, providing a non-executive perspective and balanced viewpoint.

The Lead Independent Director will represent the Independent Directors in responding to shareholders' questions and comments that are directed to the Independent Directors as a group.

Provision 2.3 Non-executive directors make up a majority of the Board

As at the date of this Report, the Board comprises six (6) Directors, three (3) of whom are Executive Directors and the remaining three (3) Directors being Independent Directors who make up half of the Board.

While non-executive directors do not make up a majority of the Board, the Board considers the management and oversight function with Executive Directors heavily involved in management activities while non-executive directors exercise oversight role brings a range of longer term benefits to the Company more than a majority number of non-executive directors. Diversity of thought and professional background of Directors allow decisions to be made in the best interest of the Company.

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BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE (continued)

Principle 2 (continued)

Provision 2.3 (continued)

The Non-Executive Directors provide constructive review and assist the Board to facilitate and develop proposals on strategy and monitor the performance of the senior management in meeting agreed objectives. The Non-Executive Directors have full access to and co-operation from the Company's senior management and officers. They have full discretion to have separate meetings without the presence of senior management and to invite any Directors or officers to the meetings as and when warranted.

Provision 2.4 The Board and board committees are of an appropriate size, and comprise directors who as a group provide the appropriate balance and mix of skills, knowledge, experience, and other aspects of diversity such as gender and age, so as to avoid groupthink and foster constructive debate. The board diversity policy and progress made towards implementing the board diversity policy, including objectives, are disclosed in the company's annual report

The Board, in concurrence with the Nominating Committee ('NC'), is of the view that the current Board and the Board Committees comprise an appropriate balance and diversity of skills, experience and knowledge of the Company, which provides broad diversity of expertise such as accounting or finance, business or management experience, industry knowledge, strategic planning experience and customer-based experience and knowledge who, as a group, provide core competencies necessary to meet the Company's requirements. Further details on the key information and the profile of the Directors including their academic and professional qualifications, and other directorships in other listed companies is set out on related pages of this annual report.

The current Board composition provides a diversity of skill, experience, and knowledge to the Company as follows:

Core Competencies	Balance and Diversity of the Board	
	Number of Directors	Proportion of Board
Business Management	6	100%
Accounting or finance	6	100%
Legal or corporate governance	6	100%
Strategic planning experience	6	100%
Relevant industry knowledge or experience	4	67%
Gender:		
Male	6	100%
Female	0	0

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BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE (continued)

Principle 2 (continued)

Provision 2.4 (continued)

The Company values diversity and equal opportunity and has various policies in place (which includes the diversity policy, equal opportunity policy, and aboriginal peoples policy, that are available on its corporate website) to ensure that its Board, senior management and workforce is comprised of individuals with diverse skills, values, backgrounds and experience to the benefit of the Group. Diversity refers to characteristics such as age, gender, sexual orientation, race, religion, disability and ethnicity. All appointments and employment of employees including Directors are based strictly on merit and equal opportunity and not driven by any gender bias. Nevertheless, the Company endeavours to include further additional attributes when there is a need to bring in fresh perspectives and enhancements. The composition and renewal of the Board, including the need for progressive refreshing of the Board, is reviewed on an annual basis by the NC to ensure that the Board has the appropriate balance and mix of skills, knowledge, expertise, experience and other aspects of diversity such as gender and age, so as to avoid group think and foster constructive debate and possesses the necessary competencies for effective decision making. The Company's annual Sustainability Report clearly articulates the Company's strategy, targets, performance and future focus in relation to diversity.

Provision 2.5 Non-executive directors and/or independent directors, led by the independent Chairman or other independent director as appropriate, meet regularly without the presence of Management. The chairman of such meetings provides feedback to the Board and/or Chairman as appropriate.

In order to strengthen the independence of the Board, the Company has appointed a Lead Independent Director, Mr Chong Teck Sin, to co-ordinate and lead the Independent Directors, providing a non-executive perspective and balanced viewpoint.

The Independent Directors communicate regularly without the presence of the other Executive Directors and senior management, to discuss matters such as succession and leadership development planning, board processes and corporate governance matters. Feedback on the outcomes of these discussions is provided to the Executive Chairman.

To facilitate an effective review of the senior management, the Non-Executive Directors meet as and when necessary and at least once a year with Auditors without the presence of the senior management.

The Board and senior management fully appreciate that a fundamental of good corporate governance is an effective and robust Board whose members engage in open and constructive debate and challenge senior management on its assumptions and proposals.

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CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Principle 3: There is a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and Management, and no one individual has unfettered powers of decision-making.

Provision 3.1 The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) are separate persons to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability, and greater capacity of the Board for independent decision making.

Mr James Finbarr Fitzgerald is the Executive Chairman of the Company, while Mr Patrick John Tallon is an Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer (‘CEO’).

The Executive Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are not related.

Provision 3.2 The Board establishes and sets out in writing the division of responsibilities between the Chairman and the CEO

Whilst the Board does not have an independent Chairman, the roles of the Executive Chairman and that of the CEO are clearly delineated. The Board believes that while the Chairman is not independent, the current composition of the Board with its combined skills and capability, and its mix of experience, best serve the interests of shareholders.

The two roles are separated whereby the Executive Chairman bears responsibility for providing guidance on the corporate direction of the Group and leadership to the Board, and the CEO has executive responsibility for the Company’s day-to-day business.

Provision 3.3 The Board has a lead independent director to provide leadership in situations where the Chairman is conflicted, and especially when the Chairman is not independent. The lead independent director is available to shareholders where they have concerns and for which contact through the normal channels of communication with the Chairman or Management are inappropriate or inadequate.

The Company has appointed a Lead Independent Director, Mr Chong Teck Sin. As well as representing the views of the Independent Directors, he is also available to shareholders and to facilitate a two-way flow of information between shareholders, the Executive Chairman and the Board. In addition, all the Board Committees are led and solely comprise of Independent Directors.

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BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Principle 4: The Board has a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of directors, taking into account the need for progressive renewal of the Board.

Provision 4.1 The Board establishes a Nominating Committee (“NC”) to make recommendations to the Board on relevant matters relating to:

- (a) the review of succession plans for directors, in particular the appointment and/or replacement of the Chairman, the CEO and key management personnel;*
- (b) the process and criteria for evaluation of the performance of the Board, its board committees and directors;*
- (c) the review of training and professional development programmes for the Board and its directors; and*
- (d) the appointment and re-appointment of directors (including alternate directors, if any).*

The Company had established an NC to make recommendations to the Board on all board appointments.

The formal terms of reference of the NC are to:

- nominate senior management personnel, Directors (including Independent Directors) taking into consideration their competencies, contribution, performance and ability to commit sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Group and considering their respective commitments outside the Group;
- review and recommend to the Board the composition of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Risks and Conflicts Committee;
- re-nominate Directors for re-election in accordance with the Constitution at each AGM and having regard to the Director’s contribution and performance;
- determine annually whether or not a Director of the Company is independent;
- decide whether or not a Director is able to and has been adequately carrying out their duties as a Director;
- assess the performance of the Board annually as a whole and the individual contribution of each Director and senior management personnel to the effectiveness of the Board;
- review and recommend succession plans for Directors and senior management, in particular the Executive Chairman and the CEO; and
- review and recommend training and professional development programmes for the Board and senior management personnel.

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BOARD MEMBERSHIP (continued)

Principle 4 (continued)

Provision 4.1 (continued)

The Company does not have a practice of appointing alternate Directors.

During the reporting period of the year, the NC has:

- reviewed the structure, size and composition of the Board and Board Committees;
- reviewed the independence of Directors;
- reviewed and undertaken the process for evaluating the Board, individual Directors, and senior management personnel performance;
- reviewed results of performance evaluation and provided feedback to the Chairman and Board Committees;
- reviewed the need for progressive refreshing of the Board and provided feedback to the Chairman and Board Committees;
- reviewed succession planning for the Chairman, CEO and senior management personnel and notified the Board; and
- discussed information required to be reported under the 2018 Code or Listing Manual.

Provision 4.2 The NC comprises at least three directors, the majority of whom, including the NC Chairman, are independent. The lead independent director, if any, is a member of the NC

The NC comprises of three members, all of whom including the NC Chairman are Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Mr. Douglas Owen Chester – NC Chairman
Mr. Chong Teck Sin – Member and Lead Independent Director
Mr. Wong Fook Choy Sunny – Member

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BOARD MEMBERSHIP (continued)

Principle 4 (continued)

Provision 4.3 The company discloses the process for the selection, appointment and re-appointment of directors to the Board, including the criteria used to identify and evaluate potential new directors and channels used in searching for appropriate candidates in the company's annual report

The process for the selection and appointment (or re-appointment) of Board members is as follows:

- the NC evaluates the balance of skills, knowledge and experience of the Board and, in light of such evaluation and in consultation with the Board, prepares a description of the role and the essential and desirable competencies for a particular appointment (or re-appointment);
- if required, the NC may engage consultants to undertake research on, or assess, candidates for new positions on the Board;
- the NC meets with short-listed candidates to assess their suitability and ensure that the candidates are aware of the expectations; and
- the NC makes recommendations to the Board for approval.

Pursuant to Article 118 of the Company's Constitution, all the directors are required to retire from office at every AGM of the Company.

After due review, the Board has accepted the recommendation of the NC and, accordingly, the below named directors will be offering themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM:

1. James Finbarr Fitzgerald
2. Patrick John Tallon
3. Kevin James Deery
4. Chong Teck Sin
5. Wong Fook Choy Sunny
6. Douglas Owen Chester

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BOARD MEMBERSHIP (continued)

Principle 4 (continued)

Provision 4.4 The NC determines annually, and as and when circumstances require, if a director is independent, having regard to the circumstances set forth in Provision 2.1. Directors disclose their relationships with the company, its related corporations, its substantial shareholders or its officers, if any, which may affect their independence, to the Board. If the Board, having taken into account the views of the NC, determines that such directors are independent notwithstanding the existence of such relationships, the company discloses the relationships and its reasons in its annual report.

The independence of each Director is reviewed annually by the Nominating Committee (“NC”) in accordance with the Code’s definition of independence. Each Independent Director is required to declare their independence by duly completing and submitting a ‘Confirmation of Independence’ form. The declaration requires each Director to assess whether they consider themselves independent and not having any of the relationships identified in the Code. Each Director is required to declare any circumstances in which they may be considered non-independent. The NC reviews the Confirmation of Independence to determine whether a Director is independent. The NC also considers the actions and conduct of the Independent Directors, including in formal Board meetings, to assess their independence. The NC has carefully reviewed and subsequently determined that the Independent Directors namely Mr Chong Teck Sin, Mr Wong Fook Choy Sunny and Mr Douglas Owen Chester, are independent.

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BOARD MEMBERSHIP (continued)

Principle 4 (continued)

Provision 4.5 The NC ensures that new directors are aware of their duties and obligations. The NC also decides if a director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his or her duties as a director of the company. The company discloses in its annual report the listed company directorships and principal commitments of each director, and where a director holds a significant number of such directorships and commitments, it provides the NC's and Board's reasoned assessment of the ability of the director to diligently discharge his or her duties

The dates of Director's initial appointment, last re-election and their directorships are set out below:

Name of Director	Date of Initial Appointment	Date of Last Re-election	Present Directorships in Listed Companies	Past Directorships in Listed Companies ⁽²⁾
James Finbarr Fitzgerald	27 Mar 2012	29 Oct 2019	-	-
Patrick John Tallon	27 Mar 2012	29 Oct 2019	-	-
Kevin James Deery	27 Mar 2012	29 Oct 2019	-	-
Chong Teck Sin	27 Mar 2012	29 Oct 2019	Changan Minsheng APLL Logistics Co., Ltd ⁽¹⁾ InnoTeck Limited AIMS APAC REITS Management Limited	AVIC International Maritime Holdings Limited
Wong Fook Choy Sunny	27 Mar 2012	29 Oct 2019	Mencast Holdings Ltd Excelpoint Technology Ltd InnoTeck Limited	KTL Global Ltd
Douglas Owen Chester	2 Nov 2012	29 Oct 2019	-	Kim Heng Offshore & Marine Holdings Limited

Notes:

- (1) Listed on Hong Kong Stock Exchange
- (2) Past Directorships within the past 3 years

The NC has considered and taken the view that it would not be appropriate at this time to set a limit on the number of listed company directorships that a Director may hold. Directors have different capabilities, the nature of the organisations in which they hold appointments and the committees on which they serve are of different complexities, and accordingly, each Director would personally determine the demands of their competing directorships and obligations and assess the number of listed company directorships they could hold and serve effectively. Currently, none of the Directors hold more than four (4) directorships in other listed companies.

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BOARD MEMBERSHIP (continued)

Principle 4 (continued)

Provision 4.5 (continued)

In addition, the NC also determines annually whether a Director with multiple board representations is able to and has been adequately carrying out their duties as a Director of the Company. The NC takes into account the results of the assessment of the effectiveness of the individual Director and the respective Directors' actual conduct on the Board. The NC is satisfied that for FY2020 sufficient time and attention have been devoted by the Directors to the affairs of the Company and the Group. As such, there is presently no need to implement internal guidelines to address their competing time commitments notwithstanding that some of the Directors have multiple board representations.

The NC will, however, continue to review, from time to time, the Board representations and other principal commitments to ensure that Directors continue to meet the demands of the Group and are able to discharge their duties adequately.

BOARD PERFORMANCE

Principle 5: The Board undertakes a formal annual assessment of its effectiveness as a whole, and that of each of its board committees and individual directors.

Provision 5.1 The NC recommends for the Board's approval the objective performance criteria and process for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, and of each board committee separately, as well as the contribution by the Chairman and each individual director to the Board

For the year under review, the NC held two (2) meetings and evaluated the Board's performance as a whole and the contribution of each director to the effectiveness of the Board. The NC has adopted a formal process and criteria to assess the effectiveness of the Board and each of the Directors. The evaluation is carried out annually.

Provision 5.2 The company discloses in its annual report how the assessments of the Board, its board committees and each director have been conducted, including the identity of any external facilitator and its connection, if any, with the company or any of its directors

The NC undertakes an annual formal review and evaluation of both the Board's performance as a whole, as well as individual Director's performance, such as Board commitment, standard of conduct, competency, training & development and interaction with other Directors, senior management and stakeholders.

All Directors complete an evaluation questionnaire designed to seek their view on the various aspects of their individual and Board performance so as to assess the overall effectiveness of the Board.

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BOARD MEMBERSHIP (continued)

Principle 5 (continued)

Provision 5.2 (continued)

The completed questionnaire is collated, and the results of the evaluation exercise are subsequently considered by the NC, before making recommendations to the Board. The Chairman of the Board may take actions as may be appropriate according to the results of the performance evaluation, which will be based on objective performance criteria proposed by the NC and approved by the Board.

The performance of individual Directors is assessed based on factors which include their attendance, participation at the Board and Board committee meetings and contributions to the Board in long range planning and the business strategies as well as their industry and business knowledge.

Each member of the NC abstains from voting on any resolutions and making any recommendations and/or participating in any deliberations of the NC in respect of the assessment of their performance and re-nomination as a Director.

The NC conducted a performance evaluation of the Board and Board Committees for FY2020 consistent with this process and determined that all directors have demonstrated full commitment to their roles and contributed effectively in the discharge their duties. Both the NC and the Board are of the view that the Board has met its performance objectives for FY2020.

REMUNERATION MATTERS

Principle 6: The Board has a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on director and executive remuneration, and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors and key management personnel. No director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.

Provision 6.1 The Board establishes a Remuneration Committee ("RC") to review and make recommendations to the Board on:

- (a) a framework of remuneration for the Board and key management personnel; and*
- (b) the specific remuneration packages for each director as well as for the key management personnel.*

The Company has established a Remuneration Committee (RC) to make recommendations to the Board on remuneration packages of individual Directors and key senior management personnel.

The formal terms of reference of the RC, are to:

- recommend to the Board a framework of remuneration for the Directors and key senior management personnel;
- determine specific remuneration packages for each Executive Director;

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REMUNERATION MATTERS (continued)

Principle 6 (continued)

Provision 6.1 (continued)

- review annually the remuneration of employees related to the Directors and substantial shareholders to ensure that their remuneration packages are in line with the staff remuneration guidelines and commensurate with their respective job scopes and level of responsibilities; and
- perform such other acts as may be required by the SGX-ST and the Code, or ASX, from time to time.

The recommendations of the RC are submitted for endorsement by the entire Board. Each member of the RC abstains from voting on any resolutions in respect of their own remuneration package. Also, in the event that a member of the RC is related to the employee under review, they will abstain from participating in that review. Directors are not involved in the discussion and in deciding their own remuneration.

Provision 6.2 The RC comprises at least three directors. All members of the RC are non-executive directors, the majority of whom, including the RC Chairman, are independent.

The RC comprises of three (3) members, all of whom including the RC Chairman are Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Mr. Wong Fook Choy Sunny – RC Chairman
Mr. Chong Teck Sin – Member and Lead Independent Director
Mr. Douglas Owen Chester – Member

Provision 6.3 The RC considers all aspects of remuneration, including termination terms, to ensure they are fair.

The RC has established a framework of remuneration for the Board and key senior management personnel covering all aspects of remuneration but not limited to Directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, incentive schemes and benefits-in-kind.

The RC also oversees the administration of the Civmec Limited Employee Share Option Scheme ('CESOS'), the Civmec Limited Performance Share Plan ('CPSP') and the Civmec Limited Performance Rights Plan ('CPRP') upon the terms of reference as defined in the CESOS, CPSP and CPRP. The CESOS, CPSP and CPRP were established on 27 March 2012, 25 October 2012 and 25 October 2018 respectively, with a 10-year tenure commencing on the establishment date.

The Company has a procedure that governs the Directors and senior management personnel dealing in securities trading. The securities trading procedure reflects the *Corporations Act 2001* prohibition on senior management personnel and their closely related parties from hedging the senior management personnel's incentive remuneration. The senior management personnel, and their immediate family and controlled entities are prohibited from entering into any arrangement that would have the effect of limiting the senior management personnel's exposure to risk relating to an element of the senior management personnel's remuneration that is unvested, or is vested but remains subject to a holding lock.

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REMUNERATION MATTERS (continued)

Principle 6 (continued)

Provision 6.3 (continued)

The RC reviews the fairness and reasonableness of the termination clauses of the service agreements of Executive Directors to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous, with an aim to be fair and avoid rewarding poor performance.

The RC is of the view that it is currently not necessary to use contractual provisions to allow the Company to reclaim incentive components of remuneration from the Executive Directors and key senior management personnel in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial statements, or of misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Company and the Group. The Executive Directors owe a fiduciary duty to the Company and the Company should be able to avail itself to remedies against the Executive Directors and key senior management personnel in the event of such exceptional circumstances of breach of fiduciary duty.

During the reporting period of the year, the RC has:

- reviewed and approved remuneration for Executives which includes salary, Short Term and Long Term incentives;
- reviewed benchmarking of fees for directors;
- reviewed the remuneration packages of employees in the Group which includes salary adjustments and bonus; and
- reviewed the remuneration package of the Executive Directors and CEO which includes salary, Short Term and Long Term incentives.

Provision 6.4 The company discloses the engagement of any remuneration consultants and their independence in the company's annual report.

The RC has access to expert professional advice on human resource and remuneration matters whenever there is a need to consult externally.

During the financial year, the fixed remuneration of executives was benchmarked against peers based on the industry salary surveys sourced from AON Hewitt McDonald.

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LEVEL AND MIX REMUNERATION

Principle 7: The level and structure of remuneration of the Board and key management personnel are appropriate and proportionate to the sustained performance and value creation of the company, taking into account the strategic objectives of the company.

Provision 7.1 A significant and appropriate proportion of executive directors' and key management personnel's remuneration is structured so as to link rewards to corporate and individual performance. Performance-related remuneration is aligned with the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders and promotes the long-term success of the company

Executive Directors and key senior management personnel remuneration comprises a fixed and a variable component, the latter of which is in the form of a bonus linked to the performance of the individual as well as the Group. In addition, short-term and long-term incentives, such as the CESOS, CPSP and CPRP, are in place to strengthen the pay-for-performance framework by rewarding and recognising the key executives' contributions to the growth of the Group. This is designed to align remuneration with the interests of shareholders and link rewards to corporate and individual performance so as to promote long-term sustainability of the Group.

During FY2020, no Share Options under the CESOS were granted, as required under the ASX Listing Rules. Refer to the Directors' Statement for details of Performance Rights granted to Executive Directors and key senior management personnel.

Provision 7.2 The remuneration of non-executive directors is appropriate to the level of contribution, taking into account factors such as effort, time spent, and responsibilities.

The remuneration of the Independent Directors is in the form of a fixed fee which is subject to shareholders' approval at the AGM. Each member of the RC abstains from voting on any resolution, participating in any deliberation of the RC, and making any recommendation in respect of their own remuneration.

The Independent Directors' fees were derived using the fee structure as follows:

	Annual Fees (S\$)
Independent Director who is the Chairman of the Audit Committee	84,000
Other Independent Director	73,500

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LEVEL AND MIX REMUNERATION (continued)

Principle 7 (continued)

Provision 7.3 Remuneration is appropriate to attract, retain and motivate the directors to provide good stewardship of the company and key management personnel to successfully manage the company for the long term

In making its recommendations to the Board on the level and mix of remuneration, the RC strives to be competitive, linking rewards with performance. It takes into consideration the essential factors to attract, retain and motivate the Directors and senior management needed to run the Company successfully, linking rewards to corporate and individual performance, and aligning their interest with those of the shareholders.

The Company has renewed the service agreements with the Executive Directors, Mr James Finbarr Fitzgerald, Mr Patrick John Tallon and Mr Kevin James Deery. Each service agreement is valid for a period of three (3) years with effect from the date of expiry of the previous period. During the renewal period of three (3) years, either party may terminate the Service Agreement at any time by giving to the other party not less than six (6) months' notice in writing, or in lieu of notice, payment of amount equivalent to six (6) months' salary. The Executive Directors do not receive Director's fees.

Pursuant to Article 118 of the Company's Constitution, all the directors (including independent directors) are required to retire from office at every AGM of the Company, meaning that the independent directors are appointed for a one year term when elected.

The remuneration packages of the Executive Directors and the key senior management personnel are based on service agreements and their remuneration is determined having due regard to the performance of the individuals, the Group as well as market trends.

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LEVEL AND MIX REMUNERATION

Principle 8 The company is transparent on its remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, and the relationships between remuneration, performance and value creation

Provision 8.1 The company discloses in its annual report the policy and criteria for setting remuneration, as well as names, amounts and breakdown of remuneration of:

(a) each individual director and the CEO; and

(b) at least the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO) in bands no wider than S\$250,000 and in aggregate the total remuneration paid to these key management personnel.

For competitive reasons and the sensitive nature of such information, the Board is of the opinion that it is in the best interests of the Company to not disclose remuneration of each individual Director for the year ended 30 June 2020. Instead, the Company discloses the bands of remuneration in the following tables to avoid such information being exploited by competitors and to maintain personal confidentiality on remuneration matters:

For the year ended 30 June 2020					
Name of Director	Salary	Bonus	Directors' Fees	Allowances and Other Benefits	Total
AS\$500,000 to AS\$749,999					
James Finbarr Fitzgerald	93%	-	-	7%	100%
Patrick John Tallon	94%	-	-	6%	100%
Kevin James Deery	93%	-	-	7%	100%
Below AS\$250,000					
Chong Teck Sin	-	-	100%	-	100%
Douglas Owen Chester	-	-	100%	-	100%
Wong Fook Choy Sunny	-	-	100%	-	100%

Details of remuneration paid to key senior management personnel (who are not Directors of the Company) of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 are set out below:

For the year ended 30 June 2020					
Name of Key Executive	Designation	Salary	Bonus	Allowances and Other Benefits	Total
AS\$250,000 to AS\$499,999					
Rodney Bowes	Executive Group Manager Proposals	88%	0%	12%	100%
Adam Goldsmith	Executive Group Manager Operational Support	89%	0%	11%	100%
Mylon Manusiu	Executive General Manager Maintenance	60%	36%	4%	100%
David Power	Executive General Manager Manufacturing	89%	0%	11%	100%
Charles Sweeney	Executive General Manager Construction	90%	0%	10%	100%

The annual aggregate remuneration paid to all the above-mentioned Directors and key senior management personnel of the Group is A\$4,405,000 (2019: A\$4,172,000) in FY2020.

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LEVEL AND MIX REMUNERATION (continued)

Principle 8 (continued)

Principle 8.1 (continued)

The procedures for developing remuneration policies and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors have been set out under principle 6 of the Corporate Governance Report above.

The relationships between the remuneration of the Board and key senior management personnel and the performance and value creation of the Company have been set out under principle 6 of the Corporate Governance Report above.

Provision 8.2 The company discloses the names and remuneration of employees who are substantial shareholders of the company, or are immediate family members of a director, the CEO or a substantial shareholder of the company, and whose remuneration exceeds S\$100,000 during the year, in bands no wider than S\$100,000, in its annual report. The disclosure states clearly the employee's relationship with the relevant director or the CEO or substantial shareholder.

Name of Employee	Designation	Relationship
A\$150,000 to A\$249,999		
Thomas Tallon	Supervisor	Brother of CEO Patrick Tallon
Below A\$100,000		
Sean Fitzgerald	Draftsperson	Child of Chairman James Fitzgerald
Claire Fitzgerald	Trades Assistant	Child of Chairman James Fitzgerald

The RC is of the view that the remuneration of these family members is in line with the company remuneration guidelines and commensurate with their job scope and level of responsibilities.

Provision 8.3 The company discloses in its annual report all forms of remuneration and other payments and benefits, paid by the company and its subsidiaries to directors and key management personnel of the company. It also discloses details of employee share schemes.

More details in relation to the CESOS, CPSP and CPRP can be found in the 'Directors' Statement' in the 'Financials' section of the Annual Report.

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RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Principle 9: The Board is responsible for the governance of risk and ensures that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls, to safeguard the interests of the company and its shareholders.

Provision 9.1 The Board determines the nature and extent of the significant risks which the company is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives and value creation. The Board sets up a Board Risk Committee to specifically address this, if appropriate.

The Company has established a Risks and Conflicts Committee (RCC) to advise and make recommendations to the Board on risk and conflict matters.

The RCC is guided by its Terms of Reference which highlights its primary responsibilities are to:

- review and monitor the Group's risk management framework and activities, including the Group's levels of risk tolerance and risk policies;
- report to the Board regarding the Group's risk exposures, including the review risk assessment model used to monitor the risk exposures and senior management's views on the acceptable and appropriate level of risk faced by the Group's Business Units;
- recommend and adopt appropriate measures to control and mitigate the business risks of the Group, as and when these may arise; and
- perform any other functions as may be agreed by the Board.

During the reporting period of the year, the RCC has:

- reviewed the Risk Register and Risk Management Framework;
- requested revisions to the Risk Mitigation Plan presented by senior management to mitigate and monitor the risk exposure;
- reviewed the Project Risk and Opportunity Reporting Improvements; and
- reviewed the Policies adopted by the Company such as Bribery & Corruption Policy and Procedures and the Code of Conduct.

The RCC reviews all significant control policies and procedures and highlights all significant risk matters to the Board for discussion and to take appropriate actions, if required.

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RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS (continued)

Principle 9 (continued)

Principle 9.1 (continued)

The RCC comprises three (3) members, all of whom, including the RCC Chairman are Independent Non-Executive Directors:

Mr. Chong Teck Sin – **RCC Chairman and Lead Independent Director**

Mr. Douglas Owen Chester – **Member**

Mr. Wong Fook Choy Sunny – **Member**

Provision 9.2 The Board requires and discloses in the company's annual report that it has received assurance from:

(a) the CEO and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's operations and finances; and

(b) the CEO and other key management personnel who are responsible, regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the company's risk management and internal control systems.

The Group's internal controls and systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance on the integrity and reliability of the financial information and to safeguard and maintain accountability of its assets. Procedures are in place to identify major business risks and to evaluate potential financial effects, as well as for the authorisation of capital expenditure and investments.

The external auditors carry out, in the course of their statutory audit, an annual review of the effectiveness of the Group's key internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance, information technology controls as well as risk management systems to the extent of their scope as laid out in their audit plan. Any material weaknesses in internal controls, together with recommendations for improvement, are reported to the AC and RCC.

The Company's internal audit function prepares an annual internal audit plan, which takes account of the Company's key risks and other assurance activities performed, enabling internal audit resources to be targeted to areas of greatest value across the Company's operations, including group and subsidiary structures. Processes subject to internal audit include financial, administrative, operational and project specific activities and systems. The internal audit function provides advice on the effectiveness of risk management processes and material internal controls, recommends corrective actions and control improvements and follows up on the implementation of action plans designed by management to address any control deficiencies or improvement opportunities. Internal audit reports containing internal audit results, recommendations and agreed action plans are presented to the AC on a quarterly basis.

The Company appoints internal auditors to carry out a review of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's key internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls as well as risk management systems to the extent of their scope as laid out in their audit plan.

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RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS (continued)

Principle 9 (continued)

Principle 9.2 (continued)

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Board is satisfied the system of internal controls maintained by the Company and that was in place throughout the financial year and up to the date of this report provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material financial misstatements or losses, and includes the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records, the reliability of financial information, compliance with appropriate legislation, regulations and best practices, and the identification and containment of financial, operational and compliance risks. Based on the risk management and internal control systems established and implemented by the Group, and work conducted by the internal auditors, external auditors and our internal audit team, the Board, with the concurrence of the AC, is satisfied the Company's system of internal controls and risk management procedures maintained by the Group are adequate and effective to meet the needs of the Company in addressing the financial, operational, compliance, information technology controls and risk management systems in the Group's current business environment, with no material weaknesses identified.

The Board has received assurances from the CEO and Acting Chief Financial Officer that:

- (i) the financial records have been properly maintained (and the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards) and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and
- (ii) the Company's risk management and internal control systems are adequate and effective.

The Board notes that all internal control systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate risks and no system of internal controls could provide absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors, poor judgment in decision-making, human error losses, fraud or other irregularities.

The Company will publish its Sustainability Report later in 2020, which will further consider the management of any material economic, environmental and social sustainability risks faced by the Group.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE

Principle 10: The Board has an Audit Committee ("AC") which discharges its duties objectively.

Provision 10.1 The duties of the AC include:

- (a) reviewing the significant financial reporting issues and judgements so as to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the company and any announcements relating to the company's financial performance;*
- (b) reviewing at least annually the adequacy and effectiveness of the company's internal controls and risk management systems;*
- (c) reviewing the assurance from the CEO and the CFO on the financial records and financial statements;*
- (d) making recommendations to the Board on:
 - (i) the proposals to the shareholders on the appointment and removal of external auditors; and*
 - (ii) the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;**
- (e) reviewing the adequacy, effectiveness, independence, scope and results of the external audit and the company's internal audit function; and*
- (f) reviewing the policy and arrangements for concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting or other matters to be safely raised, independently investigated and appropriately followed up on. The company publicly discloses, and clearly communicates to employees, the existence of a whistle-blowing policy and procedures for raising such concerns.*

The AC is governed by terms of reference with its primary responsibilities as follows:

- to assist the Board in discharging its responsibility to safeguard the Group's assets, maintain adequate accounting records, and develop and maintain effective systems of internal control with the overall objective of ensuring that our management creates and maintains an effective control environment in the Group;
- to provide a channel of communication between the Board, the management team, the external auditors and internal auditors on matters relating to audit;
- to monitor senior management's commitment to the establishment and maintenance of a satisfactory control environment and an effective system of internal control (including any arrangements for internal audit);
- to monitor and review the scope and results of external audit and its cost effectiveness and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors; and
- to monitor and review the scope and results of internal audit and the cost effectiveness of the internal auditors.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE (continued)

Principle 10 (continued)

Provision 10.1 (continued)

In addition, the functions of the AC are to:

- review with the external auditors the audit plans, their evaluation of the system of internal controls, their management letter and the management's response thereto;
- review with the internal auditors the internal audit plans and their evaluation of the adequacy of the internal control and accounting system before submission of the results of such review to the Board for approval;
- review the quarterly and annual financial statements and any formal announcements relating to the Group's financial performance before submission to the Board for approval, focusing in particular, on changes in accounting policies and practices, major risk areas, significant adjustments resulting from the audit, compliance with accounting standards and compliance with the SGX-ST Listing Manual, ASX Listing Rules and any other relevant and statutory or regulatory requirements;
- review the internal control and procedures and ensure co-ordination between the external auditors and the management, review the assistance given by the management to the auditors, and discuss problems and concerns, if any, arising from the interim and final audits, and any matters which the auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of our management where necessary);
- review and consider the appointment or re-appointment of the external auditors and matters relating to resignation or dismissal of the auditors;
- review and consider the appointment or re-appointment of the internal auditors and matters relating to resignation or dismissal of the auditors;
- review interested person transactions (if any);
- review the Groups' hedging policies, procedures and activities (if any) and monitor the implementation of the hedging procedure/policies, including reviewing the instruments, processes and practices in accordance with any hedging policies approved by the Board;
- review potential conflicts of interest, if any, and to set out a framework to resolve or mitigate such potential conflicts of interests;
- undertake such other reviews and projects as may be requested by the Board and report to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the Audit Committee;
- review and discuss with investigators, any suspected fraud, irregularity, or infringement of any relevant laws, rules or regulations, which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Group's operating results or financial position, and the management's response thereto;
- generally to undertake such other functions and duties as may be required by statute or the SGX-ST Listing Manual and ASX Listing Rules, and by such amendments made thereto from time to time;
- review the effectiveness and adequacy of the administrative, operating, internal accounting and financial control procedures;
- review the findings of internal investigation into matters where there is any suspected fraud or irregularity, or failure of internal controls or infringement of any law, rule or regulation which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Group's operating results and/or financial position;

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AUDIT COMMITTEE (continued)

Principle 10 (continued)

Provision 10.1 (continued)

In addition, the functions of the AC are to: (continued)

- review key financial risk areas, with a view to providing an independent oversight on the Group's financial reporting, the outcome of such review to be disclosed in the annual reports or if the findings are material, to be immediately announced via SGXNET and ASX Online; and
- review the Group's compliance with such functions and duties as may be required under the relevant statutes or the SGX-ST Listing Manual and ASX Listing Rules, including such amendments made thereto from time to time.

The AC has the power to conduct or authorise investigations into any matters within its scope of responsibility. The AC is authorised to obtain independent professional advice whenever deemed necessary for the discharge of its responsibilities. Such expenses will be borne by the Company.

The AC has the co-operation of and complete access to the Company's management. It has full discretion to invite any Director or Executive Officer to attend the meetings, and has been given reasonable resources to enable the discharge of its functions.

As at the reporting period of the year, the AC has:

- reviewed the scope of work of the external auditors;
- reviewed the scope of work of the internal auditors;
- reviewed audit plans and discussed the results of the respective findings and their evaluation of the Company's system of internal accounting controls;
- reviewed interested person transactions of the Company;
- met with the Company's external auditors and internal auditors without the presence of the management;
- reviewed the external auditors' independence and objectivity; and
- reviewed the Company's procedures for detecting fraud and whistle-blowing matters and to ensure that arrangements are in place by which any employee, may in confidence, raise concerns about improprieties in matters of financial reporting, financial control, or any other matters. A report is presented to the AC on a quarterly basis whenever there is a whistle-blowing issue.

The AC, having reviewed the external auditors' non-audit services, is satisfied there were no non-audit services rendered that would affect the independence of the external auditors. The AC recognises the need to maintain a balance between the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and the work carried out by the external auditors based on monetary consideration.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE (continued)

Principle 10 (continued)

Provision 10.1 (continued)

The aggregate amount of agreed fees to be paid to the external auditors, Moore Stephens LLP for FY2020 is A\$113,000 (equivalent S\$108,000) which comprises audit fee of A\$92,000 (equivalent S\$88,000) and A\$21,000 (equivalent S\$20,000) non-audit fees. The AC has recommended to the Board the re-appointment of Moore Stephens LLP as the Company's external auditors at the forthcoming AGM.

The AC is kept abreast by the external auditors of changes to accounting standards, SGX-ST Listing Rules and ASX Listing Rules, and other regulations which could have an impact on the Group's business and financial statements.

The Company has established a whistle-blowing policy where staff of the Group may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting, fraudulent acts and other matters, and has ensured that arrangements are in place for independent investigations of such matters and for appropriate follow up actions. All whistle-blowing reports will be addressed to the AC Chairman, either directly or through STOPline, the whistle-blowing service provider. Staff are regularly informed of the existence of the whistle-blowing mechanism and encouraged to report relevant matters.

There was one report received through the whistle-blowing system during FY2020. This report was minor in nature and related to an employee's pre-employment history. The report was investigated and found to be accurate, however the investigation found that the company's recruitment procedures had been followed and no action was required to be taken in relation to the report.

Provision 10.2 The AC comprises at least three directors, all of whom are non-executive and the majority of whom, including the AC Chairman, are independent. At least two members, including the AC Chairman, have recent and relevant accounting or related financial management expertise or experience.

The Audit Committee comprises the following three (3) members, all of whom, including the AC Chairman, are Non-Executive Independent Directors:

Mr. Chong Teck Sin - AC Chairman and Lead Independent Director
Mr. Douglas Owen Chester - Member
Mr. Wong Fook Choy Sunny - Member

The Board ensures that the members of the AC are appropriately qualified to discharge their responsibilities and they possess the requisite accounting and/or financial management expertise and experience.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE (continued)

Principle 10 (continued)

Provision 10.1 (continued)

Provision 10.3 The AC does not comprise former partners or directors of the company's existing auditing firm or auditing corporation:

(a) within a period of two years commencing on the date of their ceasing to be a partner of the auditing firm or director of the auditing corporation; and in any case,

(b) for as long as they have any financial interest in the auditing firm or auditing corporation.

None of the AC members are previous partners or directors of the Group's auditors, Moore Stephens LLP and none of the AC members hold any financial interest in Moore Stephens LLP.

Provision 10.4 The primary reporting line of the internal audit function is to the AC, which also decides on the appointment, termination and remuneration of the head of the internal audit function. The internal audit function has unfettered access to all the company's documents, records, properties and personnel, including the AC, and has appropriate standing within the company.

The Board recognises the importance of maintaining an internal audit function, independent of the activities it audits, to maintain a sound system of internal control within the Company to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Company's assets.

The Company's internal audit function is outsourced to Deloitte, which is one of the Big Four multinational accounting organisations and it is independent of the Company's business activities. The internal audit team that provide expertise and industry insights to strengthen the Company's governance and risk management on an annual basis and comprises a director, a senior manager and supported by other staff, which have more than 30 years of relevant experience combined. The internal auditors conduct the audit based on the standards set by internationally recognised professional bodies. The annual internal audit plan is submitted to the AC for approval prior to the commencement of the internal audit work. The internal auditors review the effectiveness of key internal controls in accordance with the internal audit plan.

Staffed by suitably qualified and experienced executives, the internal auditors have unrestricted direct access to the AC and unfettered access to all the Company's documents, properties and personnel. The internal auditors have a direct and primary reporting line to the AC and assist the AC in overseeing and monitoring the implementation and improvements required on internal control weaknesses identified. The AC reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function quarterly.

The role of the internal auditors is to support the AC in ensuring that the Group maintains a sound system of internal controls by monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of key controls and procedures, conducting in-depth audits of high risk areas and undertaking investigations as directed by the AC.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE (continued)

Principle 10 (continued)

The AC regularly reviews the performance of the internal auditors and determines their reappointment and level of remuneration.

The AC reviews the adequacy of the function of the internal audit annually and based on this review believes that the internal auditors have adequate resources to perform their function effectively and objectively and has unfettered access to the Company's documents, records, properties and personnel.

The AC is satisfied with the effectiveness of the existing internal control systems put in place by the senior management to meet the needs of the Group in its current business environment.

The Company's external auditors also conduct annual reviews of the effectiveness of the Group's material internal controls for financial reporting in accordance with the scope as laid out in their audit plans.

Provision 10.5 The AC meets with the external auditors, and with the internal auditors, in each case without the presence of Management, at least annually.

The AC has met with the Company's external auditors and internal auditors without the presence of the management and has full unfettered access to do so.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE (continued)

Principle 10 (continued)

SHAREHOLDERS RIGHTS AND CONDUCT OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Principle 11: The company treats all shareholders fairly and equitably in order to enable them to exercise shareholders' rights and have the opportunity to communicate their views on matters affecting the company. The company gives shareholders a balanced and understandable assessment of its performance, position and prospects.

Provision 11.1 The company provides shareholders with the opportunity to participate effectively in and vote at general meetings of shareholders and informs them of the rules governing general meetings of shareholders.

The Company ensures that shareholders have the opportunity to participate effectively and vote at shareholders' meetings. In this regard, shareholders are informed of shareholders' meetings through notices contained in annual reports or a circular sent to all shareholders. These notices are also published in the local newspaper and posted on SGXNET and ASX Online. Shareholders are able to send and receive communications electronically with the Company through its respective share registries platform in Singapore and Australian, details for doing so are available on the corporate website at www.civmec.com.au.

At the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') and other shareholders' meetings, the Executive Chairman ensures constructive dialogue between Board and shareholders and upholds high standards of corporate governance. Shareholders are invited and given the opportunity to voice their views, put forth any questions and seek clarification on questions they may have regarding the Company. Shareholders are also informed of the rules and voting procedures governing such meetings.

For greater transparency, the Company has adopted the voting of all its resolutions by poll at the general meetings and an announcement of the detailed results of the number of votes cast for and against each resolution and the respective percentages are announced at the meeting and via announcements on SGXNET and ASX Online made on the same day.

Provision 11.2 The company tables separate resolutions at general meetings of shareholders on each substantially separate issue unless the issues are interdependent and linked so as to form one significant proposal. Where the resolutions are "bundled", the company explains the reasons and material implications in the notice of meeting.

Resolutions are, as far as possible, structured separately and may be voted on independently.

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SHAREHOLDERS RIGHTS AND CONDUCT OF GENERAL MEETINGS (continued)

Principle 11 (continued)

Provision 11.3 All directors attend general meetings of shareholders, and the external auditors are also present to address shareholders' queries about the conduct of audit and the preparation and content of the auditors' report. Directors' attendance at such meetings held during the financial year is disclosed in the company's annual report.

The Directors and the external auditors are available at the AGM to answer shareholders' queries. In FY2020, all Directors and the external auditor attended the AGM.

Provision 11.4 The company's Constitution (or other constitutive documents) allow for absentia voting at general meetings of shareholders.

The Group fully supports the Code's principle to encourage shareholders' participation in and vote at all the general meetings. The Company's Constitution allows the appointment of not more than two proxies by shareholders to attend the AGM and vote on his/her/their behalf. Shareholders who hold shares through nominees are allowed, upon prior request through their nominees, to attend the general meetings as proxies without being constrained by the two-proxy requirement.

The Company, however, has not implemented measures to allow shareholders who are unable to vote in person at the Company's AGM the option to vote in absentia, such as via mail, electronic mail or facsimile transactions as the authentication of shareholder indemnity information and other related security issues remain a concern. The Company will review its Constitution from time to time. Where amendment to its Constitution is required to align the relevant provisions with the requirements of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST and the Listing Rules of the ASX, shareholders' approval will be obtained.

Provision 11.5 The company publishes minutes of general meetings of shareholders on its corporate website as soon as practicable. The minutes record substantial and relevant comments or queries from shareholders relating to the agenda of the general meeting, and responses from the Board and Management.

The Company Secretaries prepares minutes of general meetings that include substantial and relevant comments or queries from shareholders relating to the agenda of the meetings and responses from the Board and the senior management, and makes these minutes available to shareholders at the registered office of the Company at 80 Robinson Road #02-00, Singapore 068898 during normal business hours upon written request.

For all future meetings, minutes will be published on the Company's corporate website within 30 days of the date of the meeting.

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SHAREHOLDERS RIGHTS AND CONDUCT OF GENERAL MEETINGS (continued)

Principle 11 (continued)

Provision 11.6 *The company has a dividend policy and communicates it to shareholders*

Civmec Limited is committed to providing excellent returns to its shareholders through a combination of longer term capital growth and regular dividend payments. The Board considers a range of factors in determining the dividend payable in any year, including the business environment, balance sheet, working capital requirements of the business and potential investment opportunities. The form, frequency and amount of dividends declared each year will take into consideration the Group's profit growth, cash position, positive cash flow generated from operations, projected capital requirements for business growth and other factors as the Board may deem appropriate. Any payouts are clearly communicated to shareholders in public announcements and via announcements on SGXNET and ASX Online when the Company discloses its financial results.

The company's dividend policy is published on the company's corporate website at www.civmec.com.au.

The Company has proposed a tax exempt (foreign source) First and Final Dividend of A\$0.01 per ordinary share for the financial year ended 30 June 2020, payment of which is subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM. This dividend is fully franked for Australian tax resident shareholders.

ENGAGEMENT WITH SHAREHOLDERS

Principle 12 *The company communicates regularly with its shareholders and facilitates the participation of shareholders during general meetings and other dialogues to allow shareholders to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company*

Provision 12.1 *The company provides avenues for communication between the Board and all shareholders and discloses in its annual report the steps taken to solicit and understand the views of shareholders.*

The Board is mindful of its obligations to furnish timely information to its shareholders, the public and regulators and to ensure full disclosure of material information to its shareholders in compliance with the statutory requirements and the SGX-ST Listing Manual and ASX Listing Rules.

In this respect the Board is responsible for the release of half yearly and full year results, price sensitive information, the annual report and other material corporate developments in a timely manner and within the legally-prescribed period. The Company does not practise selective disclosure. In line with continuous disclosure obligations of the Company pursuant to the SGX-ST Listing Manual, the Companies Act of Singapore and the ASX Listing Rules, it is the Board's policy that all the shareholders should be equally informed, on a timely basis via SGXNET and ASX Online, of all major developments that will or expect to have an impact on the Company or the Group. The Company also updates shareholders of its corporate developments and Continuous Disclosure Policy through its corporate website at www.civmec.com.au.

In addition, all price sensitive information was publicly released either before the Company met with any of the Company's investors or analysts or simultaneously with such meetings. Financial results and other

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corporate announcements of the Company are disseminated through announcements via SGXNET and ASX Online.

ENGAGEMENT WITH SHAREHOLDERS (continued)

Principle 12 (continued)

Provision 12.2 The company has in place an investor relations policy which allows for an ongoing exchange of views so as to actively engage and promote regular, effective and fair communication with shareholders.

The Company has in place an investor relations policy which sets out the principles and practices that the Company applies in order to provide shareholders and prospective investors with information necessary to make well informed investment decisions and to ensure a level playing field.

In addition, the Group has in-house professionals that support the Company to promote relations with, and act as liaison for, institutional investors and public shareholders.

Provision 12.3 The company's investor relations policy sets out the mechanism through which shareholders may contact the company with questions and through which the company may respond to such questions.

Relevant contact information through which shareholders may contact the Company are published on its corporate website at www.civmec.com.au/investors-media/shareholder-services

Principle 13 The Board adopts an inclusive approach by considering and balancing the needs and interests of material stakeholders, as part of its overall responsibility to ensure that the best interests of the company are served

Provision 13.1 The company has arrangements in place to identify and engage with its material stakeholder groups and to manage its relationships with such groups.

Provision 13.2 The company discloses in its annual report its strategy and key areas of focus in relation to the management of stakeholder relationships during the reporting period.

Provision 13.3 The company maintains a current corporate website to communicate and engage with stakeholders.

The Company engages its stakeholders through different channels to establish, address and monitor the material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors of the Company's operations and its impact on the various stakeholders. Such stakeholders include employees, community, government, regulators, shareholders and investors.

The Company engages stakeholders through the various channels that are already in place, to better understand its stakeholders' concerns, and address any issues that they may face. Engagement channels and frequencies are reviewed periodically to ensure that they are sufficient to deal with current identified stakeholders' ESG-related issues.

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ENGAGEMENT WITH SHAREHOLDERS (continued)

Principle 13 (continued)

Principle 13.1, 13.2, 13.3 (continued)

The Company is committed to enhance and improve the current engagement initiatives, while staying abreast of new trends or developments that may affect the sustainability standing of the Company, and eventually devise corresponding measures to resolve the new ESG issues.

The Company's website can be found at www.civmec.com.au. and includes a tab labelled 'Investors' which provides investors with all the information they may require.

OTHER GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

Material Contracts

There were no material contracts of the Company and its subsidiaries, including loans, involving the interests of any Director, the CEO or the controlling shareholders either still subsisting at the end of FY2020.

Interested Person Transactions

The Company has established procedures to ensure that all transactions with interested persons are reported in a timely manner to the AC and these interested persons' transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and are not prejudicial to the interests of the shareholders. There were no material interested person transactions for FY2020.

Dealing in Securities

The Company has put in place a policy prohibiting share dealings by the Company, Directors and employees of the Company when they are in possession of price sensitive information and for the period of two (2) weeks before the release of half yearly results and one month before the release of the full-year results, with the restriction ending on the day after the announcement of the relevant results. The Company, Directors and employees are expected to observe the insider trading laws at all times even when dealing in securities during permitted trading periods. An officer should also not deal in the Company's securities on short-term consideration and/or possession of unpublished material and price-sensitive information relating to the relevant securities.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Civmec Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2020, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies.

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, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") 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 30 June 2020 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 *Auditor's 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 ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financials as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Accounting for construction contracts</i></p> <p>We refer to Note 3(a)(ii), 3(a)(iii) and 3(b)(i) under “Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty”, Note 4 and Note 33 to the financial statements.</p> <p>During the financial year ended 30 June 2020, revenue from construction contracts amounted to A\$390.2 million which represented 99.6% of the total revenue of the Group.</p> <p>Contract revenue comprises the initial amount agreed in the contract and variations in the contract as constrained to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently removed.</p> <p>The amount of revenue recognised is based on the Group’s progress towards completion of the construction contract, determined based on the proportion of construction costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs (“input method”). The Group uses the input method to measure project progress and recognises contract revenue in accordance with SFRS(I) 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>.</p>	<p><i>Our response</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We performed procedures to understand the projects through discussions with management and examination of key project documents including contracts and correspondences with customers on delays and extension of time. We evaluated the relevant key controls put in place by the management over the construction contract revenue and costs recognition on construction contracts. • In relation to the contract revenue for projects, on a sample basis, we have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Traced the contract sums to the contracts and variation orders entered into by the Group and its customers. ○ Challenged the appropriateness of the Group’s judgement on the variations and claims included in the computation of the construction contract revenue via scrutiny of relevant customer correspondence, legal/specialist consultant correspondence and inspecting key clauses in the contracts and variation orders. ○ Held discussions with senior operational and financial management, as well as the Group’s legal advisors and specialist consultants where appropriate, to evaluate management’s assessment that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently removed.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Accounting for construction contracts</i> (continued)</p> <p>Estimates of revenues, costs or the extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.</p> <p>The determination of estimated contract revenue, total contract costs and costs to complete require significant judgement which may impact on the amounts of construction contract revenue and profits recognised during the year, including the provision for onerous contracts. We have therefore, identified this as a key audit matter.</p>	<p><i>Our response</i> (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assessed the adequacy of the provision for onerous contracts based on our understanding of the projects. This includes reviewing management’s assessment of provision for onerous contracts by focusing on projects with low or negative margins. We have also held discussions with senior operational and financial management, as well as the Group’s legal advisors and specialist consultants where appropriate, on these projects. ● In relation to total contract costs, on a sample basis, we have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tested costs incurred to date and agreed these to supporting documentation. ○ Evaluated the appropriateness of inputs, amongst others, materials, subcontractor and labour costs used by management in their estimation of the total cost to complete the contract or project, and obtained supporting documentation on the major inputs. ○ We examined key project documentation and discussed the progress of the significant projects with the Group’s key project personnel and management for significant events that could impact the estimated total contract costs and stage of completion. ● We have recomputed the percentage of completion based on actual cumulative contract costs incurred to date to the total estimated contract costs for individually significant projects. ● We checked the arithmetic accuracy of the revenue and profit recognised based on the percentage of completion computation for individually significant projects and traced the revenue for the current year based on the measurement of progress to the accounting records.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Accounting for construction contracts</i> (continued)	<p><i>Our response</i> (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We have also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures of the key accounting estimates and the sensitivity of the inputs to the estimates and found the disclosures in the financial statements to be appropriate. <p><u>Our audit findings:</u> We are satisfied that the judgements applied by management in accounting for construction contracts are reasonable.</p>



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Recoverability of trade and other receivables and contract assets</i></p> <p>We refer to Note 3(a)(i) under “Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty”, Note 4(b), Note 11 and Note 32(a) to the financial statements.</p> <p>The carrying amount of trade and other receivables and contract assets of the Group was A\$75.0 million and A\$95.1 million as at 30 June 2020 respectively. We focused on this area because of its significance and the degree of judgement required in determining the carrying amount of trade and other receivables as at the reporting date.</p> <p>In accordance with SFRS(I) 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>, the Group assesses periodically and at each financial year end, the expected credit loss associated with its receivables. When there is expected credit loss impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical, current and forward-looking loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics.</p>	<p><i>Our response</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the Group credit policy and evaluated the processes for identifying impairment indicators. • We have reviewed and tested the ageing of trade and other receivables. • We have reviewed management’s assessment on the credit worthiness of selected customers. • We have also assessed current ongoing negotiations and settlements of significant contracts subject to modifications, to identify if the collectability of contract consideration is highly probable. • We further discussed with the key management and the component auditors on the adequacy of the allowance for impairment recorded by the Group and reviewed the supporting documents provided by management in relation to their assessment. • We have also reviewed the adequacy and appropriateness of the impairment charge based on the available information. <p><u>Our audit findings:</u> Based on our audit procedures, we found management’s assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables and contract assets to be reasonable and the disclosures to be appropriate.</p>

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)**

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Valuation of property, plant and equipment</i></p> <p>We refer to Note 2(a), Note 3(a)(vi), Note 14 and Note 26 to the financial statements.</p> <p>The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment of the Group was A\$397.8 million as at 30 June 2020, of which the fair value of the freehold land and buildings had been assessed as having a fair value of A\$320.5 million.</p> <p>The valuation of property, plant and equipment is significant to our audit due to the significance of the loss on revaluation of A\$1.6 million charged to profit and loss, the net revaluation gain of A\$78.5 million and its resulting adjustments to the balance sheet, and the use of various valuation techniques which involve significant judgements and critical estimates.</p> <p>The key assumptions used in the fair valuation are also disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements.</p> <p>Management relied on independent external valuations for the fair valuation of its freehold land and buildings.</p>	<p><i>Our response</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assessed the competence, capabilities and independence of the professional valuer engaged by the Group. • We discussed and considered the reasonableness of the valuation methodologies used, as well as reviewed the key assumptions and inputs used with the professional valuer in determining the valuation of each property. • We assessed the reasonableness of the market value of properties by benchmarking them against those of comparable properties when there are comparable market sales evidence. • We evaluated the reasonableness of the key data and assumptions used in the Depreciated Replacement Cost approach by the valuer when there are no comparable market sales evidence. • We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures relating to the valuation techniques and key inputs applied by the professional valuer. <p><u>Our audit findings:</u> The external valuer is a member of a recognised body for professional valuers. We found that the valuation methodologies used to be appropriate and the key assumptions used were within the range of market data.</p>



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)**

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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, 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 and SFRS(I)s, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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 control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's 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 control that we identify during our audit.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**CIVMEC LIMITED**
(Incorporated in Singapore)**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditor have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Lao Mei Leng.

**Moore Stephens LLP**
Public Accountants and
Chartered AccountantsSingapore
31 August 2020

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	<u>Note</u>	Group	
		<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Revenue	4(a)	391,868	488,511
Cost of sales		(347,217)	(462,978)
Gross profit		44,651	25,533
Other income	5	1,951	5,390
Share of profit of associate/joint venture	17	201	39
Administrative expenses		(16,953)	(16,688)
Other expenses		(4,532)	(277)
Finance costs	8	(2,552)	(5,005)
Profit before tax		22,766	8,992
Income tax expense	9	(5,217)	(1,962)
Profit for the year		17,549	7,030
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		17,586	6,075
Non-controlling interest		(37)	955
		17,549	7,030
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Company (cents per share):			
- Basic	10	3.51	1.21
- Diluted	10	3.51	1.21

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	<u>Note</u>	Group	
		<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Profit for the year		17,549	7,030
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Exchange differences on re-translation from functional currency to presentation currency		-	(185)
Reclassification of translation reserve to profit or loss account on deconsolidation		-	92
<i>Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Net gain on revaluation of freehold land and buildings		78,487	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		96,036	6,937
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		96,073	5,982
Non-controlling interest		(37)	955
		96,036	6,937

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	Group		Company	
		2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	13	27,712	40,662	19	6
Trade and other receivables	11	74,523	63,558	39,682	29,513
Contract assets	4(b)	95,118	117,443	-	-
Other assets	12	2,051	1,063	-	9
Income tax recoverable	9	-	4,024	-	4,043
		<u>199,404</u>	<u>226,750</u>	<u>39,701</u>	<u>33,571</u>
Non-current assets					
Investment in subsidiaries	16	-	-	7,579	7,579
Investment in joint venture	17	242	41	-	-
Loan receivables	11	493	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	14	397,804	201,004	-	-
Intangible assets	15	10	10	-	-
Deferred tax assets	9	2,408	1,930	22	394
		<u>400,957</u>	<u>202,985</u>	<u>7,601</u>	<u>7,973</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>600,361</u>	<u>429,735</u>	<u>47,302</u>	<u>41,544</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	20	91,075	57,543	168	174
Contract liabilities	4(b)	83,266	69,333	-	-
Lease liabilities	23	10,722	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	21	-	6,358	-	-
Borrowings	21	2,387	2,572	-	-
Income tax payable	9	2,862	-	2,840	-
Provisions	22	6,103	5,557	-	-
		<u>196,415</u>	<u>141,363</u>	<u>3,008</u>	<u>174</u>
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	23	43,339	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	21	-	12,804	-	-
Borrowings	21	60,000	95,444	-	-
Provisions	22	3,352	4,634	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	9	34,182	1,362	-	-
		<u>140,873</u>	<u>114,244</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>337,288</u>	<u>255,607</u>	<u>3,008</u>	<u>174</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

(continued)

	<u>Note</u>	Group		Company	
		<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Capital and Reserves					
Share capital	24(a)	29,807	29,807	29,807	29,807
Treasury shares	24(b)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Asset revaluation reserve	26	78,487	-	-	-
Other reserves	27	7,818	7,818	4,483	4,483
Retained earnings		147,086	136,591	10,014	7,090
Total equity attributable to the Owners of the Company		263,188	174,206	44,294	41,370
Non-controlling interest		(115)	(78)	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		263,073	174,128	44,294	41,370
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		600,361	429,735	47,302	41,544

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Group	<u>Share capital</u> A\$'000	<u>Treasury shares</u> A\$'000	<u>Asset revaluation reserve</u> A\$'000	← Other reserves →		<u>Retained earnings</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000	<u>Non-controlling interest</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
				<u>Merger reserve</u> A\$'000	<u>Share option reserve</u> A\$'000				
Balance as at 1 July 2019	29,807	(10)	-	7,578	240	136,591	174,206	(78)	174,128
Effects of the adoption of SFRS(I)16	-	-	-	-	-	(3,362)	(3,362)	-	(3,362)
Balance as at 1 July 2019, restated	29,807	(10)	-	7,578	240	133,229	170,844	(78)	170,766
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	17,586	17,586	(37)	17,549
Other comprehensive income for the year:									
Net gain on revaluation of freehold land and buildings	-	-	78,487	-	-	-	78,487	-	78,487
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	78,487	-	-	17,586	96,073	(37)	96,036
Dividends paid (Note 24(a))	-	-	-	-	-	(3,729)	(3,729)	-	(3,729)
Balance as at 30 June 2020	29,807	(10)	78,487	7,578	240	147,086	263,188	(115)	263,073

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

(continued)

Group	Share capital A\$'000	Treasury shares A\$'000	Merger reserve A\$'000	Other reserves		Retained earnings A\$'000	Total A\$'000	Non- controlling interest A\$'000	Total A\$'000
				Foreign currency translation reserve A\$'000	Share option reserve A\$'000				
Balance as at 1 July 2018	29,807	(10)	7,578	93	240	134,147	171,855	(1,033)	170,822
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	6,075	6,075	955	7,030
Other comprehensive income for the year:									
Exchange differences on re-translation from functional currency to presentation currency	-	-	-	(185)	-	-	(185)	-	(185)
Reclassification of translation reserve to the profit or loss account on deconsolidation	-	-	-	92	-	-	92	-	92
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(93)	-	6,075	5,982	955	6,937
Dividends paid (Note 24(a))	-	-	-	-	-	(3,631)	(3,631)	-	(3,631)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	29,807	(10)	7,578	-	240	136,591	174,206	(78)	174,128

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	<u>Note</u>	Group	
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
		A\$'000	A\$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before income tax		22,766	8,992
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14	10,464	10,015
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6	197	277
Share of profit of joint venture	17	(201)	(41)
Share of loss of an associate		-	2
Gain on deconsolidation of a subsidiary	5	-	(2,091)
Impairment loss on loan to an associate	11	1,767	-
Impairment loss on trade receivables	11	911	-
Loss on revaluation of freehold land and buildings	14	1,611	-
Finance cost	6,8	5,304	5,005
Interest income	5	(229)	(689)
Foreign exchange differences		(117)	(97)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		42,473	21,373
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables		(13,748)	62,748
Decrease in contract assets		22,323	22,758
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets		(987)	684
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		31,445	(68,702)
Increase in contract liabilities		13,933	45,671
Decrease in provisions		(737)	(2,940)
Cash generated from operations		94,702	81,592
Interest received		176	617
Finance cost paid		(4,299)	(4,627)
Income tax refund		8,006	7,346
Income tax paid		(3,384)	(6,067)
Net cash generated from operating activities		95,201	78,861

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CIVMEC LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

(continued)

	<u>Note</u>	Group	
		<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		90	641
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(70,039)	(68,227)
Repayment of loan to an associate		90	182
Advances to a joint venture	11	(490)	-
Cash distribution from joint venture		65	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(70,284)	(67,404)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		114,709	345,599
Repayment of borrowings		(142,844)	(336,132)
Repayment of principal lease liability		(6,003)	-
Dividends paid	24(a)	(3,729)	(3,631)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(37,867)	5,836
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(12,950)	17,293
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		40,662	23,369
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	13	27,712	40,662

The reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities is presented below:

	Cash flows				Non-cash changes		
	<u>Opening</u> A\$'000	<u>Proceeds</u> A\$'000	<u>Repayment</u> A\$'000	<u>Reclassification</u> A\$'000	<u>Addition</u> A\$'000	<u>Others</u> A\$'000	<u>Closing</u> A\$'000
<u>2020</u>							
Borrowings	98,016	114,709	(142,844)	(7,543)	-	49	62,387
Lease liabilities	49,377	-	(6,003)	7,543	3,144	-	54,061
<u>2019</u>							
Borrowings	107,709	345,599	(336,132)	-	-	2	117,178

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CIVMEC LIMITED
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AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

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

1 General Information

Civmec Limited (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Republic of Singapore on 3 June 2010 under the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the “Act”) as an investment holding company for the purpose of acquiring the subsidiary companies pursuant to the Restructuring Exercise. On the 29 March 2012 the company changed its name to Civmec Limited. The Company was listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Ltd (“SGX-ST”) since 13 April 2012. On 22 June 2019, the Company was listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”). The Company is now holding dual listing status. The Company has provided an option for shareholders to convert their shares with SGX-ST for shares with ASX, at the ratio of 1:1.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is at 80 Robinson Road #02-00, Singapore 068898.

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company. The principal activities of its subsidiaries, joint ventures, associate, and joint operations are set out in Notes 16, 17, 18 and 19 respectively.

The financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 were approved and authorised for issue on the date of the statement by the board of directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of the Directors’ Statement.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (“SFRS(I)”) under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

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

The Group has adopted the new or amended SFRS(I) and SFRS(I) Interpretations (“SFRS(I) INTs”) that are mandatory for application for the financial year. The details are disclosed in Note 34 to the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Changes in accounting policy

Freehold land and Buildings

Over the past 10 years, the Group has built significant facilities in Henderson, Western Australia and since 2016 has enhanced the Company's New South Wales Newcastle facilities. The majority of this work was carried out by its wholly subsidiary entity's in house multi-disciplined workforce. Under this delivery model, the Group avoided imposing overhead and profit recovery on to the construction costs. The revaluation method is to present the true value of the freehold land and buildings of the Group. The change in accounting policy was brought about to enhance the relevance and reliability of the information contained in the financial statements.

Basis of revaluation

Freehold land and buildings are revalued on a fair value basis. An independent valuation of freehold land and buildings of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary entities was carried out for 30 June 2020.

The fair value of the freehold land and buildings have been assessed as having a fair value of A\$320,502,000.

The balance sheet adjustments based on the valuation is as follows:

	<u>Group</u> <u>A\$'000</u>
Loss on revaluation of freehold land and buildings	1,611
Gain on revaluation of freehold land and buildings	112,125
Deferred tax liability arising on revaluation	33,638
Net asset revaluation reserve adjustment	78,487

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Basis of Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

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

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual agreements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(i) Subsidiaries (continued)

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability are recognised in accordance with SFRS(I) 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the Group's accounting policies.

Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(ii) Joint Arrangements

A joint arrangement is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint arrangement is classified either as joint operation or joint venture, based on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

To the extent the joint arrangement provides the Group with rights to the net assets of the arrangement, the arrangement is a joint venture.

The Group reassesses whether the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved has changed when facts and circumstances change.

Joint Venture

The Group recognises its interest in a joint venture as an investment and accounts for the investment using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

Joint operations

The Group's joint operations are joint arrangements whereby the parties (the joint operators) that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations to the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

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

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

When the Group sells or contributes assets to a joint operation, the Group recognises gains or losses on the sale or contribution of assets that are attributable to the interest of the other joint operations. The Group recognises the full amount of any loss when the sale or contribution of assets provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value, or an impairment loss, of those assets.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(ii) Joint Arrangements (continued)

Joint operations (continued)

When the Group purchases assets from a joint operation, it does not recognise its share of the gains and losses until it resells the assets to an independent party. However, a loss on the transaction is recognised immediately if the loss provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of the assets to be purchased or an impairment loss.

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

(c) Investment in Subsidiary Companies

Investments in subsidiary companies are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the statement of financial position of the Company.

On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investments are recognised in the profit or loss.

(d) Investment in Associate

The Group recognises its interest in an associate as an investment and accounts for the investment using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

If the Group's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

CIVMEC LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Construction Contract revenue

The Group provides engineering and construction services to customers through contracts. Contract revenue is recognised when the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.

For these contracts, revenue is recognised over time by reference to the Group's progress towards the completion of the contract. The measure of progress is determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs ("input method"). Costs incurred that are not related to the contract or that do not contribute towards satisfying a performance obligation ("PO") are excluded from the measurement of progress and instead are expensed as incurred.

In some circumstances, such as in the early stages of a contract where the Group may not be able to reasonably measure its progress but expects to recover the contract costs incurred, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of the contract costs incurred until such time when the Group can reasonably measure its progress.

Contract modifications that do not add distinct goods or services are accounted for as a continuation of the original contract and the change is recognised as a cumulative adjustment to revenue at the date of modification.

The amount of revenue recognised is based on the estimated transaction price, which comprises the contractual price, adjusted for expected returns. Based on the Group's experience with similar types of contracts, variable consideration is typically constrained and included in the transaction only to the extent that is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Estimates of revenues, costs or the extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Revenue Recognition (continued)

Construction Contract revenue (continued)

At the end of each reporting date, the Group updates its assessment of the estimated transaction price, including its assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained. The corresponding amounts are adjusted against revenue in the period in which the transaction price changes.

The period between the transfer of the promised services and customer payment may exceed one year. For such contracts, there is no significant financing component present as the payment terms are an industry practice to protect the customers from the performing entity's failure to adequately complete some or all of its obligations under the contract. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The customer is invoiced on a milestone payment schedule. If the value of the goods transferred by the Group exceeds the payments, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the value of the goods transferred, a contract liability is recognised.

For costs incurred in fulfilling the contract which is within the scope of another SFRS(I) (e.g. Inventories), these have been accounted for in accordance with those other SFRS(I). If these are not within the scope of another SFRS(I), the Group will capitalise these as contract cost assets only if (a) these costs relate directly to a contract or an anticipated contract which the Group can specifically identify; (b) these costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and (c) these costs are expected to be recovered. Otherwise, such costs are recognised as an expense immediately.

Sale of goods and services

Revenue from the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of business are recognised when the Group satisfies a PO by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.

The transaction price is allocated to each PO in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the promised goods or services. The individual standalone selling price of a good or service that has not previously been sold on a stand-alone basis, or has a highly variable selling price, is determined based on the residual portion of the transaction price after allocating the transaction price to goods and/or services with observable stand-alone selling prices. A discount or variable consideration is allocated to one or more, but not all, of the performance obligations if it relates specifically to those performance obligations.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Revenue Recognition (continued)

Sale of goods and services (continued)

The transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services. The transaction price may be fixed or variable and is adjusted for the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. The consideration payable to a customer is deducted from the transaction price if the Group does not receive a separate identifiable benefit from the customer. When consideration is variable, the estimated amount is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Revenue may be recognised at a point in time or over time following the timing of satisfaction of the PO. If a PO is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised based on the percentage of completion reflecting the progress towards complete satisfaction of that PO.

The Group considers certain services to be a distinct service as it is both regularly supplied by the Group to other customers on a stand-alone basis and is available for customers from other providers in the market. A portion of the transaction price is therefore allocated to the maintenance services based on the stand-alone selling price of those services. Discounts are not considered as they are only given in rare circumstances and are never material. Revenue from the maintenance services is recognised over time. The transaction price allocated to these services is recognised as a contract liability at the time of the initial sales transaction and is released on a straight-line basis over the period of service.

(f) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. As the grant relates to R&D expenditure already incurred it is recognised in the income statement in the period it became receivable.

(g) Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

A contract asset is recognised when the Group recognises revenue as set out in Note 2(e) before being unconditionally entitled to the consideration under the payment terms set out in the contract. Contract assets are assessed for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2(j) and are reclassified to receivables when the right to the consideration has become unconditional.

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue as set out in Note 2(e). A contract liability would also be recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would also be recognised.

For a single contract with the customer, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. For multiple contracts, contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on all temporary differences except for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint venture, where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interest in joint venture, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured:

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Income Tax (continued)

Current income taxes are recognised in profit and loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sale tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statements of financial position.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to each entity (the “functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in Australian Dollars (“A\$”), which is the functional currency of the Company.

Prior to 1 July 2019, the financial statements were presented in Singapore Dollars (“S\$”). With effect from 1 July 2019, the Group changed its presentation currency from S\$ to A\$. The Group largely operates within Australia where virtually all its income is derived. Following the Group’s listing on the Australian Securities Exchange on 22 June 2019, the change will help to provide a clearer understanding of the Group’s financial results and improve comparability of the Group’s performance.

CIVMEC LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Foreign Currency Translation (continued)

Functional and presentation currency (continued)

The effect of the change of presentation currency was applied retrospectively using the following procedures:

- Assets and liabilities of all corresponding figures presented (including opening balances from the beginning of earliest prior period presented) were translated at the closing rates of respective year end;
- Income and expenses for all corresponding figures presented were translated at the average exchange rate for the financial year approximating the exchange rates at the dates of transactions; and

The effect of the change of presentation currency was applied retrospectively using the following procedures: (continued)

- All resulting exchange differences were recognised in other comprehensive income.

Transactions and balances

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency ("foreign currencies") are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from borrowings in foreign currencies and other currency instruments designated and qualifying as net investment hedges and net investment in foreign operations. Those currency translation differences are recognised in the currency translation reserve in the consolidated financial statements and transferred to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

CIVMEC LIMITED
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AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Foreign Currency Translation (continued)

Group companies

The consolidated results and financial position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement;
- Income or expense for each statements presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (i.e. including comparatives) are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and
- All resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of financial position. These differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation or loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation), all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that operation attributable to the Group are reclassified to profit or loss. Any exchange differences that have previously been attributed to non-controlling interests are derecognised, but they are not reclassified to profit or loss.

(j) Financial Assets

Classification and Measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); and
- Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL").

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

Financial assets with embedded derivatives, if any, are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Financial Assets (continued)

Classification and Measurement (continued)

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

Initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

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

There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

- **Amortised cost:** Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.
- **FVOCI:** Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other income / other expenses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income", if any.
- **FVPL:** Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "other income / other expenses", if any.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Financial Assets (continued)

Recognition and Derecognition

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

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

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss (“ECL”) associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. ECL 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 entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by SFRS(I) 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

For other receivables, the Group applies the general approach. For the purpose of impairment assessment for other receivables, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL, which reflects the low credit risk of the exposures.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Financial Assets (continued)

Impairment (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due;
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower or a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider (e.g. the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise);
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to recovery efforts under the Group's recovery procedures. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

(k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Property, Plant and Equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Freehold land and buildings

Before 1 July 2019, the Group was using cost model for this class of property. Freehold land and buildings were stated on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes construction costs and borrowing cost that are eligible to be capitalised.

From 1 July 2019, under the revaluation model, freehold land and buildings are initially recognised at cost. Such costs, including the construction costs and borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalisation, are subsequently carried at their revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of the reporting period.

Freehold land and buildings are revalued by independent professional valuers on triennial basis and whenever their carrying amounts are likely to differ materially from their revalued amounts. When an asset is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset. The net amount is then restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Increases in carrying amounts arising from revaluation are recognised in other comprehensive income, unless they offset previous decreases in the carrying amounts of the same asset, in which case, they are recognised in profit or loss. Decreases in carrying amounts that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised in other comprehensive income. All other decreases in carrying amounts are recognised in profit or loss.

Other property, plant and equipment

All other items of property are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognized either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 3 for details of critical judgements of impairment of property, plant and equipment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the Group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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(l) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Other property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

ii. Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. Assets under construction are not depreciated.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<u>Class of Fixed Assets</u>	<u>Depreciation Rate</u>
Buildings	2% - 33.33%
Plant and equipment	5% - 15%
Leased plant and equipment	5% - 15%
Small tools	5% - 33.33%
Motor vehicles	6.67% - 33.33%
Office and IT equipment	5% - 33.33%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in profit or loss.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any), on an individual asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

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

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Financial Liability and Equity Instruments Issued by the Group

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial liabilities

An entity shall recognise a financial liability on its statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liability is recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through amortisation process.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

(p) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of these assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Leases

Applicable to reporting periods before 1 July 2019

Finance leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership which are transferred to entities in the Group, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Operating leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Applicable to reporting periods after 1 July 2019

The Group as Lessee

At the inception of the contract, the Group assesses if the contract contains a lease. A contract 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. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

The Group recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the date which the underlying assets become available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement dates, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Leases (continued)

Applicable to reporting periods after 1 July 2019 (continued)

The Group as Lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. 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 assets are periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the corresponding lease liabilities. The Group presents its right-of-use assets in “Property, plant and equipment” and lease liabilities in “Lease liabilities” in the statements of financial position.

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

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

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

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost, and are remeasured when:

- There is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or rate;
- There is a change in the Group’s assessment of whether it will exercise lease extension and termination options;
- There is a change in the Group’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- There is a modification to the lease term.

When lease liabilities are remeasured, corresponding adjustments are made against the right-of-use assets. If the carrying amounts of the right-of-use assets have been reduced to zero, the adjustments are recorded in profit or loss. The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less, as well as leases of low value assets.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Leases (continued)

Applicable to reporting periods after 1 July 2019 (continued)

The Group as Lessee (continued)

Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate are included in the measurement of the corresponding right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Other variable lease payments are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(r) Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Provision for employee benefits

Provisions are made for the Group's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using the market yields on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Share-based payments

The Group operates an equity-settled share-based compensation plan. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in the share option reserve over the vesting period.

The total amount to be recognised over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted on the date of the grant. Non-market vesting conditions are included in the estimation of the number of shares under options that are expected to become exercisable on the vesting date.

At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares under options that are expected to become exercisable on the vesting date and recognises the impact of the revision of the estimates in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to the share option reserve over the remaining vesting period.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(r) Employee Benefits (continued)

The charge or credit to profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for options that do not ultimately vest, except for options where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vested irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied. The employee share option reserve is transferred to retained earnings upon expiry of the share options. When the options are exercised, the employee share option reserve is transferred to share capital if new shares are issued, or to treasury shares if the options are satisfied by the reissuance of treasury shares.

In situations where equity instruments are issued and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, the unidentified goods or services received (or to be received) are measured as the difference between the fair value of the share-based payment and the fair value of any identifiable goods or services received at the grant date. This is then capitalised or expensed as appropriate.

(s) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the executive committee whose members are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

(t) Share Capital

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

Treasury shares

When any entity within the Group purchases the Company's ordinary shares ("treasury shares"), the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental cost is presented as a component within equity attributable to the Company's equity holders, until they are cancelled, sold or re-issued.

When treasury shares are subsequently cancelled, the cost of treasury shares are deducted against the share capital account if the shares are purchased out of capital of the Company, or against the retained earnings of the Company if the shares are purchased out of the earnings of the Company.

When treasury shares are subsequently sold or re-issued pursuant to the employee share option scheme, the cost of treasury shares is reversed from the treasury share account and the realised gain or loss on sale or re-issue, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and related income tax, is recognised in the capital reserve.

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2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(u) Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (referred to as the ‘reporting entity’).

- a. A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

- b. An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - iv. the entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - v. one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - vi. both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - vii. one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - viii. the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity;
 - ix. the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - x. a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or
 - xi. the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

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3 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) Critical Judgements in applying the Group's Accounting Policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, the application of judgements that are expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are discussed as follows.

(i) *Impairment of trade and other receivables and contract assets*

As at 30 June 2020, the Group's trade and other receivables and contract assets amounted to A\$75,016,000 (2019: A\$63,558,000) and A\$95,118,000 (2019: A\$117,443,000) respectively, net of allowance for impairment, if any, arising from the Group's different revenue segments as disclosed in Note 31.

Based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, trade receivables exhibited different loss patterns for each revenue segment. Within each revenue segment, the Group has common customers across the different geographical regions and applies credit evaluations by customer. Accordingly, management has determined the expected loss rates by grouping the receivables across geographical regions in each revenue segment. An allowance for impairment of A\$2,678,000 (2019: Nil) for trade and other receivables was recognized as at 30 June 2020. No allowance for impairment for contract assets was recognized as at 30 June 2020 (2019: Nil).

Notwithstanding the above, the Group evaluates the expected credit loss on customers in financial difficulties separately. So far as management is aware, there is no major customer in financial difficulties during the financial year.

The Group's and the Company's credit risk exposure for trade receivables by different revenue segment are set out in Note 32(a).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

3 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

(a) Critical Judgements in applying the Group's Accounting Policies (continued)

(ii) *Judgement and method used in estimating construction contract revenue*

As discussed in Note 2(e) to the financial statements, construction contract revenue is recognised over time by reference to the Group's progress towards completion of the contract. The measure of progress is determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs ("input method"). Costs incurred that are not related to the contract or that do not contribute towards satisfying a performance obligation ("PO") are excluded from the measure of progress and instead are expensed as incurred.

Construction contract revenue comprises the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract and variations in contract work to the extent that is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of the cumulative revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

In estimating the variable consideration for contract revenue, the Group uses the expected value amount method to estimate the transaction price. The expected value is the sum of probability-weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts. Management has relied on historical experience and the work of experts, analysed by customers and nature of scope of work, from prior years.

Management has exercised judgement in applying the constraint on the estimated variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For variations claims, management has determined that a portion of the estimated variable consideration is subject to the constraint as, based on past experience with the customers, it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative amount of revenue recognised will occur, and therefore will not be recognised as revenue.

(iii) *Legal proceedings*

The Group is exposed to the risk of claims and litigation which can arise for various reasons, including changes in scope of work, delay and disputes etc. Given the nature of the business, variation orders, additional works and prolongation costs are common. As some of these items could be subjective and hence contentious in nature, the Group may from time to time be involved in adjudication or legal processes.

In making its judgment as to whether it is probable that any such adjudication decisions or litigation will result in a liability and whether any such liability can be measured reliably, management relies on past experience and the opinion of legal advisors and technical experts.

In making that overall judgment, management has included in its consideration the likely outcome of the claims. Although an adverse outcome of those claims could have a material adverse impact on the financial position of the Group, management have taken the view that such a material adverse outcome is very unlikely.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

3 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

(a) Critical Judgements in applying the Group's Accounting Policies (continued)

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

The Group assesses impairment of property, plant and equipment at each year end by evaluating conditions specific to the Group that may lead to impairment of assets. Adjustments will be made when considered necessary.

Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment includes considering certain indications such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant under performance relative to the expected historical or future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends.

No impairment loss on property, plant and equipment was recorded for the financial years ended 30 June 2020 and 2019. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2020 is A\$397,804,000 (2019: A\$201,004,000).

(v) Determination of the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease term is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects the assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee. For leases of the leasehold land and buildings, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- Otherwise, the Group considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

(vi) Valuation of freehold land and buildings

The Group carries its freehold land and building at fair values which are determined by an independent real estate valuation expert using the highest-and-best use approach which is generally the sales comparison approach (i.e. the basis of market value). In arriving at the valuation figure, the valuer has taken into consideration the prevailing market conditions and differences between the freehold land and building and the comparables in terms of location, tenure, size, shape, design and layout, age and condition of the building, dates of transactions and other factors affecting their values. The most significant inputs in this valuation approach are the selling price per square meter and the usage of the property. The estimates are based on local market conditions existing at the reporting date.

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3 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

(a) Critical Judgements in applying the Group's Accounting Policies (continued)

(vi) Valuation of freehold land and buildings (continued)

Fair values of buildings with no available market information are determined by the independent real estate valuation expert using the depreciated replacement cost method, which involves estimating the current replacement cost of the buildings and from which deductions are made to allow for depreciation due to age, condition and functional obsolescence. The replacement cost is then added to the land value to derive the fair value. The land value is determined based on the direct comparison method with transactions of comparable plots of land within the vicinity and elsewhere. In arriving at the valuation figure, the valuation expert has taken into consideration the prevailing market condition and differences between the freehold land and buildings and the comparable in terms of location, tenure, size, shape, design and layout, age and condition, dates of transactions and other factors affecting their values. The most significant inputs into this valuation approach are the estimated construction costs, depreciation rates and developer profit margin.

The carrying amount of the freehold land and buildings at the reporting date is disclosed in Note 14. If the selling prices and price per unit measurement of the freehold land and buildings determined by valuation experts had been 5% higher/lower, the carrying amount of the freehold land and buildings would have been A\$16,025,000 higher/lower.

(b) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

(i) *Estimation of total contract costs for construction contracts*

The Group has significant ongoing construction contracts as at 30 June 2020 that are non-cancellable. For these contracts, revenue is recognised over time by reference to the Group's progress towards completion of the contract. The measure of progress is determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs ("input method").

Management has to estimate the total contract costs to complete, which are used in the input method to determine the Group's recognition of construction revenue. When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total construction revenue, a provision for onerous contracts is recognised immediately.

Significant assumptions are used to estimate the total contract sum and the total contract costs which affect the accuracy of revenue recognition based on the percentage-of-completion and completeness of provision for onerous contracts recognised. In making these estimates, management has relied on past experience and the work of specialists.

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3 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(i) *Estimation of total contract costs for construction contracts (continued)*

The Group includes incremental costs of fulfilling the contracts which are the cost of materials and labour required to construct the projects. In estimating the forecast costs, the management exercised judgement in considering costs that relate directly to the contracts.

If the estimated total contract sum decreases by 1% from management's estimates, the Group's profit before income tax will decrease by approximately A\$3,901,000 (2019: A\$4,870,000).

If the remaining estimated contract costs increase by 1% from management's estimates, the Group's profit before income tax will decrease by approximately A\$3,472,000 (2019: A\$4,633,000).

(ii) *Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

The useful lives of assets have been based on historical experience, lease terms and best available information for similar items in the industry. These estimations will affect the depreciation expense recognised in the financial year. There is no change in the estimated useful lives of plant and equipment during the current financial year.

The carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020 was A\$397,804,000 (2019: A\$201,004,000) (Note 14). A 10% difference in the expected useful lives of these assets from management's estimate would result in an approximately A\$1,046,000 (2019: A\$1,002,000) variance in the Group's profit before tax.

(iii) *Income taxes*

The Group has exposure to income taxes of which a portion of these taxes arose from certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises receivables or liabilities on expected tax issues based on their best estimates of the likely taxes recoverable or due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax positions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amounts of the Group's and Company's current income tax positions as at 30 June 2020 were income tax payable of A\$2,862,000 (2019: income tax recoverable A\$4,024,000) and A\$2,840,000 (2019: income tax recoverable A\$4,043,000) respectively. The carrying amounts of the Group's and Company's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as at 30 June 2020 are disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

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4 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(a) Disaggregation of Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time as follows:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Over time:		
Construction contract revenue	390,235	483,943
Revenue from rendering of services	728	3,031
	390,963	486,974
At a point in time:		
Revenue from sales of goods	905	1,537
	391,868	488,511

The segment analysis of the Group is disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.

(b) Contract Assets and Liabilities

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Contract assets	95,118	117,443
Contract liabilities	(83,266)	(69,333)

Contract assets primarily relate to the Group's right to consideration for work completed but not yet billed at the reporting date on construction contracts. The contract assets are transferred to trade receivables when the rights become unconditional, which usually occurs when the customer certifies the progress claims.

Contract liabilities primarily relate to the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for which the Group has received advances from customers for construction contracts and progress billings issued in excess of the Group's rights to the consideration in respect of construction contract revenue.

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4 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

(b) Contract Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(i) Significant changes in contract balances

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Contract assets:		
Contract assets reclassified to trade receivables	(44,655)	(76,840)
Contract assets adjustments	(15,008)	-
Changes in measurement of progress	<u>37,338</u>	<u>54,082</u>
Contract liabilities:		
Revenue recognised in current period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	69,296	17,653
Increase due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	<u>(83,229)</u>	<u>(55,997)</u>

In accordance with Note 2(e) to the financial statements, contract assets adjustments relating to changes in the estimated transaction price were made following receipt of revised independent legal and expert advice on completed contracts.

(ii) Unsatisfied performance obligations

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at 30 June	<u>899,498</u>	<u>819,042</u>

The Group expects that the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as of 30 June 2020 will be recognised as revenue as the Group continue to perform to complete the construction, which is expected to occur over the next few years up to 2029. The amount disclosed above does not include variable consideration which is subject to constraint.

As permitted under the SFRS(I) 15, the aggregated transaction price allocated to unsatisfied contracts of periods of one year or less, or are billed based on time incurred, is not disclosed.

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5 Other Income

	Group	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Insurance recoveries	1,121	1,764
Fuel tax rebate	354	485
Interest income:		
- Bank balances	67	407
- Tax authorities	62	210
- Related party	65	72
- Others	35	-
	229	689
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiary (Note 16)	-	2,091
Net foreign exchange gain	-	95
Miscellaneous income	247	266
	1,951	5,390

Insurance recoveries

During the current financial year, the Group recognised other income of A\$650,000 from an insurance claim recovered for a defective works by a subcontractor. The Group also recognised insurance recoveries of A\$471,000 relating to damages caused by a cyclone and electrical fire. During the previous financial year, the Group recognised other income of A\$1,218,000 from an insurance claim relating to a fire incident in September 2017. These claims have been finalised.

6 Profit before Income Tax

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before income tax:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Included in cost of sales:		
Direct materials	89,064	78,778
Employee benefits (Note 7)	150,572	230,379
Subcontract works	54,803	83,653
Workshop and other overheads	39,792	60,452
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	10,234	9,716
Finance costs on lease liabilities (Note 8)	2,752	-
	2,752	-

Included in the subcontract works are amounts either paid to subcontractors or accrued costs for payment to subcontractors totalling A\$12,000,000 (2019: Nil) that are currently under dispute.

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6 Profit before Income Tax (continued)

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Included in administrative expenses:		
Audit fees:		
- Auditor of the Company	92	83
- Other auditors	119	95
Non-audit fees:		
- Auditor of the Company	21	21
- Other auditors	152	62
Business development	426	487
Communications	1,626	1,718
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	230	299
Directors' fee	253	239
Employee benefits (Note 7)	10,595	9,791
Occupancy expenses	529	537
Office costs	549	555
Other administrative expenses	323	645
Other professional fees	1,305	1,488
Tax fees	616	668
Net foreign exchange loss	117	-
	117	-
Included in other expenses:		
Impairment loss on loan to an associate (Note 11)	1,767	-
Impairment loss on trade receivables (Note 11)	911	-
Loss on revaluation of freehold land and buildings (Note 14)	1,611	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	197	277
Other expenses	46	-
	46	-

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7 Employee Benefits Expenses

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Included in cost of sales: (Note 6)		
Wages and salaries	140,362	213,842
Contributions to defined contribution plans	8,841	14,549
Other employee benefits	1,369	1,988
	150,572	230,379
 Included in administrative expenses: (Note 6)		
Wages and salaries	9,079	8,574
Contributions to defined contribution plans	1,264	943
Other employee benefits	252	274
	10,595	9,791

8 Finance Costs

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Bank bills and line fees	1,091	3,183
Trade finances	26	970
Lease liabilities	1,248	-
Finance leases	-	729
Other finance costs	187	123
	2,552	5,005
 Included in cost of sales:		
Lease liabilities (Note 6)	2,752	-

During the current financial year, A\$3,850,000 (2019: A\$2,450,000) of finance cost incurred for the Assembly and Sustainment Hall was capitalised in property, plant and equipment.

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9 Income Tax Expense

	Group	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Current income tax	6,513	(352)
Deferred income tax	(985)	2,160
	5,528	1,808
(Over)/under provision in prior years		
- Current income tax	-	(16)
- Deferred income tax	(311)	170
	(311)	154
	5,217	1,962
Deferred income tax expense on revaluation of freehold land and buildings recognised in other comprehensive income	33,638	-

The Group's tax on profit before income tax differs from the amount that would arise using the Australian standard rate of income tax as follows:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Profit before income tax	22,766	8,992
Income tax at 30%	6,830	2,697
Add/(deduct) the tax effects of:		
Over provision of income tax in respect of prior years	-	(16)
(Over)/under provision of deferred tax expense in prior years	(311)	170
Non-assessable income	(1,774)	(889)
Deferred tax asset not recognised	472	-
	5,217	1,962
Weighted average effective tax rates	22.9%	22.6%

As at 30 June 2020, the Group has capital tax losses of approximately A\$1,611,000 (2019: A\$38,000) that are available for offset against future capital gains of the companies in which the losses arose, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability. The use of these capital tax losses is subject to the agreement of tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation of the respective countries in which the companies operate. The deferred tax assets arising from these capital losses amounted to A\$483,000 (2019: A\$11,000) and are not recognised as there is no reasonable certainty that future capital gains will be available to utilise the capital tax losses.

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9 Income Tax Expense (continued)

The non-assessable income of the Group mainly relates to research & development tax incentives received by the Group from the Australian Taxation Office.

The tax rate used for the 2020 and 2019 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by corporate entities in Australia on taxable profits under the tax law in that jurisdiction. The Group's operations are located in Australia.

Current tax recoverable

During the previous financial year, current tax recoverable mainly arose from the Group's overprovision of income taxes in preceding years.

Deferred taxes

	<u>Opening</u> A\$'000	Charged to <u>profit or loss</u> A\$'000	Charged to <u>OCI*</u> A\$'000	<u>Closing</u> A\$'000
Group				
<u>2020</u>				
Property, plant and equipment	(4,099)	691	(33,638)	(37,046)
Receivables	3	548	-	551
Trade and other payables	904	101	-	1,005
Provisions	3,224	(6)	-	3,218
Carried forward tax losses	433	(291)	-	142
Others	103	253	-	356
	<u>568</u>	<u>1,296</u>	<u>(33,638)</u>	<u>(31,774)</u>
<u>2019</u>				
Property, plant and equipment	(3,421)	(678)	-	(4,099)
Receivables	1	2	-	3
Trade and other payables	1,609	(705)	-	904
Provisions	4,205	(981)	-	3,224
Carried forward tax losses	57	376	-	433
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	(13)	13	-	-
Others	82	21	-	103
	<u>2,520</u>	<u>(1,952)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>568</u>

*Other Comprehensive Income

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9 Income Tax Expense (continued)

Deferred taxes (continued)

	<u>Opening</u> A\$'000	<u>Charged to</u> <u>profit or loss</u> A\$'000	<u>Closing</u> A\$'000
Company			
<u>2020</u>			
Loan receivables	3	14	17
Trade and other payables	11	(10)	1
Carried forward tax losses	377	(375)	2
Others	3	(1)	2
	394	(372)	22
<u>2019</u>			
Cash at bank	(13)	13	-
Loan receivables	-	3	3
Trade and other payables	24	(13)	11
Carried forward tax losses	-	377	377
Others	5	(2)	3
	16	378	394

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10 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Group's net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders for the financial year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued.

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company (A\$'000)	17,586	6,075
Share capital	29,807,000	29,807,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares issued		
- Basic	500,985,000	500,985,000
- Diluted	500,985,000	500,985,000
Earnings per ordinary share (A\$ cents)		
- Basic	3.51	1.21
- Diluted	3.51	1.21

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated profit after tax attributable to the equity holders of the Company, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

As at 30 June 2020 and 2019, the diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share as it does not include the effect of 4,000,000 (2019: 4,000,000) unissued ordinary shares granted under the CESOS (Note 25(b)). The effect of the inclusion is anti-dilutive.

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11 Trade and Other Receivables

	Group		Company	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Current:				
Trade receivables				
- Third parties	73,985	52,432	-	-
- Retention sum receivables	197	648	-	-
Allowance for impairment loss	(911)	-	-	-
	<u>73,271</u>	<u>53,080</u>	-	-
Receivables from subsidiaries	-	-	39,682	29,488
Loan to an associate	1,767	1,803	-	-
Allowance for impairment loss	(1,767)	-	-	-
	-	1,803	-	-
Other receivables	1,252	8,675	-	25
	<u>74,523</u>	<u>63,558</u>	<u>39,682</u>	<u>29,513</u>
Non-current:				
Loan receivable from a joint venture	493	-	-	-
	<u>75,016</u>	<u>63,558</u>	<u>39,682</u>	<u>29,513</u>

The receivables from subsidiaries are non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand in cash.

The Group provided working capital funding to an associate, Civtec Africa Ltd. The loan is unsecured, interest bearing at a market rate of Australian Bank Bill Swap Bid Rate (“BBSY”) plus 2% and repayable on demand. During the current financial year, the Group has fully impaired the amount of A\$1,767,000 due to cashflow constraints of the borrower caused by COVID-19 lockdown limiting their ability to repay the loan.

The loan receivable from a joint venture is non-trade, unsecured, interest bearing at a market rate of Australian Bank Bill Swap Bid Rate (“BBSY”) plus 3% and repayable on the maturity date or at an earlier time either in part or in full at the borrower’s discretion.

Included in the Group’s other receivables as at 30 June 2020, are insurance and cost recoveries amounting to A\$846,000 (2019: A\$6,700,000).

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11 Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

The movements in allowance for impairment loss of trade and other receivables during the year are as follows:

	<u>Trade receivables</u> A\$'000	<u>Other receivables</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
Group			
<u>2020</u>			
Balance at 1 July 2019	-	-	-
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss during the year on:			
- Changes in credit risk (Note 6)	911	1,767	2,678
As at 30 June 2020	911	1,767	2,678

Apart from the credit allowance provided, management has assessed that there is no other significant expected credit loss for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

The Group's internal credit evaluation practices and basis for recognition and measurement for expected credit losses are disclosed in Note 32(a) to the financial statements.

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12 Other Assets

	Group		Company	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000
Prepayments	1,432	413	-	9
Consumables inventory	619	650	-	-
	2,051	1,063	-	9

13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Group		Company	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000
Cash at banks and in hand	27,712	40,662	19	6

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates ranging from 0.01% to 0.25% (2019: 0.01% to 1.5%) per annum.

A floating charge over cash and cash equivalents has been provided for certain debt.

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14 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Freehold <u>Land</u> A\$'000	Leasehold <u>land</u> A\$'000	<u>Buildings</u> A\$'000	Plant and <u>equipment</u> A\$'000	<u>Small tools</u> A\$'000	Motor <u>vehicles</u> A\$'000	Office <u>equipment</u> A\$'000	<u>IT equipment</u> A\$'000	Assets under <u>construction</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
2020										
<u>Cost or valuation</u>										
At 1 July 2019	16,254	-	66,357	68,643	7,099	7,045	1,414	2,410	85,652	254,874
Adoption of SFRS(I) 16	-	27,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,145
At 1 July 2019, restated	16,254	27,145	66,357	68,643	7,099	7,045	1,414	2,410	85,652	282,019
Additions	-	-	57,365	252	17	-	-	-	4,862	62,496*
Additions – ROU	-	2,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,543	9,708*
Transfer	-	-	85,607	1,761	(317)	-	(702)	671	(87,020)	-
Revaluation	3,246	-	93,284	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,530
Loss on revaluation	-	-	(1,611)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,611)
Disposals	-	-	-	(455)	(457)	(129)	-	-	-	(1,041)
At cost at 30 June 2020	-	29,310	-	70,201	6,342	6,916	712	3,081	11,037	127,599
At valuation at 30 June 2020	19,500	-	301,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,502
At 30 June 2020	19,500	29,310	301,002	70,201	6,342	6,916	712	3,081	11,037	448,101
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>										
At 1 July 2019	-	-	(13,253)	(27,860)	(5,124)	(4,525)	(998)	(2,110)	-	(53,870)
Adoption of SFRS(I) 16	-	(2,312)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,312)
At 1 July 2019, restated	-	(2,312)	(13,253)	(27,860)	(5,124)	(4,525)	(998)	(2,110)	-	(56,182)
Depreciation for the year	-	(512)	(2,657)	(5,672)	(527)	(659)	(252)	(185)	-	(10,464)
Transfer	-	-	315	(616)	54	-	608	(361)	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	15,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,595
Disposals	-	-	-	232	393	129	-	-	-	754
At 30 June 2020	-	(2,824)	-	(33,916)	(5,204)	(5,055)	(642)	(2,656)	-	(50,297)

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14 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	<u>Freehold Land</u> A\$'000	<u>Leasehold land</u> A\$'000	<u>Buildings</u> A\$'000	<u>Plant and equipment</u> A\$'000	<u>Small tools</u> A\$'000	<u>Motor vehicles</u> A\$'000	<u>Office equipment</u> A\$'000	<u>IT equipment</u> A\$'000	<u>Assets under construction</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
2020 (continued)										
<u>Net carrying amount</u>										
At cost	-	26,486	-	36,285	1,138	1,861	70	425	11,037	77,302
At valuation	19,500	-	301,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,502
At 30 June 2020	19,500	26,486	301,002	36,285	1,138	1,861	70	425	11,037	397,804

*The cash purchases of property, plant and equipment during the financial year are amounting to A\$70,039,000.

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14 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	<u>Freehold Land</u> AS'000	<u>Buildings</u> AS'000	<u>Plant and equipment</u> AS'000	<u>Small tools</u> AS'000	<u>Motor vehicles</u> AS'000	<u>Office equipment</u> AS'000	<u>IT equipment</u> AS'000	<u>Assets under construction</u> AS'000	<u>Total</u> AS'000
2019									
<u>Cost</u>									
At 1 July 2018	16,254	55,576	54,636	16,729	7,137	1,405	2,373	34,084	188,194
Additions	-	-	4,139	144	-	10	66	63,868	68,227
Adjustment	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	450
Transfer	-	10,781	11,070	(9,526)	-	4	(29)	(12,300)	-
Disposals	-	-	(1,652)	(248)	(92)	(5)	-	-	(1,997)
At 30 June 2019	16,254	66,357	68,643	7,099	7,045	1,414	2,410	85,652	254,874
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>									
At 1 July 2018	-	(10,663)	(19,955)	(7,204)	(3,880)	(853)	(1,928)	-	(44,483)
Depreciation for the year	-	(2,590)	(5,515)	(852)	(726)	(150)	(182)	-	(10,015)
Transfer	-	-	(2,716)	2,697	14	5	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	(187)	-	-	-	-	-	(187)
Disposals	-	-	513	235	67	-	-	-	815
At 30 June 2019	-	(13,253)	(27,860)	(5,124)	(4,525)	(998)	(2,110)	-	(53,870)
<u>Net carrying amount</u>									
At 30 June 2019	16,254	53,104	40,783	1,975	2,520	416	300	85,652	201,004

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14 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Depreciation expenses are classified as follows:

	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Included in cost of sales	10,234	9,716
Included in administrative expenses	230	299
	<u>10,464</u>	<u>10,015</u>

At the balance sheet date, the details of the Group's freehold land and buildings are as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Description/Existing use</u>	<u>Tenure</u>
2-8 Stuart Drive, Henderson, Western Australia	Land and buildings / Operational readiness and logistics support facility	Freehold
16 Nautical Drive, Henderson, Western Australia	Buildings on leasehold land / Undercover waterfront, Manufacturing, Modularisation and Maintenance Facility	Leasehold land leases: i. 34-years lease from August 2010, with further 35 years option ii. 30-years lease from March 2014, with further 35 years option iii. 28-years lease from December 2016, with further 45 years option
35-39 Old Punt Road, Tomago, New South Wales	Land and buildings / Manufacturing facility and modular assembly laydown area	Freehold

Freehold land and buildings carried at fair value

During the year, the Group adopted the revaluation model approach for its freehold land and buildings. An independent valuation of freehold land and buildings of the Group was carried out by Griffin Valuation Advisory as at 30 June 2020. The fair value is determined by the valuer on the highest and best use approach of each asset. Such valuation was determined using the Sales Comparison approach, Hypothetical Development approach and Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) approach (to non-market-type properties). The fair value of the freehold land and buildings have been assessed as having a fair value of A\$320,502,000. The fair value has been derived through a mix of Level 2 inputs where applicable and Level 3 inputs where the Valuer has deemed Level 2 inputs to be not applicable.

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14 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Freehold land and buildings carried at fair value (continued)

Details of the Group's freehold land and buildings and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2020 are as follows:

	<u>Level 1</u> A\$'000	<u>Level 2</u> A\$'000	<u>Level 3</u> A\$'000	<u>Fair Value</u> <u>as at</u> <u>30 June 2020</u> A\$'000
- Freehold land	-	19,500	-	19,500
- Buildings	-	2,000	299,002	301,002

Level 2 fair value of the Group's freehold land and building have been derived using the market data approach. Sales prices of comparable properties in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes as disclosed in Note 3(a)(vi) to the financial statements. The most significant input in this valuation approach is the selling price per square meter and the usage of the property.

Valuation techniques used to derive Level 3 fair values

The following table shows the information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) as at 30 June 2020:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Fair value</u> <u>as at</u> <u>30 June</u> <u>2020</u> <u>A\$'000</u>	<u>Valuation techniques</u>	<u>Unobservable inputs</u>	<u>Range of inputs</u>	<u>Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value</u>
Buildings	299,002	Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC)	Depreciation rates	2% to 33.33%	The higher the depreciation rates, the lower the fair value.
			Estimated construction costs per square metre	\$1,245 to \$4,857	The higher the construction costs, the higher the fair value.
			Developer profit margin	4% to 6%	The higher the profit margin, the higher the fair value.

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14 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Freehold land and buildings carried at fair value (continued)

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table represents the changes in level 3 items for the financial year ended 30 June 2020:

	<u>Buildings</u> A\$'000
Net book value at 1 July 2019	50,162
Acquisition	57,365
Depreciation	(2,215)
Transfer from assets under construction	85,607
Total cost of buildings	<u>190,919</u>
Transfer from cost to revaluation method (level 3)	190,919
Gain on revaluation of buildings	108,083
Closing balance	<u><u>299,002</u></u>

Despite on the overall revaluation increment, a revaluation loss of A\$1,611,000 is recognised on the freehold land and building located at Stuart Drive, Henderson.

If the freehold land and building were stated on the historical cost basis, the carrying amount would be as follows at 30 June 2020.

	A\$'000
Freehold land	16,254
Buildings	209,330
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(15,595)</u>
Net book value	<u><u>209,989</u></u>

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14 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Right-of-use Assets

Right-of-use assets acquired under leasing arrangements are presented together with the owned assets of the same class. Details of such leased assets are also disclosed in Note 23.

- (a) As at the balance sheet date, the net book value of property, plant and equipment that were under lease liabilities was A\$53,308,000 (2019: A\$21,879,000) (Note 23).
- (b) The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment that are pledged for security are as follows.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Borrowings</u>	Group	
		<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Leased plant and equipment	Lease liabilities	26,813	21,879
Remaining property, plant and equipment	Bank bills	370,991	179,125
		<u>397,804</u>	<u>201,004</u>

The details of the borrowings are disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements.

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15 Intangible Assets

	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Goodwill	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

Goodwill arose from the excess of the consideration paid for a business acquired from a third party. Goodwill has been allocated to the cash-generating unit, Metals and Minerals division.

Management is of the opinion that the recoverable amount will exceed the carrying amount on the basis that this cash generating unit has been generating profit since acquisition and management forecasts the results of this subsidiary to be in a net profit position for the financial year ended 30 June 2020. In arriving at this assessment, management has determined the recoverable amount using a two (2019: two) years forecasting process based on the current order book, projected orders and a consumer price index (“CPI”) factor of 1.6 % (2019: 1.9%) per annum on direct costs and overhead costs.

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16 Investment in Subsidiaries

	Company	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	7,579	7,579

There is no material non-controlling interest to be disclosed for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

The details of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name of Entity</u>	<u>Principal Activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Equity held by the Group</u>	
			<u>2020</u> %	<u>2019</u> %
<u>Held by the Company</u>				
Civmec Construction & Engineering Pty Ltd*	Engineering and construction services	Australia	100	100
Civmec Construction & Engineering Singapore Pte Ltd**	Engineering and construction services	Singapore	100	100
<u>Held by Civmec Construction & Engineering, Singapore Pte Ltd</u>				
Civmec-Mala PNG**	Engineering and construction services	Papua New Guinea	88	88
<u>Held by Civmec Construction & Engineering Pty Ltd</u>				
Civmec Holdings Pty Ltd*	Asset holding company	Australia	100	100
Multidiscipline Solutions Pty Ltd*	Asset holding company and labour supply	Australia	100	100
Civmec Pipe Products Pty Ltd*	Asset holding company	Australia	83.5	83.5
Civmec Electrical and Instrumentation Pty Ltd*	Electrical services	Australia	100	100
Civmec DLG Pty Ltd*	Engineering and construction services	Australia	100	100
Forgacs Marine and Defence Pty Ltd*	Marine and defence services	Australia	100	100
Civmec Construction & Engineering Africa Ltd*	Asset holding company	Mauritius	100	100
Australian Maritime Shipbuilding and Export Group Ltd (AMSEG)*	Shipbuilding	Australia	50	50

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16 Investment in Subsidiaries (continued)

The details of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

<u>Name of Entity</u>	<u>Principal Activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Equity held by the Group</u>	
			<u>2020</u> %	<u>2019</u> %
<u>Held by Forgacs Marine and Defence Pty Ltd</u>				
Forgacs Valco Pty Ltd*	Valve services	Australia	50	50
<u>Held by Civmec Construction & Engineering Africa Ltd</u>				
Civmec Construction & Engineering Uganda Ltd*	Asset holding company	Uganda	100	100

* Audited by Moore Australia (WA) Pty Ltd, Australia.

** Audited by Moore Stephens LLP, Singapore.

Deconsolidation a Subsidiary

On 3 September 2018, the Company announced it did not subscribe for additional shares in an equity raising of an indirect subsidiary, Civtec Africa Ltd ('Civtec'). Consequent to the share issue, the interest of the Group in Civtec was diluted from 50% to 31.9%. Civtec remains as an associated company of the subsidiary, Civmec Construction and Engineering Uganda Ltd.

In compliance to the applicable accounting standards, the Group has deconsolidated its 50% interest in Civtec and its interest is now accounted for using the equity method. Its current financial performance information is disclosed in Note 18.

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16 Investment in Subsidiaries (continued)

Details of deconsolidation of the subsidiary is as follows:

	<u>30 June 2019</u> A\$'000
<u>Consideration received or receivable:</u>	
Cash or shares	-
Fair value of 50% interest held in subsidiary	-
Total consideration	<u>-</u>
Less: carrying amount of assets on deconsolidation	<u>2,327</u>
Gain on deconsolidation before income tax and reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	2,327
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve to profit/(loss)	(91)
Income tax expense on gain on deconsolidation	-
Gain on deconsolidation	<u>2,236</u>
Civmec Limited's share of Civtec's comprehensive loss for the two-month period to 31 August 2018	<u>(145)</u>
Total gain on deconsolidation attributable to the Group	<u><u>2,091</u></u>

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17 Investment in Joint Venture

	Group	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Unquoted cost of investment	41	-
Share of profit/(loss)	201	41
	242	41
Cash distribution to shareholders	-	(19)
Written off	-	19
As at 30 June	242	41

Details of the Group's joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

<u>Name of Entity</u>	<u>Principal Activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Ownership interest held by the Group</u>	
			<u>2020</u> %	<u>2019</u> %
Held by Civmec Construction & Engineering Pty Ltd				
Brown & Root Civmec Pty Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Engineering and maintenance services	Australia	49	49

⁽¹⁾ Incorporated with Kellogg Brown & Root Pty Ltd on 13 April 2019.

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17 Investment in Joint Venture (continued)

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements.

Brown & Root Civmec Pty Ltd

Summarised statement of financial position:

	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Other receivables	586	82
Current assets	1,441	-
Total assets	<u>2,027</u>	<u>82</u>
Other payables	1,533	-
Net assets	<u>494</u>	<u>82</u>

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Net assets	494	82
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the joint venture	49.0%	49.0%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint venture	<u>242</u>	<u>41</u>

Summarised statement of comprehensive income:

	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Revenue	3,831	557
Operating expenses	(3,328)	(471)
Business income	79	-
Finance cost	(30)	-
Administrative expenses	(140)	(4)
Profit before tax	<u>412</u>	<u>82</u>
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>412</u>	<u>82</u>

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18 Investment in Associate

Details of the Group’s associate that is accounted for using the equity method at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

<u>Name of Entity</u>	<u>Principal Activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Ownership interest held by the Group</u>	
			<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
			<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Held by Civmec Construction & Engineering Uganda Ltd				
Civtec Africa Ltd	Engineering and construction services	Uganda	32	32

Civtec Africa Ltd

During the previous financial year, Civtec Africa Ltd, previously an indirect subsidiary of the Company with equity from Civmec Construction & Engineering Uganda Ltd (“CCE Uganda”), an indirect subsidiary of the Company and other investors, has increased its issued shares from 175,704,642 to 274,999,624 through the issue and allotment of an additional 99,294,982 shares at UGX2.53 each (the “Share issue”).

CCE Uganda did not subscribe for additional shares in the Share Issue. Consequent to the Share Issue, the interest of the Group in Civtec has been diluted from 50% to 31.9% (the “Dilution”). Pursuant to the Dilution, Civtec remains as an associated company of CCE Uganda.

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate’s financial statements.

	<u>2020</u> A\$’000	<u>2019</u> A\$’000
Statement of financial position:		
Current assets	3,729	648
Non-current assets	93	20
Current liabilities	(1,965)	(349)
Non-current liabilities	(2,179)	(1,955)

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18 Investment in Associate (continued)

	01.07.2019 to <u>30.06.2020</u> A\$'000	03.09.2018 to <u>30.06.2019</u> A\$'000
Statement of comprehensive income:		
Revenue	5,548	2,906
Profit or loss from continuing operations	939	(115)
Profit/(loss) for the year/period	535	(720)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year/period	575	(720)

The carrying amount of investment in associate has been reduced to nil on the basis that the associate was reported a net liability position as at 30 June 2020.

The Group has not recognised its share of profit of A\$183,000 for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: A\$228,000 loss) as the Group has not recovered from previous cumulative unrecognised loss. The cumulative unrecognised loss amount to A\$44,000 (2019: A\$228,000) at reporting date.

19 Joint Operations

The Group has interests in the following joint operations which are proportionately consolidated:

<u>Name of Entity</u>	<u>Principal Activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Ownership interest held by the Group</u>	
			<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
			%	%
Black & Veatch Civmec JV ("BCJV")	Engineering and construction services	Australia	50	50
Amec Foster Wheeler Civmec JV ("ACJV")	Engineering and construction services	Australia	50	50
Swan River Bridge Alliance Civmec JV ("SRBA")	Engineering and construction services		-	33

BCJV project is for the design and construction of the wastewater treatment plant upgrade.

ACJV is for the design, procurement and installation of a process plant, administration office and warehouse.

SRBA project is to deliver the fabrication of the Swan River Pedestrian Bridge, linking the new Optus Stadium with East Perth and completed on 24 July 2019.

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19 Joint Operations (continued)

The Group is entitled to a proportionate share of the construction contract revenue earned and bears a proportionate share of the joint operations' expenses.

20 Trade and Other Payables

	Group		Company	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Trade creditors	39,028	26,675	54	6
Sundry payables and accruals	34,513	24,786	114	168
Goods and services tax payable	13,472	2,808	-	-
Other taxes payable	4,062	3,274	-	-
	<u>91,075</u>	<u>57,543</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>174</u>

Trade and other payables are usually paid within 45 days.

21 Borrowings

	Group	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Current:		
Finance lease liabilities – secured [Note 21(a)]	-	6,358
Bank bills – secured [Note 21(b)]	2,067	2,252
Loan from related party – unsecured [Note 21(d)]	320	320
	<u>2,387</u>	<u>8,930</u>
Non-current:		
Finance lease liabilities – secured [Note 21(a)]	-	12,804
Bank bills – secured [Note 21(b)]	-	35,444
Senior secured notes [Note 21(c)]	60,000	60,000
	<u>60,000</u>	<u>108,248</u>
	<u>62,387</u>	<u>117,178</u>

(a) Finance Lease Liabilities

Due to the adoption of SFRS(I) 16, the finance lease liabilities are now reclassified as lease liabilities under Note 23 to the financial statements.

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21 Borrowings (continued)

(b) Bank Bills

Banking Covenants

The Group is required by the banks to maintain certain financial ratios such as loan value ratio and interest cover ratio. As at 30 June 2020, the Group met all of these financial covenants.

As at 30 June 2020, the Group has a commercial bank facility amounting to A\$32,067,000 (2019: A\$44,444,000) which was 6% utilised (2019: 81%). Interest rates are variable and ranged between 1.67% to 2.25% (2019: 3.07% to 3.28%) per annum during the current financial year.

The bank bills are secured by certain property, plant and equipment as disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements.

(c) Senior Secured Notes

The Group secured A\$60,000,000 offering of 4-year secured notes (“senior secured notes”) on 23 November 2018 to restructure existing finance and provide funding for a portion of a world-class shipbuilding and maintenance facility at Henderson, Western Australia. The senior secured notes are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Company and are redeemable after two years at the Company’s option. The senior secured notes are collectively under a security trust deed and hold first ranking over all assets held with the subsidiary, Civmec Holdings Pty Ltd, including interests in land at the Company’s Stuart Drive Henderson site in Western Australia and the Tomago site in New South Wales Australia.

The senior secured notes bear a fixed interest rate of 7% per annum.

(d) Loan from Related Party

Loan from related party is non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

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22 Provisions

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Current:		
Provision for employee benefits	6,103	5,557
Non-current:		
Provision for employee benefits	3,352	4,634
	9,455	10,191

The movements in provisions are as follows:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Current:		
At the beginning of the year	5,557	9,197
Provisions made during the year		
- Included in employee benefits	9,061	18,281
Provisions utilised during the year	(8,515)	(21,921)
At the end of the year	6,103	5,557
Non-current:		
At the beginning of the year	4,634	3,935
Provisions made during the year		
- Included in employee benefits	1,170	1,019
Adjustment due to change in probability %	(2,272)	-
Provisions utilised during the year	(180)	(320)
At the end of the year	3,352	4,634

Provisions pertain to employee benefits relating to long service leave for employees. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data and the discount rate used ranges from 1.29% to 2.53% (2019:1.46% to 2.73%).

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23 Lease Liabilities

The Group as Lessee

The Group has entered into leases of land and buildings in respect of its offices, facilities and workshops. The Group has the following leases:

- The Henderson land lease at Lot 804 (16) Nautical Drive, Henderson, Western Australia is for a 34-year period from August 2010 with an option to renew for a further 35 years (reasonably certain to be exercised). Rent increases as per the CPI Index.
- The Henderson land lease on extended area at Lot 804 (16) Nautical Drive, Henderson, Western Australia is for a 28-year period from December 2016 with an option to renew for a further 45 years (reasonably certain to be exercised). Rent increases as per the CPI Index.
- The Henderson land lease at Lot 101 Welding Pass, Henderson, Western Australian is for a 28-year period from November 2019 with 2 options of 3 years each (reasonably certain to be exercised). Rent increases as per the CPI Index.
- The New South Wales leases at Suite 4.02, level 4, 657 Pacific Highway St Leonards and 48 Villers Street, Grafton, New South Wales are for a 3-year period and 1-year period respectively. Both leases are off leased as at 30 June 2020.
- A workshop lease at 1 Boys Road, Gladstone in Queensland for 2-year period and 1-year option (reasonably certain to be exercised).

The Group also leases motor vehicles, workshop equipment and office fitout from non-related parties under lease liabilities. The Group will obtain the ownership of the leased assets from the lessor at no extra cost at the end of the lease term. The average lease term is between 4 and 5 years.

Arising from the adoption of SFRS(I) 16, the Group has recognised the above as right-of-use assets included as part of property, plant and equipment in Note 14.

Finance lease liabilities were reclassified to lease liabilities on 1 July 2019 arising from the adoption of SFRS(I) 16.

The present values of lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

	<u>Minimum lease payments</u> A\$'000	<u>Future finance charges</u> A\$'000	<u>Net present value of minimum lease payments</u> A\$'000
<u>2020</u>			
Not later than one year	14,405	(3,683)	10,722
Between one and five years	37,087	(12,373)	24,714
Later than five years	149,165	(130,540)	18,625
	186,252	(142,913)	43,339
	200,657	(146,596)	54,061

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23 Lease Liabilities (continued)

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
<u>Present value of lease liabilities</u>		
Less than one year	10,722	-
Between one and five years	24,714	-
Later than five years	18,625	-
	43,339	-
	54,061	-

The effective interest rates range from 3.24% to 8.6% per annum.

The present value of finance lease liabilities for 30 June 2019 was as follows:

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Future</u>	<u>Net present</u>
	<u>lease</u>	<u>finance</u>	<u>value of</u>
	<u>payments</u>	<u>charges</u>	<u>minimum</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000	<u>lease</u>
			<u>payments</u>
			A\$'000
<u>2019</u>			
Not later than one year	7,121	(763)	6,358
Between one and five years	13,873	(1,069)	12,804
	20,994	(1,832)	19,162

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets classified within Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 14) is as follows:

	Group	
	<u>30 June 2020</u>	<u>1 July 2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Leasehold land	26,495	24,833
Small tools	299	362
Plant and equipment	17,876	20,555
Motor vehicles	1,042	882
Office equipment	53	80
Asset under construction	7,543	-
	53,308	46,712

There was an addition of A\$9,708,000 to right-of-use assets during the year.

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23 Lease Liabilities (continued)

The carrying amount of lease liabilities on the adoption of SFRS(I) 16 is as follows:

	Group <u>1 July 2019</u> A\$'000
Reclassified from finance lease liabilities	19,162
Recognised lease liabilities (Note 34)	<u>30,215</u>
	<u>49,377</u>
 <u>Amounts recognised in profit or loss</u>	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000
Depreciation charged for the year:	
- Small tools	64
- Plant and equipment	1,756
- Motor vehicles	280
- Office equipment	27
- Leasehold land	512
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 8)	4,000
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>376</u>
 <u>Other disclosures</u>	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>6,003</u>

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24 Share Capital

(a) Fully paid Ordinary Shares

	Group and Company			
	No. of shares	A\$'000	No. of shares	A\$'000
At the beginning and end of the year	501,000,000	29,807	501,000,000	29,807

The ordinary shares of the Company have no par value. All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share without restrictions at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

The Company approved the payment of a First and Final dividend of 0.7 (2019: 0.7) Singapore cents per ordinary share amounting to S\$3,507,000 (2019: S\$3,507,000) equivalent to A\$3,729,000 (2019: A\$3,631,000) for the financial year ended 30 June 2019. The dividend payment was made on 06 December 2019.

The Board has recommended a first and final dividend of 1.0 Australian cents per ordinary share for the financial year ended 30 June 2020, subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

(b) Treasury Shares

	Group and Company			
	No. of shares	A\$'000	No. of shares	A\$'000
At the beginning and end of the year	15,000	10	15,000	10

Treasury shares relate to ordinary shares of the Company that are held by the Company.

(c) Share Options

	Group and Company			
	<u>2020</u>	A\$'000	<u>2019</u>	A\$'000
No. of shares	No. of shares			
At the beginning of the year	4,000,000	0.65	4,000,000	0.65
- Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	4,000,000	0.65	4,000,000	0.65

These options vested but were not exercised during the reporting period. Share options granted under the Civmec Employee Share Option plan carry no rights to dividends and no voting rights. Further details of the employee option plan are disclosed in Note 25(b) to the financial statements.

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25 Share-Based Payments

(a) Performance Share Plan

The Civmec Performance Share Plan (the “CPSP”) for key management personnel and employees of the Group was approved and adopted by shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 25 October 2012.

Under the CPSP, 1,199,000 ordinary shares with a market value of S\$0.70 equivalent to A\$0.74 per share were fully allotted out of treasury shares issued by the Company on 13 June 2014.

No issuance of share-based payment transactions in the current financial year.

(b) Employee Share Option Scheme

The Civmec Employee Share Option Scheme (the “CESOS”) was established on 27 March 2012 and formed part of the Civmec Limited prospectus dated 5 April 2012. The CESOS is a long term incentive scheme to reward and retain key management and employees of the Group whose service are integral to the success and the continued growth of the Group. Executive and non-executive directors (including independent directors) and employees of the Company, who are not controlling shareholders or their associates, are eligible to participate in the scheme. Controlling shareholders or their associates cannot participate in the scheme unless certain conditions are satisfied and shareholder approval is obtained.

The options are issued for no consideration and carry no entitlements to voting rights or dividends of the Group and are not transferable. The number of options granted is subject to approval by the Remuneration Committee and is based on a performance framework which incorporates financial and/or non-financial performance measurement criteria.

Options are forfeited immediately after the holder ceases to be employed by the Group (except in the case of ill health, retirement, redundancy or bankruptcy), unless the committee determines otherwise.

The options are issued with a strike price that is at the Remuneration Committee’s discretion, set at a price as quoted on the Singapore Exchange for three market days immediately preceding the relevant date of grant of the option or at a discount to the market price (subject to a maximum discount of 20%).

The vesting period for options issued with no discount to market price is over one year.

On 11 September 2013, 6,000,000 options were granted to employees under the CESOS to take up ordinary shares at an exercise price of S\$0.65 equivalent to A\$0.68 per share. The options are exercisable on or before 11 September 2023.

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25 Share-Based Payments (continued)

(b) Employee Share Option Scheme (continued)

Options granted to employees are as follows:

<u>Grant date</u>	<u>Total number granted</u>	<u>Vesting period</u>
11 September 2013	6,000,000	1 year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in share options during the year:

	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	No.	WAEP	No.	WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,000,000	0.65	4,000,000	0.65
- Cancelled during the year	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>4,000,000</u>	0.65	<u>4,000,000</u>	0.65
Exercisable at the end of the year	<u>4,000,000</u>		<u>4,000,000</u>	

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding as at 30 June 2020 is 3 (2019: 4) years. The exercise price of outstanding shares was S\$0.65 (2019: S\$0.65) equivalent to A\$0.68(2019: A\$0.68).

The fair value of the options granted to employees is deemed to represent the value of the employee services received over the vesting period.

The weighted average fair value of options granted was S\$0.35 (2019: S\$0.38) equivalent to A\$0.37 (2019: A\$0.40). These values were calculated using the Binomial option pricing model applying the following inputs:

<u>Grant date:</u>	<u>11 September 2013</u>
Vesting period	1 year
Dividend yield	11%
Weighted average exercise price	S\$0.65
Share price	S\$0.65
Expected average life of the option	5.9 years
Expected share price volatility	26%
Risk-free interest rate	2.68%

The expected volatility of the Company has been determined having regard to the historical volatility of the market price of the Company's shares and the mean reversion tendency of volatilities.

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25 Share-Based Payments (continued)

(b) Employee Share Option Scheme (continued)

The life of the options is based on the expected exercise patterns, which may not eventuate in the future.

A liquidity discount has also been applied to the value of the options to account for historically low trading volume of the shares.

(c) Performance Rights Plan

The Civmec Limited Performance Rights Plan (the “CPRP”) for key senior executives of the Group was approved and adopted by shareholders at the Annual General meeting held on 25 October 2019.

A Performance Right refers to a right to one issued ordinary share of the Company granted under the scheme for no consideration. To the extent the gateway hurdles are satisfied, 100% of the vesting will be based on the absolute earnings per share (aEPS) outcome. aEPS is based on the achievement of certain predetermined performance targets determined by the Committee. The Committee has the discretion to determine whether the performance targets have been met.

The balances of Performance Rights are as follows:

<u>Grant</u>	<u>Balance at</u> <u>1 July</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Vested</u>	<u>Forfeited</u> <u>/Lapsed</u> <u>/Expired</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>at</u> <u>30 June</u>
FY 2019	-	8,109,993	-	-	8,109,993
FY 2020	8,109,993	-	-	(750,000)	7,359,993

26 Asset Revaluation Reserve

	Group		Company	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Gain on revaluation of freehold land and buildings	112,125	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability arising on revaluation (Note 9)	(33,638)	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	<u>78,487</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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27 Other Reserves

	Group		Company	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Merger reserve	7,578	7,578	7,578	7,578
Waiver of interest receivable from a subsidiary	-	-	(3,335)	(3,335)
Share option reserve	240	240	240	240
	<u>7,818</u>	<u>7,818</u>	<u>4,483</u>	<u>4,483</u>

(a) Merger Reserve

Pursuant to the completion of the Restructuring Exercise, the share capital of Civmec Construction & Engineering Pty Ltd and Controlled Entities is adjusted to merger reserve based on the “pooling of interest method”.

(b) Share Option Reserve

The share option reserve relates to share options granted to employees under the employee share option plan. Further information about share-based payments to employees is set out in Note 25 to the financial statements.

28 Capital Expenditure Commitments

The Group has contracted capital expenditure commitments at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statement as follows:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u> A\$'000	<u>2019</u> A\$'000
Plant and equipment purchases	3,401	131
Capital projects	2,677	10,298
Not later than one year	<u>6,078</u>	<u>10,429</u>

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29 Guarantees

The Group is, in the normal course of business, required to provide guarantees in respect of their contractual performance related obligations. These guarantees and indemnities only give rise to a liability where it fails to perform its contractual obligations.

During the course of business, the Company also provides letters of credit for international trading when required.

As at 30 June 2020 and 2019, the Group has given the following:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Group		
Bank guarantee	1,943	1,806
Surety bond facility	160,489	180,948
Letter of credit	392	-
	<u>162,824</u>	<u>182,754</u>
 Company		
Senior secured notes	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>

The surety bond facility is provided for the provision of performance bonds to customers of the Group. It has a limit of A\$265 million (2019: A\$250 million) as at 30 June 2020.

The Company provided guarantee in respect of the senior secured notes issued to a subsidiary.

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30 Related Party Transactions

The Group's main related parties are as follows:

Entities exercising control over the Group

The largest shareholders are James Finbarr Fitzgerald and Olive Theresa Fitzgerald (acting as trustees for the JF & OT Fitzgerald Family Trust) (19.47%) and Goldfirm Pty Ltd (acting as trustee for the Kariong Investment Trust) (19.47%).

Key management personnel

Any person having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel.

Remuneration paid to key management personnel is as follows:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Directors' remuneration		
- Salaries and other related costs	1,723	2,031
- Directors' fees	253	239
- Benefits including defined contribution plans	127	130
Other key management personnel		
- Salaries and other related costs	2,091	1,604
- Benefits including defined contribution plans	211	168
	4,405	4,172

Directors' interest in employee share benefit plans

At the end of the reporting date, the total number of outstanding share options and performance rights that were issued/allocated to the directors and key management personnel under existing employee benefit schemes is given below:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	No.	No.
Share options		
Directors	-	-
Key management personnel	2,000,000	2,000,000
Performance rights		
Directors	2,250,000	2,250,000
Key management personnel	2,330,000	2,544,000

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30 Related Party Transactions (continued)

Other related parties

Other related parties include immediate family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their immediate family members.

Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Purchase of goods and services		
- Consultant fee paid to a related party (who is a director of the Company)	(8)	(8)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

31 Financial Information by Segments

Management has determined the operating segments based on the internal reports which are regularly reviewed by the Operations Management that are used to make strategic decisions.

The Operations Management comprises of the Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operations Officer, Acting Chief Financial Officer and the department heads of each operating segment.

The business is managed primarily on the basis of different products and services as the diversification of the Group's operations inherently have notably different risk profiles and performance assessment criteria.

Reportable segments disclosed are based on aggregating operating segments where the segments are considered to have similar economic characteristics and are also similar with respect to the following:

- the products sold and/or services provided by the segment;
- the manufacturing process;
- the type or class of customer for the products or services;
- the distribution method; and
- any external regulatory requirements.

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31 Financial Information by Segments (continued)

Although the Operations Management receives separate reports for each project in the Oil and Gas, Metals and Minerals, and Infrastructure businesses, these have been aggregated into the respective reportable segments as they have similar long-term average gross margins.

The three main reportable segments for the Group are: (1) Oil and Gas (2) Metals and Minerals and (3) Infrastructure and Defence. The business activities include civil construction, fabrication, precast concrete, SMP (Structural, Mechanical and Piping Erection), insulation, maintenance and plant hire.

Basis of accounting for purpose of reporting by operating segments

(a) Accounting Policies Adopted

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the Board of Directors, being the chief decision makers with respect to operating segments, are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

(b) Inter-Segment Transactions

An internally determined transfer price is set for all inter-segment sales. This price is reviewed quarterly and is based on what would be realised in the event the sale was made to an external party at arm's length. All such transactions are eliminated on consolidation of the Group's financial statements.

Inter-segment loans payable and receivable are initially recognised at the consideration received/to be received net of transaction costs.

(c) Segment Assets and Liabilities

The Group does not identify nor segregate its assets and liabilities in operating segments as these are managed on a "group basis".

Geographical segments (secondary reporting)

Revenue is based on the location of customers regardless of where the services are rendered. Non-current assets are based on the location of those assets:

	Revenue		Non-current assets	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	AS'000	AS'000	AS'000	AS'000
Australia	391,159	487,880	400,957	202,985
Papua New Guinea	709	631	-	-
	<u>391,868</u>	<u>488,511</u>	<u>400,957</u>	<u>202,985</u>

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31 Financial Information by Segments (continued)

Major customers

The Group has a number of customers to whom it provides both products and services. For the year ended 30 June 2020, the Group supplies to two and one (2019: one and nil) external customers in the Metal and Minerals and Infrastructure and Defence segments respectively. The major customers account for approximately 66.4% (2019: 14.3%) of external revenue.

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31 Financial Information by Segments (continued)

	<u>2020</u>				<u>2019</u>			
	Oil and Gas A\$'000	Metals and Minerals A\$'000	Infra- Structure and Defence A\$'000	Total A\$'000	Oil and Gas A\$'000	Metals and Minerals A\$'000	Infra- Structure and Defence A\$'000	Total A\$'000
Revenue – external sales	14,102	338,674	39,092	391,868	66,545	357,085	64,881	488,511
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation)	(11,967)	(293,730)	(31,286)	(336,983)	(60,459)	(332,772)	(60,031)	(453,262)
Depreciation expense	(729)	(5,179)	(4,326)	(10,234)	(1,629)	(7,057)	(1,030)	(9,716)
Segment results	1,406	39,765	3,480	44,651	4,457	17,256	3,820	25,533
Other income				1,951	-	-	-	3,298
Gain on deconsolidation of a subsidiary				-	-	-	-	2,091
Share of profit/(loss) of joint venture/associate	201	-	-	201	41	(2)	-	39
Unallocated costs								
Finance costs				(2,552)				(5,005)
Administrative expenses*				(16,723)				(16,388)
Depreciation in administrative expenses*				(230)				(299)
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(11)	(2,667)	-	(2,678)				-
Loss on revaluation of freehold land and buildings				(1,611)				
Other expenses				(243)				(277)
Profit before income tax				22,766				8,992
Income tax expense				(5,217)				(1,962)
Net profit for the year				17,549				7,030
Segment assets:								
Intangible assets	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10
Unallocated assets:								
Assets				595,892				426,732
Other current assets				2,051				1,063
Deferred tax assets				2,408				1,930
Total assets				600,361				429,735
Segment liabilities:								
Unallocated liabilities								
Liabilities				265,446				128,238
Borrowings				62,387				117,178
Provisions				9,455				10,191
Total liabilities				337,288				255,607
Other segment information								
Capital expenditure during the year				70,039				68,227

* Administrative expenses above exclude depreciation which is disclosed separately above.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group and the Company financial risk management policies set out the Group's and the Company's overall business strategies and its risk management philosophy. The Group and the Company are exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Group's and the Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Group's and the Company's financial performance.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks. The Audit Committee provides independent oversight to the effectiveness of the risk management process.

The Group and the Company do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

As at 30 June 2020, the Group's and the Company's financial instruments mainly consisted of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, contract assets, trade and other payables, contract liabilities and borrowings.

There has been no change to the Group's and the Company's exposures to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis indicated below.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables, contract assets and cash and cash equivalents. The Group adopts the policy of dealing only with:

- Customers of appropriate credit standing and history, and obtaining sufficient collateral or buying credit insurance where appropriate to mitigate credit risk; and
- High credit quality counterparties of at least an 'A' rating by external credit rating companies.

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentration of credit risk consist are principally bank deposits and receivables. The Group places its deposits with financial institutions and other creditworthy issuers and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one party. As at 30 June 2020, the Group has a concentration of credit risk on one debtor (2019: one debtor) that individually represents more than 24.9% (2019: 35%) of total trade and other receivables and contract assets.

As the Group and the Company do not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position, except for financial guarantees as disclosed in Note 29 to the financial statements.

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(a) Credit Risk (continued)

The following sets out the Group's internal credit evaluation practices and basis for recognition and measurement for expected credit losses ("ECL"):

Internal rating grades	Definition	Basis for recognition and measurement of ECL
i. Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
ii. Under-performing	There has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (>60 days past due).	Lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired)
iii. Non-performing	There is evidence indicating that the asset is credit-impaired (>90 days past due).	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired)
iv. Write-off	There is evidence indicating that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery as the debtor is in severe financial difficulty.	Asset is written off

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group has adopted the policy of dealing with customers with an appropriate credit history as a means of mitigating the credit risk exposures. Credit evaluation which takes into account qualitative and quantitative profile of each customer is performed and approved by management before credit is being granted. The Group also closely monitors customers' payment pattern and credit exposures on an on-going basis.

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

The Group uses a provision matrix to measure the lifetime ECL allowance for trade receivables and contract assets. In measuring the ECL, trade receivables and contract assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. The contract assets relate mainly to unbilled work in progress, which have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same type of contracts.

The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

In calculating the ECL rates, the Group considers historical loss rates for each category of customers, and adjusts for forward-looking macroeconomic data. The Group has identified the gross domestic product ("GDP") growth of the countries in which it sells goods and services to be the most relevant factor, and accordingly adjust the historical loss rates based on expected changes in this factor.

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(a) Credit Risk (continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

The Group considers a financial asset as in default when the counterparty fail to make contractual payments for a prolonged period of time when they fall due, and the Group may also consider internal and external information, such as significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligation. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flow, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group and it is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation. Where receivables have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

Management has assessed and concluded that the ECL rate for trade receivables past due less than 1 year approximates Nil and is immaterial, while the ECL rate for trade receivables past due more than 1 year approximates 50% to 100%, except for specific cases where management has assessed the amount is still fully recoverable.

The Group's credit risk exposure in relation to trade receivables and contract assets under SFRS(I) 9 as at 30 June 2020 and 2019 are set out in the provision matrix as follows:

	<u>Current</u> A\$'000	<u>Past due</u>			<u>Total</u> A\$'000
		<u>Within</u> <u>60 days</u> A\$'000	<u>61 to 90 days</u> A\$'000	<u>More than</u> <u>90 days</u> A\$'000	
Group					
<u>2020</u>					
Trade receivables	61,698	9,559	6	2,919	74,182
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(911)*	(911)
	<u>61,698</u>	<u>9,559</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2,008</u>	<u>73,271</u>

* Risk profile of the corresponding receivable is assessed separately from the other trade receivables.

There is no ageing analysis for contract assets as these mainly relate to variable considerations which have yet to be invoiced.

The Group has assessed and concluded that trade receivables are subject to immaterial credit loss. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting year.

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(a) Credit Risk (continued)

Other receivables and receivables from subsidiaries and a related party

The Group applies the general approach to provide for the ECL for other receivables and receivables from subsidiaries and a related party. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL 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 ECL.

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 ECL.

Impairment of these balances have been measured on the 12-month ECL basis which reflects the low credit risk of exposures. These amounts are subject to immaterial credit loss.

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had no significant impact on the Group's overall credit risk; however, it has impacted on the loan to a related party, Civtec Africa Ltd. While Civtec Africa remains profitable, its cashflow and ability to repay the loan has been impacted by a Government enforced lockdown. The management has assessed the risk and decided to impair the loan outstanding valued at A\$1.8mil as at 30 June 2020. It is expected that in future years when cashflow in Civtec Africa stabilises and improves, this impairment can be reversed.

Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and bank balances are entered into with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated at least AA, based on international credit rating agencies.

For the purpose of impairment, cash and cash equivalents has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(a) Credit Risk (continued)

Financial guarantees

The Company has issued financial guarantees to financial institutions for borrowings of its subsidiaries. These guarantees are subject to the impairment requirements of SFRS(I) 9. The Company has assessed that its subsidiaries have the financial capacity to meet the contractual cash flow obligations in the near future and hence, does not expect significant credit losses arising from these guarantees.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The Group is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

Interest rate risk is managed using a mix of fixed and floating rate debt. At 30 June 2020, approximately 97% (2019: 68%) of the Group's debt is fixed. The Group's borrowings at variable rates are denominated mainly in A\$. If the A\$ interest rates increase/decrease by 1% (2019: 1%) with all other variables remain constant, the Group's profit before tax will be approximately lower/higher by A\$21,000 (2019: A\$377,000) as a result of higher/lower interest expenses on these borrowings.

The Group and the Company has cash balances placed with reputable banks and financial institutions. Such balances are placed on varying maturities and generate interest income for the Group and the Company.

The Group obtains additional financing through bank borrowings and leasing arrangements. Information relating to the Group's interest rate exposure is also disclosed in the notes on the Group's borrowings and leasing obligations. They are both fixed and floating rates of interest. The policy is to retain flexibility in selecting borrowings at both fixed and floating rates interest.

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(b) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

	<u>Variable rates</u>		<u>Fixed rates</u>		Non- interest <u>bearing</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
	Within <u>1 year</u> A\$'000	Between 2 to 5 years A\$'000	Within <u>1 year</u> A\$'000	Between <u>2 to 5</u> years A\$'000		
Group						
<u>2020</u>						
<u>Finance assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	27,693	-	-	-	19	27,712
Trade and other receivables	-	493	-	-	74,523	75,016
Contract assets	-	-	-	-	95,118	95,118
	<u>27,693</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>169,660</u>	<u>197,846</u>
 <u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	73,541	73,541
Contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	83,266	83,266
Lease liabilities	8,005	13,161	2,717	30,178	-	54,061
Borrowings						
- Senior secured notes	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000
- Bank bills	2,067	-	-	-	-	2,067
- Related party	-	-	-	-	320	320
	<u>10,072</u>	<u>13,161</u>	<u>2,717</u>	<u>90,178</u>	<u>157,127</u>	<u>273,255</u>

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(b) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

	<u>Variable rates</u>		<u>Fixed rates</u>		Non- interest <u>bearing</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
	Within <u>1 year</u> A\$'000	Between 2 to 5 years A\$'000	Within <u>1 year</u> A\$'000	Between <u>2 to 5</u> years A\$'000		
Group						
<u>2019</u>						
<u>Finance assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	40,656	-	-	-	6	40,662
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	63,558	63,558
Contract assets	-	-	-	-	117,443	117,443
	<u>40,656</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>181,007</u>	<u>221,663</u>
 <u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	51,461	51,461
Contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	69,333	69,333
Borrowings						
- Finance lease	-	-	6,358	12,804	-	19,162
- Senior secured notes	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000
- Bank bills	2,252	35,444	-	-	-	37,696
- Related party	-	-	-	-	320	320
	<u>2,252</u>	<u>35,444</u>	<u>6,358</u>	<u>72,804</u>	<u>121,114</u>	<u>237,972</u>

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(b) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

	<u>Variable rates</u>		<u>Fixed rates</u>		Non- interest <u>bearing</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
	<u>Within</u> <u>1 year</u> A\$'000	<u>Between</u> <u>2 to 5</u> <u>years</u> A\$'000	<u>Within</u> <u>1 year</u> A\$'000	<u>Between</u> <u>2 to 5</u> <u>years</u> A\$'000		
Company						
<u>2020</u>						
<u>Finance assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	19	19
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	39,682	39,682
	-	-	-	-	39,701	39,701
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	168	168
	-	-	-	-	168	168
<u>2019</u>						
<u>Finance assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	6	6
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	29,513	29,513
	-	-	-	-	29,519	29,519
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	174	174
	-	-	-	-	174	174

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its commitments concerning its financial liabilities. The Group and the Company manages this risk through the following mechanism:

- Preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- Monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- Maintaining credit risk related to financial assets;
- Obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- Only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- Comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates and do not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying amount as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

	<u>Carrying amount</u> A\$'000	<u>Contractual undiscounted cash flows</u>		
		<u>Within 1 year</u> A\$'000	<u>Between 2 to 5 years</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
Group				
2020				
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other payables	73,541	73,541	-	73,541
Lease liabilities	54,061	11,613	46,314	57,927
<u>Borrowings</u>				
- Senior secured notes	60,000	4,200	68,694	72,894
- Bank bills	2,067	2,108	-	2,108
- Related party	320	320	-	320
Total financial liabilities	189,989	91,782	115,008	206,790

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(c) Liquidity Risk (continued)

	<u>Carrying amount</u> A\$'000	<u>Contractual undiscounted cash flows</u>		
		<u>Within 1 year</u> A\$'000	<u>Between 2 to 5 years</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
Group				
2019				
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other payables	51,461	51,461	-	51,461
Borrowings				
- Finance lease	19,162	7,121	13,873	20,994
- Senior secured notes	60,000	4,200	73,503	77,703
- Bank bills	37,696	2,320	37,603	39,923
- Related party	320	320	-	320
Total financial liabilities	<u>168,639</u>	<u>65,422</u>	<u>124,979</u>	<u>190,401</u>

	<u>Carrying amount</u> A\$'000	<u>Contractual undiscounted cash flows</u>		
		<u>Within 1 year</u> A\$'000	<u>Between 2 to 5 years</u> A\$'000	<u>Total</u> A\$'000
Company				
2020				
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other payables	168	168	-	168
Total financial liabilities	<u>168</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>168</u>
2019				
Trade and other payables	174	174	-	174
Total financial liabilities	<u>174</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>174</u>

The Group's undrawn borrowings facilities and guarantee are disclosed in Notes 21(b) and 29 to the financial statements respectively.

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32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(d) Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to maintain a good debt-to-equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and to ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

The Group and the Company have no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distribution to shareholders and share issues.

The net debt-to-equity ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as total financial liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.

	Group	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Net debt	245,543	197,310
Total equity	263,073	174,128
Net debt-to-equity ratio	<u>0.93</u>	<u>1.13</u>

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

32 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

(e) Fair Value Estimation

Financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated.

The fair value of current financial assets and financial liabilities approximate the carrying value due to the liquid nature of these assets and/or the short-term nature of these financial rights and obligations.

The fair value of non-current receivables and borrowings are calculated based on discounted expected future principal and interest cash flows. The discount rates used are based on market rates for similar instruments at the reporting date. The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are assumed to approximate their respective fair values. The Group does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at the balance sheet date would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group categorises fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy that is depend on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

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33 Litigation

Perth Stadium Project

In February 2019, the Group lodged a writ in the Supreme Court of Western Australia against Brookfield Multiplex Engineering and Infrastructure Pty Ltd (“Brookfield Multiplex”), in relation to the valuation of additional time and changes to the works undertaken in the delivery of the new Perth Stadium project in Western Australia.

The Group is seeking a determination from the Supreme Court to recover costs associated with the changes in scope and nature of the works required to be completed and for the granting of Practical Completion.

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34 Adoption of New Standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019.

- SFRS(I) 16 *Leases*;
- SFRS(I) INT 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*;
- *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-28);
- *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 9);
- *Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 3 and 11);
- *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-12);
- *Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalisation* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-23);
- *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-19).

Except for the adoption of SFRS(I) 16 *Leases*, the application of the above standards and interpretations did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Adoption of New Standards

SFRS(I) 16 *Leases*

SFRS(I) 16 sets out a revised framework for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, and replaces SFRS(I) 1-17 *Leases*, SFRS(I) INT 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SFRS(I) INT 1-15 *Operating Leases – Incentives*; and SFRS(I) INT 1-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. SFRS(I) 16 requires lessees to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, except where the underlying asset is of low value. The right-of-use asset is depreciated and interest expense is recognised on the lease liability. Lease incentives (e.g. rent-free period) are recognised as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-36 *Impairment of Assets*. The accounting requirements for lessors have not been changed substantially, and continue to be based on classification as operating and finance leases. Disclosure requirements have been enhanced for both lessors and lessees.

The Group has applied a modified retrospective approach that does not restate comparative information, but recognises the cumulative effect of initially applying SFRS(I) 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings on 1 July 2019. Under the modified retrospective approach, the Group has elected to apply the following practical expedients under SFRS(I) 16:

- a) For all contracts entered into before 1 July 2019 and that were previously identified as leases under SFRS(I) 1-17 and SFRS(I) INT 4, the Group is exempted from having to reassess whether pre-existing contracts contain a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-17 and SFRS(I) INT 4 will continue to be applied to leases entered or modified before 1 July 2019.

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34 Adoption of New Standards (continued)

Adoption of New Standards (continued)

SFRS(I) 16 (continued)

- b) The Group has, on a lease-by-lease basis:
- applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
 - relied on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as an alternative to performing an impairment review;
 - excluded initial direct costs in the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
 - used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.
- c) The Group has elected not to recognise ROU assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impact on lessee accounting

For leases previously classified as operating leases, the Group chose to measure its ROU assets (except for ROU assets which meet the definition of investment property) at a carrying amount as if SFRS(I) 16 had been applied since the commencement of the lease but discounted using incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019. The Group recognised its lease liabilities by discounting remaining lease payments as at 1 July 2019 using the incremental borrowing rate for each individual lease or, if applicable, the incremental borrowing rate for each portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics. The difference between the carrying amount of the ROU assets and lease liabilities as at 1 July 2019 is adjusted directly to opening retained profits. Comparative information is not restated.

For leases previously classified as finance leases, the carrying amount of the leased asset and finance lease liability as at 1 July 2019 are determined as the carrying amount of the ROU assets and lease liabilities.

Impact on lessor accounting

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

Financial impact of adoption of SFRS(I) 16

On 1 July 2019, the Group:

- (i) recognised right-of-use assets of A\$24,833,000 in the property, plant and equipment.
- (ii) recognised lease liabilities of A\$30,215,000.
- (iii) derecognised accrued operating lease of A\$2,020,000.
- (iv) recognised the difference of A\$3,362,000 in retained earnings.
- (v) reclassified finance lease liabilities to lease liabilities of A\$19,162,000.

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34 Adoption of New Standards (continued)

Financial impact of adoption of SFRS(I) 16 (continued)

When measuring lease liabilities, the Group discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is 8.6%.

The differences between the operating lease commitments disclosed applying SFRS(I) 1-17 in the Group's financial statements as at 30 June 2019 and the lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position as at 1 July 2019 are presented below:

	A\$'000
Operating lease commitment disclosed as at 30 June 2019	66,023
Less:	
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019	(39,412)
Short-term leases	(147)
Add:	
Extension options which are reasonably certain to be exercised	3,751
Finance lease liabilities recognised as at 30 June 2019	19,162
	<hr/> <hr/> <u>49,377</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2020

35 New Standards and Interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and interpretations and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2020 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards and interpretations in preparing these financial statements.

The following new SFRS(I)s, interpretations and amendments to SFRS(I)s are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2020:

Applicable to 2021 financial statements:

- *Definition of Material* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 and SFRS(I) 1-8)
- *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 9, SFRS(I) 1-39 and SFRS(I) 7)
- *COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 16)

Applicable to 2022 financial statements:

- SFRS(I) 17 *Insurance Contracts*

Applicable to 2023 financial statements:

- *Onerous Contracts – Cost of fulfilling a contract* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-37)
- Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s 2018-2020
- *Reference to the Conceptual Framework* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 3)
- *Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-16)

Applicable to 2024 financial statements:

- *Classification of liabilities as current or non-current* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1)

Mandatory effective date deferred:

- *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* (Amendments to SFRS(I) 10 and SFRS(I) 1-28).



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