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Stock Name: GOHL CAP N2701 **Stock Code:** 05352 Disclosure of Interests

From Date: 01/04/1999 **To Date:** 22/06/2017

News Title:

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Display records 1 to 2 (Total records found: 2)

Release Time	Code	Stock Name	Document
22/06/2017 18:24	05352	GOHL CAP N2701	Debt and Structured Products - [Financial Report - Debt Securities] Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 of Genting Overseas Holdings Limited, the holding company of GOHL Capital Limited and Guarantor of the US$1,000,000,000 4.25% Guaranteed Notes Due 2027 issued by GOHL Capital Limited (1980KB, PDF)
25/01/2017 09:53	05352	GOHL CAP N2701	Debt and Structured Products - [Formal Notice - Debt Securities] NOTICE OF LISTING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF HONG KONG LIMITED - GOHL CAPITAL LIMITED - US$1,000,000,000 4.25 per cent. Guaranteed Notes due 2027 (Stock Code: 5352) (87KB, PDF)

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GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
(In Singapore Dollars)

Registered Office :	First Names House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM2 4DF

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors of Genting Overseas Holdings Limited have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 which have been prepared in accordance and in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Isle of Man Companies Acts, 1931 to 2004.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activity is that of an investment holding company.

The principal activities of the Company's subsidiaries include the development and operation of integrated resort, operation of casinos, provision of sales and marketing support services to leisure and hospitality related businesses, investments and financing.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The rights of the Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ("CNCRP") of US$1.00 each and Convertible Non-Cumulative Irredeemable Preference Shares ("CNCIP") of US$1.00 each of the Company had been varied at the separate class meetings of the holders of the CNCRP and the CNCIP as well as the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 23 November 2016, the details of the terms and conditions of such rights are set out under Note 17 to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 of the Company on pages 70 to 73.

On 24 November 2016, Genting Property Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has transferred 1 Ordinary Share of US$1.00 in the capital of the Company, which share was held in trust for Genting Berhad ("GENT"), the holding company of the Company, to GENT.

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE

On 10 February 2016, Calidone Limited ("CL") and Genting International Services Singapore Pte Ltd ("GISS"), both of which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Genting Singapore PLC ("GENS"), a 52.8% owned subsidiary of the Company have incorporated Genting International Services (Thailand) Limited in Thailand with an issued share capital of THB100,000 comprising of 20,000 shares, which are divided into 9,800 ordinary shares of THB5 each and 10,200 preference shares of THB5 each. The 9,800 ordinary shares are owned by CL and GISS collectively, and the 10,200 preference shares are owned by Thai shareholders.

On 15 February 2016, Genting (NSW) Pty Limited ("GNSW"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS incorporated in Australia, was placed under members' voluntary liquidation. On 1 August 2016, GNSW has been deregistered.

On 11 March 2016, North Spring Enterprises LLC, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS incorporated in Mongolia was de-registered.

On 18 March 2016, Blue Shell International Limited ("BSIL") and Ocean Star Resources Limited ("OSRL"), both of which are indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of GENS incorporated in the British Virgin Islands were placed under members' voluntary liquidation. On 27 April 2016, BSIL and OSRL have been dissolved.

On 22 April 2016, Genting Star (Macau), Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS incorporated in the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China has been dissolved and liquidated.

On 6 June 2016, Palomino Sun (UK) Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS incorporated in the United Kingdom has been dissolved.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

On 20 June 2016, Happy Bay Pte. Ltd. (“Happy Bay”), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS has subscribed for an additional 15,000,000 new ordinary shares of KRW10,000 each in Landing Jeju Development Co., Ltd. (“LJDC”), a 50% indirect associated company of GENS for a total subscription amount of KRW150,000,000,000 (equivalent to approximately S$176.7 million) (the “Additional Equity Investment”). Happy Bay’s and Landing International Development Limited’s respective 50 per cent. equity interests in LJDC remain unchanged following the Additional Equity Investment.

On 16 August 2016, Genting Integrated Resorts (Singapore) Pte Ltd, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS has incorporated Claremont Co., Ltd. in Korea with an issued and paid-up capital of KRW100.

On 2 September 2016, LJDC has incorporated Landing L&B LLC. in Korea with an issued and paid-up capital of KRW100,000,000.

On 7 October 2016, Genting International (Thailand) Limited, a 91% owned subsidiary of GENS has completed the liquidation process.

On 28 October 2016, the following indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of GENS were placed under members’ voluntary liquidation:

	Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation
1.	Medo Investment Pte Ltd (“MIPL”)	Singapore
2.	Resorts World Marketing Pte Ltd (“RWMPL”)	Singapore
3.	Palomino Limited (“PL”)	Isle of Man
4.	Palomino Sun Limited (“PSL”)	Isle of Man
5.	Worldcard Overseas Holdings Limited (“WOHL”)	Isle of Man

On 11 November 2016, GENS has, through:

1. Algona Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS, entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement with Landing International Development Limited (“LIDL”) to dispose of its 100% interest in Callisto Business Limited for a consideration of approximately US$420 million (equivalent to S$588 million); and

2. Genting International Resorts Management Limited (“GIRML”), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS, entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement with LIDL’s direct wholly-owned subsidiary, Landing Singapore Limited, to dispose of GIRML’s 50% shareholding in Autumnglow Pte Ltd for S$1.00.

(collectively, the “Disposals”)

On 29 November 2016, the Company incorporated GOHL Capital Limited (“GOHL Capital”) as its wholly-owned subsidiary in the Isle of Man with an issued share capital of US$1.00.

On 15 December 2016, the following wholly-owned subsidiaries of GENS were placed under members’ voluntary liquidation:

	Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation
1.	Genting Star Limited (“GSL”)	British Virgin Islands
2.	Northspring Global Ltd (“NGL”)	British Virgin Islands
3.	Genting Singapore Aviation Management (“GSAM”)	Cayman Islands

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

On 3 January 2017, the Disposals have been completed.

On 5 January 2017, the Company increased its investment in GOHL Capital from US$1.00 comprising 1 ordinary share of US$1.00 to US$600,000 comprising 600,000 ordinary shares of US$1.00 each by way of the subscription of 599,999 ordinary shares of US$1.00 each for a total cash consideration of US$599,999.

On 18 January 2017, NGL has been dissolved.

On 24 January 2017, GSL has been dissolved.

On 24 January 2017, the Company increased its investment in GOHL Capital from US$600,000 comprising 600,000 ordinary shares of US$1.00 each to US$21,850,000 comprising 21,850,000 ordinary shares of US$1.00 each by way of the subscription of 21,250,000 ordinary shares of US$1.00 each for a total consideration of US$21,250,000.

On 3 March 2017, Blackford Limited and Fitzroy Limited, both of which are indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of GENS incorporated in Hong Kong were placed under members' voluntary liquidation.

On 7 April 2017, Bestlink Global Holding Pte Ltd, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS incorporated in Singapore has submitted an application to the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority to strike its name off the register pursuant to Section 344A of the Companies Act (Chapter 50).

On 26 April 2017, GSAM has been dissolved.

On 27 April 2017, PL, PSL and WOHL have been dissolved.

On 18 May 2017, Maxims Clubs Sdn Bhd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS has submitted an application to the Companies Commission of Malaysia ("CCM") to strike-off its name from the register of CCM pursuant to Section 550 of the Malaysia Companies Act 2016.

On 24 May 2017, MIPL and RWMPL have been dissolved.

On 30 May 2017, Claremont Co., Ltd., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS incorporated in Korea was placed under unit holders' voluntary dissolution and liquidation.

On 31 May 2017, Equarius Resort Sdn Bhd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS has submitted an application to CCM to strike-off its name from the register of CCM pursuant to Section 550 of the Malaysia Companies Act 2016.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2016 S$'000
Revenue	**2,228,050**
Cost of sales	**(1,538,552)**
Gross profit	**689,498**
Other operating income	**107,472**
Administrative expenses	**(159,848)**
- Prior years' property tax refund	**2,140**
- Others	**(161,988)**
Selling and distribution costs	**(54,551)**
Other operating expenses	**(32,749)**
Profit from operations	**549,822**
Finance costs	**(44,553)**
Share of results in joint ventures and associate	**(6,234)**
Profit before taxation	**499,035**
Taxation	**(112,072)**
Net profit for the financial year	**386,963**
Net profit attributable to:	
Equity holder of the Company	**143,297**
Holders of perpetual capital securities	**118,198**
Non-controlling interests	**125,468**
	386,963

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

DIVIDENDS

Interim preference share dividends on the CNCIP and CNCRP of the Company amounting to a total of US$25,329,830.00 and S$40,034,304.00 for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 [31 December 2015: S$63,389,242.20] were paid on 29 July 2016 and 18 August 2016 respectively as follows:

(i) Dividend paid on 29 July 2016

Types of Shares	Dividend per share (US$)	No. of Shares	Dividend (US$)
CNCIP	14.00	1,785,033	24,990,462.00
CNCRP	2.00	169,684	339,368.00
		Total	**25,329,830.00**

(ii) Dividend paid on 18 August 2016

Types of Shares	Dividend per share (S$)	No. of Shares	Dividend (S$)
CNCIP	22.00	1,785,033	39,270,726.00
CNCRP	4.50	169,684	763,578.00
		Total	**40,034,304.00**

The Directors do not recommend the declaration of any further dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The following persons have served on the Board as Directors of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay
Tun Mohammed Hanif bin Omar
Mr Declan Thomas Kenny

AUDITOR

The auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC, being eligible, has indicated its willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 12(2) of the Companies Act 1982.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Isle of Man law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. The Directors have elected to prepare the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards.

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether International Financial Reporting Standards and Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Isle of Man Companies Acts 1931 to 2004. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the Board,

Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay
Director
Date : 0 5 JUN 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion:

- Genting Overseas Holdings Limited's consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards;

- Genting Overseas Holdings Limited's company financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards as applied in accordance with the provisions of Isle of Man Companies Act 1982; and

- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Isle of Man Companies Acts 1931 to 2004.

What we have audited

Genting Overseas Holdings Limited's consolidated and company financial statements (the "financial statements") comprise:

- the consolidated and company statements of financial position as at 31 December 2016;

- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;

- the consolidated and company statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;

- the consolidated and company statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and

- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Approved Auditing Standards in Malaysia. 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors (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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Group's and Company'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 Approved Auditing Standards in Malaysia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 and Company 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 a 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.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members in accordance with Section 15 of the Isle of Man Companies Act 1982 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Isle of Man Companies Acts 1931 to 2004 we are required to report to you by exception if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit;
- proper books of account have not been kept, or proper returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us;
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the books of account and returns; and
- certain disclosures of directors' loans and remuneration specified by law have not been complied with.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC
Chartered Accountants
Douglas, Isle of Man
6 June 2017

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
(In Singapore Dollars)

	Note	Group	
		2016	2015
		S$'000	S$'000
Revenue	4	**2,228,050**	2,401,173
Cost of sales		**(1,538,552)**	(1,708,244)
Gross profit		**689,498**	692,929
Other operating income	5	**107,472**	197,714
Fair value loss on derivative financial instruments		**-**	(239,341)
Administrative expenses		**(159,848)**	(92,499)
- Prior years' property tax refund		**2,140**	102,742
- Others		**(161,988)**	(195,241)
Selling and distribution costs		**(54,551)**	(56,855)
Other operating expenses		**(32,749)**	(163,883)
Profit from operations		**549,822**	338,065
Finance costs		**(44,553)**	(54,523)
Share of results in joint ventures and associate		**(6,234)**	(3,828)
Profit before taxation	6	**499,035**	279,714
Taxation	7	**(112,072)**	(86,204)
Net profit for the financial year		**386,963**	193,510
Net profit attributable to:			
Equity holder of the Company		**143,297**	39,993
Holders of perpetual capital securities		**118,198**	117,875
Non-controlling interests		**125,468**	35,642
		386,963	193,510

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (CONTINUED)
(In Singapore Dollars)

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Net profit for the financial year	**386,963**	193,510
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Available-for-sale financial assets		
- Fair value loss	**(31,303)**	(106,277)
- Reclassification to profit or loss	**8,620**	150,376
Foreign currency exchange differences	**8,930**	533
Reclassification of foreign currency exchange differences	**3**	451
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year, net of tax	**(13,750)**	45,083
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**373,213**	238,593
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holder of the Company	**134,732**	64,091
Holders of perpetual capital securities	**118,198**	117,875
Non-controlling interests	**120,283**	56,627
	373,213	238,593

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016
(In Singapore Dollars)

		Group		Company	
		2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	Note	**S$'000**	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	8	**5,241,588**	5,487,403	**-**	-
Intangible assets	9	**178,627**	133,326	**-**	-
Interests in subsidiaries	10	**-**	-	**2,888,323**	2,888,323
Interests in joint ventures and associate	11	**50,908**	129,972	**-**	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	12	**163,365**	216,395	**-**	9,048
Trade and other receivables	14	**3,054**	248,566	**-**	-
Deferred tax assets	15	**26**	1,743	**-**	-
		5,637,568	6,217,405	**2,888,323**	2,897,371
Current Assets					
Assets classified as held for sale	26	**515,269**	31,941	**-**	-
Inventories	13	**61,510**	57,186	**-**	-
Trade and other receivables	14	**197,820**	646,382	**182**	166
Restricted cash	16	**103,088**	113,223	**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**5,093,148**	5,006,942	**129,712**	4,879
		5,970,835	5,855,674	**129,894**	5,045
Total Assets		**11,608,403**	12,073,079	**3,018,217**	2,902,416
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity Attributable to Equity Holder of the Company					
Share capital	17	**2,858**	2,858	**2,858**	2,858
Reserves	18	**3,963,385**	3,900,123	**3,014,981**	2,899,191
		3,966,243	3,902,981	**3,017,839**	2,902,049
Perpetual capital securities of a subsidiary	19	**2,308,330**	2,308,330	**-**	-
Non-controlling interests		**3,389,179**	3,428,387	**-**	-
Option reserves	20	**28,663**	32,423	**-**	-
Total Equity		**9,692,415**	9,672,121	**3,017,839**	2,902,049

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016 (CONTINUED)
(In Singapore Dollars)

		Group		Company	
		2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	Note	**S$'000**	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Non-Current Liabilities					
Bank borrowings	21	**978,103**	1,460,361	-	-
Finance leases	22	**322**	3,418	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	15	**300,102**	283,247	-	-
Provision for retirement gratuities	24	**735**	900	-	-
Other long term liabilities	25	**4,177**	6,011	-	-
		1,283,439	1,753,937	-	-
Current Liabilities					
Liabilities classified as held for sale	26	**3,576**	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	23	**349,606**	412,245	**378**	367
Bank borrowings	21	**182,469**	164,224	-	-
Finance leases	22	**3,121**	2,606	-	-
Income tax liabilities		**93,777**	67,946	-	-
		632,549	647,021	**378**	367
Total Liabilities		**1,915,988**	2,400,958	**378**	367
Total Equity and Liabilities		**11,608,403**	12,073,079	**3,018,217**	2,902,416

The financial statements set out on pages 11 to 84 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 0 5 JUN 2017 and signed on behalf by:

TAN SRI LIM KOK THAY
Director

TUN MOHAMMED HANIF BIN OMAR
Director

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
(In Singapore Dollars)

Group	Share capital S$'000	Share premium S$'000	Capital redemption reserve S$'000	Exchange translation reserve S$'000	Fair value reserve S$'000	Retained earnings S$'000	Total S$'000	Perpetual capital securities of a subsidiary S$'000	Non-controlling interest S$'000	Share option and performance share reserve of a subsidiary S$'000	Total equity S$'000
	← Attributable to equity holder of the Company →										
At 1 January 2016	**2,858**	**2,786,500**	**415**	**1,486**	**23,147**	**1,088,575**	**3,902,981**	**2,308,330**	**3,428,387**	**32,423**	**9,672,121**
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	**4,725**	**(13,290)**	**143,297**	**134,732**	**118,198**	**120,283**	-	**373,213**
Transactions with owners:											
Interim Preference Share dividends for financial year ended 31 December 2016	-	-	-	-	-	**(74,494)**	**(74,494)**	-	-	-	**(74,494)**
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(169,760)**	-	**(169,760)**
Treasury share reissued pursuant to performance share schemes	-	-	-	-	-	**3,688**	**3,688**	-	**10,869**	**(14,557)**	-
Perpetual capital securities distribution paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(118,198)**	-	-	**(118,198)**
Tax charge arising from perpetual capital securities	-	-	-	-	-	**(664)**	**(664)**	-	**(592)**	-	**(1,256)**
Liquidation of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(8)**	-	**(8)**
Performance share scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10,797**	**10,797**
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	**(71,470)**	**(71,470)**	**(118,198)**	**(159,491)**	**(3,760)**	**(352,919)**
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**2,858**	**2,786,500**	**415**	**6,211**	**9,857**	**1,160,402**	**3,966,243**	**2,308,330**	**3,389,179**	**28,663**	**9,692,415**

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
(In Singapore Dollars)

	← Attributable to equity holder of the Company →										
Group	**Share capital S$'000**	**Share premium S$'000**	**Capital redemption reserve S$'000**	**Exchange translation reserve S$'000**	**Fair value reserve S$'000**	**Retained earnings S$'000**	**Total S$'000**	**Perpetual capital securities of a subsidiary S$'000**	**Non-controlling interest S$'000**	**Share option and performance share reserve of a subsidiary S$'000**	**Total equity S$'000**
At 1 January 2015	2,858	2,786,500	415	967	(432)	1,076,718	3,867,026	2,308,330	3,448,327	125,615	9,749,298
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	519	23,579	39,993	64,091	117,875	56,627	-	238,593
Transactions with owners:											
Interim Preference Share dividends for financial year ended 31 December 2015	-	-	-	-	-	(63,389)	(63,389)	-	-	-	(63,389)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57,310)	-	(57,310)
Effects on changes in group composition	-	-	-	-	-	(9,798)	(9,798)	-	13,407	-	3,609
Repurchase of shares by GENS	-	-	-	-	-	(22,637)	(22,637)	-	(92,888)	-	(115,525)
Perpetual capital securities distribution paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(117,875)	-	-	(117,875)
Tax credit arising from perpetual capital securities	-	-	-	-	-	7,713	7,713	-	6,927	-	14,640
Transfer of share option and performance share reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	59,975	59,975	-	53,297	(113,272)	-
Performance share scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,080	20,080
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(28,136)	(28,136)	(117,875)	(76,567)	(93,192)	(315,770)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	2,858	2,786,500	415	1,486	23,147	1,088,575	3,902,981	2,308,330	3,428,387	32,423	9,672,121

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (CONTINUED)
(In Singapore Dollars)

	Share capital S$'000	Share premium S$'000	Capital redemption reserve S$'000	Fair value reserve S$'000	Exchange translation reserve S$'000	Distributable Retained earnings S$'000	Total equity S$'000
Company							
At 1 January 2016	**2,858**	**2,786,500**	**415**	**2,741**	**43**	**109,492**	**2,902,049**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,741)**	**-**	**193,025**	**190,284**
Transaction with owner:							
Interim Preference Shares dividends for financial year ended 31 December 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(74,494)**	**(74,494)**
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**2,858**	**2,786,500**	**415**	**-**	**43**	**228,023**	**3,017,839**
Company							
At 1 January 2015	2,858	2,786,500	415	2,948	43	108,912	2,901,676
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	(207)	-	63,969	63,762
Transaction with owner:							
Interim Preference Shares dividends for financial year ended 31 December 2015	-	-	-	-	-	(63,389)	(63,389)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	2,858	2,786,500	415	2,741	43	109,492	2,902,049

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
(In Singapore Dollars)

		Group		Company	
		2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	Note	**S$'000**	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	A	**1,165,109**	1,261,819	**285**	(96)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Property, plant and equipment:					
- purchases		**(69,636)**	(174,182)	**-**	-
- proceeds from disposal		**942**	1,070	**-**	-
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets		**-**	(51,922)	**-**	-
Proceeds from disposal/redemption of available-for-sale financial assets and derivative financial instruments, net of transaction costs		**21,713**	808,162	**8,082**	-
Additions of intangible assets		**(68,508)**	(2,212)	**-**	-
Dividend income received		**-**	13,035	**190,610**	63,812
Advances to fellow subsidiaries		**(154)**	(179)	**(162)**	(191)
Repayment from fellow subsidiaries		**208**	176	**208**	176
Increase in amount due from joint venture		**(4)**	(4)	**-**	-
Proceeds from disposal of asset classified as held for sale		**30,111**	-	**-**	-
Investment in an associate and transaction costs		**(176,662)**	-	**-**	-
Loan to an associate		**-**	(138,374)	**-**	-
Proceeds from disposal of joint venture		**-**	192	**-**	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		**(261,990)**	455,762	**198,738**	63,797

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (CONTINUED)
(In Singapore Dollars)

		Group		Company	
		2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	Note	**S$'000**	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Net repayment of borrowings and transaction costs		**(475,000)**	(88,775)	-	-
Repurchase of shares by GENS		**-**	(115,525)	-	-
Advances from holding corporation		**696**	293	**696**	293
Repayment to holding corporation		**(696)**	(293)	**(696)**	(293)
Interest paid		**(34,259)**	(42,365)	-	-
Net proceeds from issuance of shares by GENS		**-**	3,609	-	-
Dividend paid		**(74,494)**	(63,389)	**(74,494)**	(63,389)
Dividend paid by subsidiary to non-controlling interests		**(169,760)**	(57,310)	-	-
Restricted cash (deposit pledged as security for loan and interest repayments)		**10,135**	26,033	-	-
Perpetual capital securities distribution paid		**(118,198)**	(117,875)	-	-
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		**(2,459)**	(2,211)	-	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(864,035)**	(457,808)	**(74,494)**	(63,389)
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**39,084**	1,259,773	**124,529**	312
Beginning of financial year:		**5,006,942**	3,701,793	**4,879**	4,300
Net inflow		**39,084**	1,259,773	**124,529**	312
Effect of exchange rate changes		**47,122**	45,376	**304**	267
End of financial year		**5,093,148**	5,006,942	**129,712**	4,879
Represented by:					
Bank balances and deposits	16	**5,093,148**	5,006,942	**129,712**	4,879

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (CONTINUED)
(In Singapore Dollars)

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**S$'000**	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Profit before taxation	**499,035**	279,714	**193,025**	63,969
Adjustments for:				
Property, plant and equipment:				
- depreciation	**273,492**	323,923	-	-
- written off	**5,464**	9,283	-	-
- net gain on disposal	**(847)**	(599)	-	-
- impairment	**10,808**	4,774	-	-
Amortisation of:				
- intangible assets	**23,207**	20,226	-	-
- borrowing costs	**10,987**	10,992	-	-
Impairment charged on:				
- trade receivables	**235,124**	270,693	-	-
- other receivables	**456**	-	-	-
Impairment on asset classified as held for sale	**2,827**	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of asset classified as held for sale	**(996)**	-	-	-
Write-back of retirement gratuities	**(38)**	(211)	-	-
Share-based payments	**10,741**	20,080	-	-
Finance charges	**33,566**	43,531	-	-
Interest income	**(84,078)**	(61,719)	**(210)**	(49)
Dividend income	-	(13,035)	**(190,610)**	(63,812)
Share of results of joint ventures and associate	**6,234**	3,828	-	-
Net unrealised exchange (gain)/loss	**(45,036)**	1,804	**(291)**	(238)
Inventory write-down	**147**	227	-	-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, net of transaction costs	**(5,016)**	87,208	**(1,775)**	-
Impairment on available-for-sale financial assets	**13,649**	63,374	-	-
Fair value loss on derivative financial instruments	-	239,341	-	-
Bad debts written off	-	23	-	-
Net gain on liquidation/disposal of joint ventures	-	(60)	-	-
	490,691	1,023,683	**(192,886)**	(64,099)
Operating profit/(loss) before movements in working capital	**989,726**	1,303,397	**139**	(130)

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (CONTINUED)
(In Singapore Dollars)

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)	**S$'000**	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Operating profit/(loss) before movements in working capital	**989,726**	1,303,397	**139**	(130)
Changes in working capital:				
Increase in inventories	**(4,472)**	(3,767)	**-**	-
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	**213,785**	194,180	**(42)**	(1)
(Decrease)/increase in payables	**(41,180)**	(147,762)	**9**	(14)
	168,133	42,651	**(33)**	(15)
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**1,157,859**	1,346,048	**106**	(145)
Interest received	**71,751**	43,171	**179**	49
Retirement gratuities paid	**(126)**	(212)	**-**	-
Net taxation paid	**(64,375)**	(127,188)	**-**	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**1,165,109**	1,261,819	**285**	(96)

The notes on pages 22 to 84 form an integral part of theses financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the Isle of Man and is principally an investment holding company.

The Group comprises the Company and its subsidiaries. The principal subsidiaries are listed in Note 30 of the financial statements.

The principal activities of the Company's subsidiaries include the development and operation of integrated resort, operation of casinos, provision of sales and marketing support services to leisure and hospitality related businesses, investments and financing.

The immediate and ultimate holding corporation is Genting Berhad ("GENT"), a company incorporated in Malaysia and which shares are listed on the main market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

The address of the registered office of the Company is First Names House, Victoria Road, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM2 4DF.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group and the Company have been prepared in accordance with and comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS") and the provisions of the Isle of Man Companies Acts, 1931 to 2004. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the significant accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the IFRS, MFRS and the provisions of the Isle of Man Companies Acts, 1931 to 2004 requires the Directors to make judgements, estimations and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported financial year. It also requires Directors to exercise their judgements in the process of applying the Group's and the Company's accounting policies. Although these judgements and estimations are based on the Directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those judgements and estimations. 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 2(a).

(a) Judgements and estimations

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will not necessarily equal the related actual results.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Judgements and estimations (continued)

(i) Taxation

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes that includes the estimate of the amount of capital allowances for items within the leasehold improvements and fixtures and fittings asset categories, the taxability of certain income and the deductibility of certain expenses.

Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and liabilities (Note 7 and Note 15), where applicable, in the period in which such determination is made.

(ii) Impairment of trade receivables

Management reviews its trade receivables for objective evidence of impairment. Adverse changes in background reputation and financial capability of the debtor, and default or significant delay in payments are considered objective evidence that a receivable is impaired. In determining this, management makes judgement as to whether there is observable data indicating that there has been a significant change in the payment ability of the debtor.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, management uses estimates based on credit-worthiness of the debtors, past repayment history for each debtor and historical loss experience for debtors with similar credit risk characteristics to determine the amount to be impaired. The methodology and assumptions used are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between the estimated loss and actual loss experience. See Note 3 for the Group’s management of credit risk and carrying amount of trade receivables that are past due and impaired/not impaired, and movement in allowance for impairment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective

The Group and the Company have applied the following amendments for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2016:

- Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle
- Amendments to MFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", MFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities" and MFRS 128 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
- Amendments to MFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
- Amendments to MFRS 101 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Disclosure Initiative
- Amendments to MFRS 116 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and MFRS 138 "Intangible Assets" – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
- Amendment to MFRS 127 "Separate Financial Statements" - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements"

The adoption of these amendments did not have any significant impact on the current or prior year and are not likely to affect future periods.

(c) Standards and amendments that have been issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for financial year beginning on/after 1 January 2017. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the Group and the Company, except for the following set out below:

- Amendments to MFRS 107 "Statement of Cash Flows – Disclosure Initiative" (effective from 1 January 2017) introduce an additional disclosure on changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

  The Group will apply this amendment on 1 January 2017.

- Amendments to MFRS 112 "Income Taxes – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses" (effective from 1 January 2017) clarify the requirements for recognising deferred tax assets on unrealised losses arising from deductible temporary difference on asset carried at fair value.

  In addition, in evaluating whether an entity will have sufficient taxable profits in future periods against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised, the amendments require an entity to compare the deductible temporary differences with future taxable profits that excludes tax deductions resulting from the reversal of those temporary differences.

  The amendments shall be applied retrospectively.

  The Group is in the process of making assessment of the potential impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Standards and amendments that have been issued but not yet effective (continued)

- Amendments to MFRS 140 "Classification on Change in Use" – Assets transferred to, or from, Investment Properties (effective from 1 January 2018) clarify that to transfer to, or from investment properties there must be a change in use. A change in use would involve an assessment of whether a property meet, or has ceased to meet, the definition of investment property. The change must be supported by evidence that the change in use has occurred and a change in management's intention in isolation is not sufficient to support a transfer of property.

  The amendments also clarify the same principle applies to assets under construction. The Group will apply this amendment on or after 1 January 2018.

- IC Interpretation 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration" (effective from 1 January 2018) applies when an entity recognises a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. MFRS 121 requires an entity to use the exchange rate at the 'date of the transaction' to record foreign currency transactions.

  IC Interpretation 22 provides guidance how to determine 'the date of transaction' when a single payment/receipt is made, as well as for situations where multiple payments/receipts are made.

  The date of transaction is the date when the payment or receipt of advance consideration gives rise to the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability when the entity is no longer exposed to foreign exchange risk.

  If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity should determine the date of the transaction for each payment or receipt.

  The Group will apply IC Interpretation 22 prospectively.

- MFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (effective from 1 January 2018) will replace MFRS 139 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

  MFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model in MFRS 139 and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are always measured at fair value through profit or loss with an irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI (provided the instrument is not held for trading). A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest.

  For liabilities, the standard retains most of the MFRS 139 requirements. These include amortised cost accounting for most financial liabilities, with bifurcation of embedded derivatives. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in OCI rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Standards and amendments that have been issued but not yet effective (continued)

MFRS 9 introduces an expected credit loss model on impairment for all financial assets that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in MFRS 139. The expected credit loss model is forward-looking and eliminates the need for a trigger event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

The adoption of MFRS 9 will result in a change in accounting policy. The Group is currently assessing the financial impact of adopting MFRS 9.

- MFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (effective from 1 January 2018) replaces MFRS 118 "Revenue", MFRS 111 "Construction Contracts" and related interpretations. The core principle in MFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

  Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of goods or services, i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the goods or services. The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the potential impact of this standard on the financial statements.

- Amendments to MFRS 116 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and MFRS 141 "Agriculture" (effective from 1 January 2018) introduce a new category of biological assets i.e. the bearer plants. A bearer plant is a living plant that is used in the production and supply of agricultural produce, is expected to bear produce for more than one period, and has remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce (except for incidental scrap sales). Bearer plants are accounted for under MFRS 116 as an item of property, plant and equipment. Agricultural produce growing on bearer plants continue to be measured at fair value less costs to sell under MFRS 141, with fair value changes recognised in profit or loss as the produce grows. The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the potential impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

- MFRS 16 "Leases" (effective from 1 January 2019) supersedes MFRS 117 "Leases" and the related interpretations.

  Under MFRS 16, a lease is a contract (or part of a contract) that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

  MFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases by the lessee as either finance leases (on balance sheet) or operating leases (off balance sheet). MFRS 16 requires a lessee to recognise a "right-of-use" of the underlying asset and a lease liability reflecting future lease payments for most leases.

  The right-of-use asset is depreciated in accordance with the principle in MFRS 116 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and the lease liability is accreted over time with interest expense recognised in the income statement.

  For lessors, MFRS 16 retains most of the requirements in MFRS 117. Lessors continue to classify all leases as either operating leases or finance leases and account for them differently. The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the potential impact of this standard on the financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities (including special purpose 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 to direct the relevant activities of 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 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 business combination are, with limited exceptions, 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.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date and any corresponding gain or loss is recognised in the 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 is recognised in accordance with MFRS 139 in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest and the fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the total 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, the difference is recognised directly in the profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits or losses resulting from inter-company transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. When necessary, accounting policies for subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of financial position respectively.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

b) Changes 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.

c) 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 OCI respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This means that amounts previously recognised in OCI are reclassified to the profit or loss. Gains or losses on the disposal of subsidiaries include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the subsidiaries sold.

d) Joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which there is contractually agreed sharing of control by the Group with one or more parties, where decisions about the relevant activities relating to the joint arrangement require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The classification of a joint arrangement as a joint operation or a joint venture depends upon the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the joint ventures have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the joint operators have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint control is based on the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, and decisions of relevant activities would require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The Group accounts for each of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with its contractually conferred rights and obligations. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings.

The Group’s interests in joint ventures are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements by the equity method of accounting. Equity accounting involves recognising the Group’s share of the post acquisition results of joint ventures in the profit or loss and its share of post acquisition movements within reserves in OCI. The cumulative post acquisition movements are adjusted against the cost of the investment and include goodwill on acquisition less impairment losses, where applicable. See accounting policy note on impairment of non-financial assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

d) Joint arrangements (continued)

The Group recognises the portion of gains or losses on the sale of assets by the Group to joint venture that is attributable to the other parties in the ventures. The Group does not recognise its share of profits or losses from joint venture until it resells the assets to an independent party. However, if a loss on the transaction provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss, the loss is recognised immediately.

Equity accounting is discontinued when the carrying amount of the investment in joint venture (including any other unsecured receivables) reaches zero, unless the Group has incurred obligation or made payment on behalf of the joint venture.

Where necessary, in applying the equity method, adjustments have been made to the financial statements of joint ventures to ensure consistency of accounting policies with those of the Group.

When the Group ceases to equity account its joint venture because of a loss of joint control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate or financial asset. In addition, any amount previously recognised in OCI in respect of the entity is accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture is reduced but joint control is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

e) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanied by a shareholding giving rise to between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss (see accounting policy note on impairment of non-financial assets).

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements and distributions received from associates are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investments.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured non-current receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

e) Associates (continued)

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Dilution gains and losses in associates are recognised in the profit or loss.

Where necessary, in applying the equity method, adjustments have been made to the financial statements of associates to ensure consistency of accounting policies with those of the Group.

When the Group loses significant influence, investments in associates are derecognised. Any retained equity interest in the entity is remeasured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when significant influence is lost, its fair value and any proceeds on partial disposal, is recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Group's and Company's statement of financial position. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in the profit or loss. When an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount (see accounting policy note on impairment of non-financial assets).

Intangible assets

a) Goodwill on acquisition

Goodwill on acquisition represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary and joint venture at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is tested for impairment as part of the investment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is tested at least annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets (continued)

b) Trademarks and tradenames

Trademarks and tradenames are initially recognised at cost and are subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Trademarks and tradenames have an indefinite useful life as it is maintained through continuous marketing and upgrading. Trademarks and tradenames are tested annually for impairment. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of trademarks and tradenames are assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount (see accounting policy note on impairment of non-financial assets).

c) Licences

Casino and theme park licences are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost is amortised using the straight line method over 3 to 30 years, which is the shorter of its economic useful life and periods of contractual right. The amortisation period and amortisation method are reviewed at each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in the profit or loss when changes arise. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss unless the amount can be capitalised as part of construction-in-progress. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of licence is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

d) Computer software

Computer software that does not form an integral part of other related hardware is treated as an intangible asset. Costs that are directly associated with development and acquisition of computer software programmes by the Group are capitalised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Expenditure that enhances or extends the performance of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Computer software programmes under development are not amortised.

(In Singapore Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment except for freehold land is initially recognised at cost and is subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items including borrowing costs and realised gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges incurred specifically for the construction or development of the asset. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Freehold properties and improvements	30 - 60 years
Leasehold land, properties and improvements	30 - 99 years
Machinery, computer equipment, fixtures, fittings, motor vehicles	2 - 5 years
Public attractions, theme park equipment, mechanical and electrical system and aircraft	10 - 30 years
Exhibit animals	5 - 15 years

Freehold land is stated at cost and is not depreciated. Leasehold land is depreciated over the lease period of 60 to 99 years. Leasehold properties and improvements are depreciated over the 30 to 60 years on a straight-line basis.

The depreciation of leasehold land is capitalised during the period of construction as part of construction-in-progress in property, plant and equipment until the construction is completed.

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. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial year that they are incurred.

Construction-in-progress consists of assets and property under construction. Assets include acquired computer hardware, computer software license, implementation cost incurred in bringing the computer system to use.

Construction-in-progress is stated at cost and is not depreciated. Cost includes borrowing costs and other directly related expenditure incurred during the period of construction and up to the completion of the construction. Construction-in-progress relating to assets and property under construction is reclassified to the respective categories of property, plant and equipment upon completion of the project.

For major construction-in-progress, the cost is supported by qualified quantity surveyors' certification of work done.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is assessed and if it is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the assets is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (see accounting policy note on impairment of non-financial assets).

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, including goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested at least annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation and depreciation, and investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Impairment is charged to the profit or loss. Impairment is reversed only to the extent that the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment been recognised in prior years for the same asset. The reversal is recognised in the profit or loss. Impairment on goodwill is not reversed once recognised.

Financial assets

a) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

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

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition are those that are managed and their performances are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the investment strategy of the Group. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the reporting date.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities or expected to be realised later than 12 months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are presented as 'trade and other receivables', 'restricted cash' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the statements of financial position.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (continued)

a) Classification (continued)

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of within 12 months after the reporting date.

b) Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or to 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 financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sales proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount in OCI relating to the asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

c) Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs except for financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in profit and loss.

d) Subsequent measurement

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair values of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss including the effects of currency translation, interest and dividends, are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Interest and dividend income on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised separately in income. Changes in the fair values of available-for-sale debt securities (i.e. monetary items) denominated in foreign currencies are analysed into currency translation differences on the amortised cost of the securities and other changes; the currency translation differences are recognised in profit or loss and the other changes are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. Changes in the fair values of available-for-sale equity securities (i.e. non-monetary items) are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve, together with the related currency translation differences.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (continued)

e) Impairment

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

For loans and receivables, an impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the financial assets. Adverse changes in background, reputation and financial capability of the debtor, and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence that receivables are impaired. The carrying amount of loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised against the same line items in the profit or loss.

The impairment allowance is reduced through profit or loss in a subsequent period when the amount of impairment loss decreases and the related decrease can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the asset previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortised cost had no impairment been recognised in prior periods.

For debt securities classified as available-for-sale, the Group uses the criteria as above for loans and receivables. For equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is taken as evidence that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss that was previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss. The cumulative loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised as an expense in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss on equity securities are not reversed through profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in the functional currency of the Company which is Singapore Dollars ("S$").

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency translation (continued)

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions of each entity in the Group are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the closing rates at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

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

c) Translation of Group entities' financial statements

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;

(ii) income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and

(iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the currency translation reserve. These currency translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the entity giving rise to such reserve.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated and qualifying as net investment hedges, are taken to OCI.

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

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases

a) When the Group is the lessee – Operating leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

b) When the Group is the lessee – Finance leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between liability and finance charges. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under a finance lease is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

c) When the Group is the lessor – Operating leases

Leases where the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised as an expense in profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Lease incentives are recognised as other receivables where such incentives are provided by the Group and recognised net of lease income in profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances (net of bank overdrafts), deposits held at call with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue attributable to the award of benefits measured at fair value is deferred until they are utilised. Revenue is shown as net of goods and services tax, and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

a) Revenue from integrated resort

Gaming revenue represents net house takings, which is the aggregate of wins and losses arising from gaming play. Revenue is reported after deduction of goods and services tax, commissions, discounts and loyalty points awarded to customers.

Hotel room revenue is recognised based on room occupancy. Other hotel revenue, food and beverage and retails sales are recognised when the goods are delivered or services are rendered to the customers.

Attraction revenue is recognised when tickets are used. Revenue from annual passes is amortised over the period of their validity.

Convention revenue is recognised when the related service is rendered or the event is held.

Rental income from retail outlets, net of any incentives given to the lessee, is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the respective lease terms.

b) Dividend income

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

c) Management fee income

Management fee income represents fees for management services provided and is recognised in the period in which the services are rendered.

d) Revenue from sales and marketing services

Revenue from sales and marketing services is recognised in the period in which the services are rendered.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired receivables is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits received under it.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by uncertain future events beyond the control or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. When a change in the probability of an outflow of economic resources occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group. The Group does not recognise contingent assets but discloses their existence where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, but not virtually certain. When an inflow of economic resources is virtually certain, the asset is recognised.

Income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or different period, in OCI or directly in equity. Tax relating to transactions or events recognised in OCI or directly in equity is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current tax

Current tax is calculated according to the tax laws of each jurisdiction in which the Company and its subsidiaries operates and includes all taxes based upon the taxable income and is measured using the tax rates and tax laws which are applicable at the reporting date.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income tax (continued)

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled; and based on the tax consequences that will follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the same reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets or liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits include wages, salaries, bonus and paid annual leave. These benefits are recognised in profit or loss when incurred and are measured on an undiscounted basis, unless they can be capitalised as part of the cost of a self-constructed asset.

b) Post-employment benefits

The Group contributes to defined contribution plans for some of its employees under which the Group pays fixed contributions into the employees provident funds in certain countries in which it operates on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if those funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to services provided in the current and prior periods. The Group's contributions to such plans are recognised in profit or loss as employee benefits expense when they are due, unless they can be capitalised as part of the cost of a self-constructed asset.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Employee benefits (continued)

c) Long-term employee benefits

The Group's subsidiary, Genting Singapore PLC ("GENS") Group long-term employee benefits include retirement gratuities payable under a retirement gratuity scheme which was established in 1991 by the Board of Directors of the holding corporation for executives and executive directors of GENS and certain subsidiaries. The level of retirement gratuities payable is in relation to past services rendered. The gratuity is calculated based on employees' basic salary for each completed year of service. Such benefit vest on the employees when they reach retirement age.

The present value of the retirement gratuities is determined by discounting the amount payable by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds or government bond which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Employee turnover is also factored in arriving at the level of provision for retirement gratuities. The differences arising from the application of such discounting as well as any past-service costs and the effects of any curtailments or settlements, if any, are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Such retirement gratuities payable are classified as current liabilities where it is probable that a payment will be made within the next twelve months and also provided that the amount has been approved for payment by the Board of Directors of the holding corporation.

d) Share-based compensation benefits

GENS Group operates equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, where shares and/or options are issued to eligible executives and directors of GENS Group. The value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the shares and/or options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding entry to reserves over the vesting period. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the shares and/or options granted at the grant date and the number of shares and/or options vested by vesting date, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in the estimates of the number of shares and/or options that are expected to become vested and/or exercisable.

The fair value of services received from the employees of the holding corporation and its subsidiaries in exchange for the grant of the shares and/or options are essentially services rendered in the past, are charged out to profit or loss immediately, unless they can be capitalised as part of the cost of a self-constructed asset. Before the end of the vesting period, at each reporting date, GENS will revise its estimates of the number of shares and/or options that are expected to be vested at the vesting date and it recognises the impact of this revision in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity. After the vesting date, no adjustment to profit or loss is made. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital account when the shares and/or options are exercised. For performance shares that are expected to be granted, due to services received before grant date, the total amount to be recognised over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the performance shares at the end of the reporting period, until the date of grant has been established. Upon expiry of options and vesting of shares, reserves relating to the expired options and vested shares will be transferred to retained earnings.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Employee benefits (continued)

d) Share-based compensation benefits (continued)

The grant by GENS of options over its equity instruments to the employees of subsidiary undertakings in GENS Group is treated as a capital contribution. The fair value of employee services received, measured by reference to the grant date fair value, is recognised over the vesting period as an increase to investment in subsidiary undertakings, with a corresponding credit to equity.

Where the terms of a share-based compensation plan are modified, the expense that has yet to be recognised for the award, is recognised over the remaining vesting period as if the terms had not been modified. Additional expense is recognised for any increase in the total fair value of the share and/or options due to the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Share capital, treasury shares and perpetual capital securities

Ordinary shares, preference shares and perpetual capital securities are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to another person or entity or to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another person or entity that are potentially unfavourable to the issuer.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options or perpetual capital securities are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital or perpetual capital securities.

When shares recognised as equity are acquired, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable transaction costs, are recorded in the capital redemption reserve or treasury shares account.

Upon completion of share cancellation, the carrying amounts of the shares purchased are immediately transferred from the capital redemption reserve and deducted against share capital.

When GENS purchases its own ordinary shares ("treasury share"), they are presented as a deduction from total equity until they are cancelled, sold or reissued.

When treasury shares are subsequently sold or reissued pursuant to equity compensation plans, the cost of treasury shares is reversed from the treasury shares account and the realised gain or loss on sale or reissue, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs, is recognised in equity.

At Group level, the repurchase of GENS ordinary shares are recorded as a transaction with non-controlling interest.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Trade and other payables

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

Borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs including commitment fees on credit facilities, amortisation of transaction costs and interest expenses, are recognised in profit or loss unless they are directly attributable to the construction-in-progress, in which case, they are capitalised as part of the cost of the self-constructed asset during the construction period.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all the attached conditions.

Approved government grants relating to qualifying expenditure are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate, unless they are directly attributable to the construction of an item of property, plant and equipment, in which case, they are set off against the asset.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially at fair value plus transactions costs and thereafter, at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period and the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale

Assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale and carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Any impairment loss on initial classification and subsequent measurement is recognised as an expense. Any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell (not exceeding the accumulated impairment loss that has been previously recognised) is recognised in profit or loss.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's overall financial risk management objective is to optimise value creation for shareholders. The Group seeks to minimise the potential adverse impacts arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates and the unpredictability of the financial markets on the Group's financial performance.

The Group operates within clearly defined guidelines that are approved by the Board of Directors. Financial risk management is carried out through risk reviews conducted at all significant operational units. This process is further enhanced by effective internal controls, a group-wide insurance programme and adherence to the financial risk management policies.

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group are as follows:

(a) Foreign currency exchange risk

The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Group's foreign operations is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk when the Company and its subsidiaries enter into transactions that are not denominated in their functional currencies. To manage these exposures, the Group takes advantage of any natural offsets of the Group's revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies and from time to time enters into foreign exchange forward contracts for a portion of the remaining exposure relating to these forecast transactions when deemed appropriate.

The Group's principal net foreign currency exposure mainly relates to the United States Dollar ("US$") and Hong Kong Dollar ("HK$"), for the current financial year.

The Company's principal net foreign currency exposure mainly relates to the US$ for the current financial year.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Foreign currency exchange risk (continued)

The Group's exposure to foreign currencies, net of those denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies is as follows:

	US$** **S$'000	**HK$** **S$'000**	**Others** **S$'000**	**Total** **S$'000**
At 31 December 2016				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**968,069**	**70,842**	**5,489**	**1,044,400**
Trade and other receivables	**7,740**	**243**	**842**	**8,825**
	975,809	**71,085**	**6,331**	**1,053,225**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**(3,046)**	**(123)**	**(567)**	**(3,736)**
Finance lease	**(3,383)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,383)**
	(6,429)	**(123)**	**(567)**	**(7,119)**
Net currency exposure	**969,380**	**70,962**	**5,764**	**1,046,106**

	US$ S$'000	HK$ S$'000	Others S$'000	Total S$'000
At 31 December 2015				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,528,674	58,195	11	1,586,880
Available-for-sale financial assets	9,048	-	-	9,048
Trade and other receivables	5,293	48	200	5,541
	1,543,015	58,243	211	1,601,469
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(3,280)	(33)	(2,370)	(5,683)
Finance lease	(5,939)	-	-	(5,939)
	(9,219)	(33)	(2,370)	(11,622)
Net currency exposure	1,533,796	58,210	(2,159)	1,589,847

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Foreign currency exchange risk (continued)

If the US$ and HK$ change against the S$ by 4% (2015: 5%) each respectively with all other variables being held constant, the effects arising from the change in net financial asset position for the Group for 2016 and 2015 will be as follows:

2016	Increase/(Decrease)	
Group	Profit after tax	OCI
	S$'000	S$'000
S$ against US$		
- strengthened	**(38,775)**	-
- weakened	**38,775**	-
S$ against HK$		
- strengthened	**(2,838)**	-
- weakened	**2,838**	-

2015	Increase/(Decrease)	
Group	Profit after tax	OCI
	S$'000	S$'000
S$ against US$		
- strengthened	(76,237)	(452)
- weakened	76,237	452
S$ against HK$		
- strengthened	(2,911)	-
- weakened	2,911	-

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Foreign currency exchange risk (continued)

The Company's exposure to foreign currencies is as follows:

	US$ S$'000	**Others S$'000**	**Total S$'000**
At 31 December 2016			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**8,234**	**-**	**8,234**
Trade and other receivables	**1**	**-**	**1**
	8,235	**-**	**8,235**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**-**	**(39)**	**(39)**
Net currency exposure	**8,235**	**(39)**	**8,196**

	US$ S$'000	Others S$'000	Total S$'000
At 31 December 2015			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,293	-	4,293
Available-for-sale financial assets	9,048	-	9,048
Trade and other receivables	1	-	1
	13,342	-	13,342
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	(31)	(31)
Net currency exposure	13,342	(31)	13,311

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Foreign currency exchange risk (continued)

If the US$ changes against the S$ by 4% (2015: 5%) each respectively with all other variables being held constant, the effects arising from the change in net financial asset position for the Company for 2016 and 2015 will be as follows:

2016	Increase/(Decrease)	
Company	Profit after tax	OCI
	S$'000	S$'000
S$ against US$		
- strengthened	**(329)**	-
- weakened	**329**	-

2015	Increase/(Decrease)	
Company	Profit after tax	OCI
	S$'000	S$'000
S$ against US$		
- strengthened	(215)	(452)
- weakened	215	452

(b) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk from its quoted securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets and derivative financial instruments. To manage its price risk arising from these investments, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

As at 31 December 2016, the Company is not exposed to any price risk.

If prices for quoted securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets and derivative financial instruments change by 1% (2015: 1%) respectively with all other variables being held constant, the effects on OCI will be as follows:

	Increase/(Decrease)	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Group		
- increased by 1%	**1,202**	1,449
- decreased by 1%	**(1,202)**	(1,449)

	Increase/(Decrease)
	2015
	S$'000
Company	
- increased by 1%	91
- decreased by 1%	(91)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises mainly from the Group's short-term deposits and borrowings. The Group's short-term deposits are placed at prevailing interest rates.

The Group manages this risk through the use of floating rate debt and derivative financial instruments. The Group enters into interest rates swaps from time to time, where appropriate, to generate the desired interest rate profile.

If the annual interest rates had increased/decreased by 100 basis point (2015: 100 basis point) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the profit before taxation will be lower/higher by S$14,132,000 (2015: S$17,151,000) as a result of higher/lower interest expenses on these borrowings.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of counterparties of the Group, to settle their financial and contractual obligation, as and when they fall due.

Financial assets that potentially subject the Group to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of available-for-sale financial assets, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. The Group's cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits are placed with creditworthy financial institutions.

In managing credit risk exposure from trade receivables, GENS Group has established a Credit Committee and processes to evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparties. The counterparty's payment profile and credit exposure are continuously monitored by the Credit Committee, together with the operational policies and guidelines. Credit exposure to an individual counterparty is restricted by the credit limits set by the Credit Committee based on the ongoing credit evaluation.

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 statements of financial position.

The top 10 trade debtors of the Group represented 34% (2015: 22%) of trade receivables. The Group also establishes an allowance account for impairment that represents its estimate of losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main component of this allowance is estimated losses that relate to specific counterparties. Subsequently when the Group is satisfied that no recovery of such losses is possible, the trade receivables are considered irrecoverable and the amount charged to the allowance account is then written off against the carrying amount of the impaired trade receivables.

At the Company level, credit risks arise from amounts due from subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries, cash and cash equivalents. The Company's exposure to credit risk is not significant since the subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries do not have historical default risk. The credit risk with cash and cash equivalents is limited as these are deposited with creditworthy financial institutions.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and available-for-sale financial assets of the Group are neither past due nor impaired as they are placed with creditworthy financial institutions. Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially from companies and individuals with a good collection track record with the Group and individuals with good creditworthiness.

The Company's financial assets are neither past due nor impaired.

(ii) Financial assets that are past due and/or impaired

For the Group, there is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired except for the Group's trade and other receivables.

The age analysis of trade receivables past due but not impaired is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Past due less than 3 months	**30,365**	88,300
Past due 3 to 6 months	**16,066**	93,518
Past due 6 to 12 months	**12,369**	147,941
Past due over 12 months	**74**	145,821
	58,874	475,580

The movement in impairment allowance on doubtful debts is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Beginning of financial year	**220,755**	574,307
Allowance charged to profit or loss	**275,509**	270,693
Allowance utilised	**(312,244)**	(624,246)
Exchange differences	**13**	1
End of financial year	**184,033**	220,755

The Group's gross trade and other receivables individually determined to be past due and for which impairment loss has been provided, amounted to S$184,033,000 (2015: S$220,755,000). In assessing these individual debts for impairment, the Group has considered the factors as elaborated in Note 2(a)(ii) under Judgements and Estimations.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Liquidity risk

The Group practises prudent liquidity risk management to minimise the mismatch of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's cash flow is reviewed regularly to ensure that the Group is able to settle its commitments when they fall due.

Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated for Group purposes. The Group monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal ratio targets.

The table below analyses the financial liabilities of the Group and the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year S$'000	Between 1 and 2 years S$'000	Between 2 and 5 years S$'000
Group			
At 31 December 2016			
Trade and other payables	**298,107**	**-**	**-**
Bank borrowings	**216,200**	**236,111**	**813,380**
Finance leases	**3,538**	**320**	**10**
	517,845	**236,431**	**813,398**
At 31 December 2015			
Trade and other payables	351,102	-	-
Other long term liabilities	-	-	8
Bank borrowings	224,277	245,365	1,404,396
Finance leases	3,804	3,514	326
	579,183	248,879	1,404,730

	Less than 1 year 2016 S$'000	Less than 1 year 2015 S$'000
Company		
At 31 December		
Trade and other payables	**378**	367

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(f) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Group defines "capital" as all components of equity.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with the industry, the Group monitors capital based on a gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total capital. Total debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' and 'finance leases' as shown in the statement of financial position). Total capital is calculated as the sum of total equity and total debt.

The gearing ratios as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Total debt	**1,164,015**	1,630,609
Total equity	**9,692,415**	9,672,121
Total capital	**10,856,430**	11,302,730
Gearing ratio	**11%**	14%

The Group was in compliance with externally imposed capital requirements at the reporting dates.

(g) Fair value estimation

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

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

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(g) Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table presents the Group's assets that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015.

	Level 1 S$'000	Level 2 S$'000	Level 3 S$'000	Total S$'000
Group				
At 31 December 2016				
Asset				
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 12)	**120,236**	**-**	**43,129**	**163,365**
At 31 December 2015				
Asset				
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 12)	144,881	-	71,514	216,395

At the Company level, there were no asset measured at fair value as the available-for-sale financial asset has been disposed in 2016 (See Note 12(a)). The following table presents the Company's assets that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2015.

	Level 1 S$'000	Level 2 S$'000	Level 3 S$'000	Total S$'000
Company				
At 31 December 2015				
Asset				
Available-for-sale financial asset (Note 12)	9,048	-	-	9,048

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 at both the Group and at the Company.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on closing quoted market prices on the last market day at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used to estimate fair value for long term debt for disclosure purposes. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves. Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(g) Fair value estimation (continued)

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. Changing one or more of the unobservable inputs in the valuation technique used for Level 3 instruments will not significantly impact the fair value of these instruments. The assessment of the fair value of unquoted equity securities is performed on a quarterly basis based on the latest available data such as underlying net asset value of the investee entity to approximate the fair value as at reporting date.

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Beginning of financial year	**71,514**	42,496
Disposals	**(6,379)**	-
Fair value (loss)/gain recognised in OCI	**(22,006)**	31,018
Repayment	**-**	(2,000)
End of financial year	**43,129**	71,514

The fair value of current and non-current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

(h) Financial instruments by category

The aggregate carrying amounts of financial instruments are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Loans and receivables	**5,386,595**	6,004,037	**129,894**	5,045
Available-for-sale financial assets	**163,365**	216,395	**-**	9,048
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**1,462,122**	1,981,220	**378**	367

4. REVENUE

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Gaming operations	**1,588,486**	1,749,053
Non-gaming operations	**637,450**	650,308
Others	**2,114**	1,537
Dividend income	**-**	275
	2,228,050	2,401,173

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Dividend income	**-**	12,760
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	**5,016**	-
Foreign exchange gain	**16,486**	121,669
Interest income	**84,078**	61,719
Gain on disposal of asset classified as held for sale	**996**	-
Others	**896**	1,566
	107,472	197,714

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Included in the profit before taxation are the following expenses/(income) by nature:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Expenses/(income) :		
Property, plant and equipment:		
- depreciation	**273,492**	323,923
- written off	**5,464**	9,283
- net gain on disposal	**(847)**	(599)
- impairment	**10,808**	4,774
Amortisation of:		
- intangible assets	**23,207**	20,226
- borrowing costs	**10,987**	10,992
Impairment charged on:		
- trade receivables	**235,124**	270,693
- other receivables	**456**	-
Fair value loss on derivative financial instruments	**-**	239,341
Directors' remuneration:		
- fees and meeting allowances	**33**	27
- other emoluments	**7,182**	11,147
Employee benefits (excluding directors' remuneration)*:		
- salaries and related costs	**455,941**	492,521
- write-back for retirement gratuities	**(38)**	(211)
- pension costs (defined contribution plans)	**42,948**	45,654
- share-based payment	**10,220**	19,359
Rental expenses on operating leases	**4,899**	5,102
Advertising and promotion	**34,995**	40,284
Repairs and maintenance	**35,565**	37,630
Utilities	**52,626**	65,276
Auditors' remuneration	**1,840**	1,975
Finance charges	**33,566**	43,531
Shared service fees paid to holding corporation	**213**	234
Inventory write-down	**147**	227
Legal, professional and management fees	**15,661**	18,236
Net foreign exchange gain	**(16,485)**	(121,669)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, net of transaction costs	**(5,016)**	87,208
Impairment on available-for-sale financial assets	**13,649**	63,374
Impairment on asset classified as held for sale	**2,827**	-
Gain on disposal of asset classified as held for sale	**(996)**	-
Duties and taxes**	**279,666**	217,068

* The GENS Group received government grants of S$14,344,000 (2015: S$12,938,000) that were set off against the qualifying employee compensation.

** Includes property tax and casino tax that is levied on GENS Group casino's Gross Gaming Revenue.

7. TAXATION

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Taxation for current financial year:		
- Current tax	**95,750**	83,519
- Deferred tax (Note 15)	**22,141**	51,168
	117,891	134,687
Over provision in prior years:		
- Current tax	**(5,819)**	(48,483)
Total tax expense	**112,072**	86,204

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Group	
	2016	2015
	%	%
Applicable tax rate *	**0.0**	0.0
Tax effects of:		
- different tax regime#	**17.0**	17.0
- expenses not deductible for tax purpose	**12.9**	29.4
- withholding tax	**0.2**	2.6
- under/(over) provision from prior financial years	**1.7**	(11.9)
- income not subject to tax	**(9.3)**	(5.6)
- others	**-**	(0.7)
Average effective tax rate	**22.5**	30.8

* All the Group's and the Company's profits in respect of activities undertaken outside the Isle of Man are subject to 0% taxation in the Isle of Man.

\# Taxation on overseas profits has been calculated based on the taxable income for the respective financial year at rates of taxation prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates, including profits from the Isle of Man, which is subject to 0% tax rate.

Income tax recognised directly in equity is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Tax (charge)/credit arising from perpetual capital securities	**(1,256)**	14,640

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land S$'000	Freehold properties and improvements S$'000	Leasehold land, properties and improvements S$'000	Machinery, computer equipment, fixtures, fittings and motor vehicles S$'000	Public attractions, theme park equipment, mechanical and electrical system and aircraft S$'000	Exhibit animals S$'000	Construction -in-progress S$'000	Total S$'000
Group								
2016								
Cost								
Beginning of financial year	132,445	18,142	3,858,413	942,630	2,500,547	27,049	5,510	7,484,736
Exchange differences	-	-	(2,311)	(72)	(1)	-	-	(2,384)
Additions	-	20	8,476	26,752	7,570	23	6,740	49,581
Disposals	-	-	-	(5,551)	(23)	-	-	(5,574)
Written off	-	-	(3,567)	(9,843)	(2,356)	(726)	(122)	(16,614)
Reclassification	-	-	(99)	5,416	-	-	(5,317)	-
Cost adjustment	-	-	(3,105)	3,996	(4,424)	-	-	(3,533)
End of financial year	132,445	18,162	3,857,807	963,328	2,501,313	26,346	6,811	7,506,212
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Beginning of financial year	-	3,437	465,963	822,869	698,331	6,733	-	1,997,333
Exchange differences	-	-	(515)	(56)	(3)	-	-	(574)
Depreciation	-	725	80,538	67,435	122,345	2,449	-	273,492
Disposals	-	-	-	(5,277)	(8)	-	-	(5,285)
Written off	-	-	(799)	(9,454)	(744)	(153)	-	(11,150)
Impairment	-	-	5,717	140	4,951	-	-	10,808
Reclassification	-	-	(3)	3	-	-	-	-
End of financial year	-	4,162	550,901	875,660	824,872	9,029	-	2,264,624
Net book value								
End of financial year	132,445	14,000	3,306,906	87,668	1,676,441	17,317	6,811	5,241,588

GENTING OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Isle of Man with limited liability No. 23737C)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (CONTINUED)
(In Singapore Dollars)

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Freehold land S$'000	Freehold properties and improvements S$'000	Leasehold land, properties and improvements S$'000	Machinery, computer equipment, fixtures, fittings and motor vehicles S$'000	Public attractions, theme park equipment, mechanical and electrical system and aircraft S$'000	Exhibit animals S$'000	Construction -in-progress S$'000	Total S$'000
Group								
2015								
Cost								
Beginning of financial year	132,445	18,142	3,848,444	826,251	2,541,690	27,049	135,740	7,529,761
Exchange differences	-	-	116	(17)	1	-	-	100
Additions	-	-	4,740	28,732	17,071	30	43,505	94,078
Disposals	-	-	-	(5,344)	(204)	-	-	(5,548)
Written off	-	-	(3,660)	(17,935)	(4,282)	(30)	(1,178)	(27,085)
Reclassification	-	-	71,610	60,001	40,946	-	(172,557)	-
Reclassification to asset held for sale (Note 26(b))	-	-	-	-	(62,506)	-	-	(62,506)
Cost adjustment	-	-	(62,837)	50,942	(32,169)	-	-	(44,064)
End of financial year	132,445	18,142	3,858,413	942,630	2,500,547	27,049	5,510	7,484,736
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Beginning of financial year	-	2,713	390,642	709,980	613,073	4,261	-	1,720,669
Exchange differences	-	-	9	(12)	1	-	-	(2)
Depreciation	-	724	74,082	134,326	113,132	2,486	-	324,750
Disposals	-	-	-	(4,417)	(74)	-	-	(4,491)
Written off	-	-	(177)	(17,008)	(603)	(14)	-	(17,802)
Reclassification to asset held for sale (Note 26(b))	-	-	-	-	(30,565)	-	-	(30,565)
Impairment	-	-	1,407	-	3,367	-	-	4,774
End of financial year	-	3,437	465,963	822,869	698,331	6,733	-	1,997,333
Net book value								
End of financial year	132,445	14,705	3,392,450	119,761	1,802,216	20,316	5,510	5,487,403

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

The Company did not own any property, plant and equipment during the financial years 2016 and 2015.

The net book value of leasehold land, certain machinery and motor vehicles held under finance leases are S$761,424,000 (2015: S$774,378,000) and S$4,530,000 (2015: S$6,586,000) respectively. Included in additions are machineries acquired under finance leases amounting to S$80,000 (2015: S$7,636,000).

There was no depreciation charge on leasehold land, properties and improvements that has been capitalised as part of construction-in-progress of the Group during the financial year (2015: S$827,000).

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Trademarks/ Tradenames S$'000	Goodwill on acquisition S$'000	Licences S$'000	Computer software S$'000	Total S$'000
Group					
2016					
Cost					
Beginning of financial year	**1,057**	**115,357**	**72,162**	**13,834**	**202,410**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**66,000**	**2,508**	**68,508**
Written off	**-**	**-**	**(57,000)**	**-**	**(57,000)**
End of financial year	**1,057**	**115,357**	**81,162**	**16,342**	**213,918**
Accumulated amortisation					
Beginning of financial year	**-**	**-**	**59,738**	**9,346**	**69,084**
Amortisation	**-**	**-**	**22,238**	**969**	**23,207**
Written off	**-**	**-**	**(57,000)**	**-**	**(57,000)**
End of financial year	**-**	**-**	**24,976**	**10,315**	**35,291**
Net book value					
End of financial year	**1,057**	**115,357**	**56,186**	**6,027**	**178,627**
2015					
Cost					
Beginning of financial year	1,057	115,357	72,162	11,622	200,198
Additions	-	-	-	2,212	2,212
End of financial year	1,057	115,357	72,162	13,834	202,410
Accumulated amortisation					
Beginning of financial year	-	-	40,217	8,641	48,858
Amortisation	-	-	19,521	705	20,226
End of financial year	-	-	59,738	9,346	69,084
Net book value					
End of financial year	1,057	115,357	12,424	4,488	133,326

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Amortisation expense of S$23,207,000 (2015: S$20,226,000) has been included in cost of sales.

The Casino Regulatory Authority of Singapore has approved the GENS Group's application on the renewal of casino licence agreement for another 3 years commencing 6 February 2016.

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units ("CGUs") identified according to geographical area. A segment-level summary of the allocation of goodwill with indefinite useful life is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Goodwill attributable to:		
Singapore	**115,353**	115,353
Malaysia	**4**	4
	115,357	115,357

The goodwill attributed to the Singapore CGU mainly arose from the Company's acquisition of shares in GENS and GENS' acquisition of the remaining 25% equity interest in Resorts World at Sentosa Pte. Ltd. ("RWSPL") which developed the first integrated resort in Singapore. The impairment test for goodwill relating to the Singapore CGU was assessed using the value-in-use method. Cash flow projections used in this calculation were based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period were extrapolated using the estimated growth rate stated below. The growth rate is below the long-term average growth rate for the leisure and hospitality industry in which the CGU operates.

Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculation for 2016 include a growth rate and weighted average cost of capital of 1.00% and 6.88% (2015: 2.00% and 6.64%) respectively.

Based on the impairment test, no impairment is required for goodwill attributed to the Singapore CGU.

10. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Quoted – at cost	**2,888,323**	2,888,323
Unquoted – at cost	*	*
	2,888,323	2,888,323
Market value of quoted shares (based on Level 1 in fair value hierarchy)	**5,750,085**	4,892,338

* This represents the cost of investment of S$4 (2015: S$3).

The principal subsidiaries are listed in Note 30 to the financial statements.

Summarised GENS Group financial information

	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Statements of Financial Position:		
Current assets	**5,841,046**	5,850,792
Non-current assets	**5,605,262**	6,176,051
Current liabilities	**(632,606)**	(647,148)
Non-current liabilities	**(1,283,439)**	(1,753,937)
Net assets	**9,530,263**	9,625,758
Accumulated non-controlling interest of the Group at the end of the reporting period	**3,389,179**	3,428,387
Income Statements:		
Revenue for the financial year	**2,228,050**	2,400,898
Net profit for the financial year	**384,547**	193,060
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**373,538**	238,351
Profit for the financial year attributable to non-controlling interest of the Group	**125,468**	35,642

10. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Summarised GENS Group financial information (continued)

	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Statements of Cash Flows:		
Cash inflow from operating activities	**1,164,832**	1,261,927
Cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities	**(270,126)**	455,490
Cash outflow from financing activities	**(980,151)**	(457,956)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(85,445)**	1,259,461

11. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Share of net assets/(liabilities) of joint ventures:		
DCP (Sentosa) Pte. Ltd.[(a)]	**50,908**	46,861
Autumnglow Pte. Ltd. (Note 26(a))	**-**	(3)
	50,908	46,858
Share of net assets of an associate:		
Landing Jeju Development Co., Ltd.[(b)]	**-**	83,114
	50,908	129,972

(a) On 15 April 2008, RWSPL, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Star Eagle Holdings Limited ("SEHL"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS Group, entered into a joint venture with Sentosa Leisure Management Pte. Ltd. ("SLM") to build and operate a district cooling plant on Sentosa Island, Singapore, through the formation of DCP (Sentosa) Pte. Ltd. ("DCP"), a private company incorporated in Singapore. RWSPL and SLM own 80% and 20% of the share capital of DCP respectively. DCP is deemed to be a joint venture of GENS Group, as both RWSPL and SLM have contractually agreed to the sharing of control in DCP.

11. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

The summarised financial information of DCP is as follows:

	2016 S$'000	2015 S$'000
Non-current assets		
Intangible assets - leasehold land use right	**5,418**	5,526
Property, plant and equipment	**54,475**	56,826
	59,893	62,352
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	**2,407**	2,561
Cash and cash equivalents	**11,501**	10,778
	13,908	13,339
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**(3,367)**	(11,352)
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	**(6,799)**	(5,763)
Net assets	**63,635**	58,576
Revenue	**21,267**	25,378
(Expenses)/income include:		
- Depreciation and amortisation	**(2,916)**	(2,956)
- Interest income	**100**	63
- Interest expense	**(3)**	(179)
Profit before taxation	**6,096**	7,250
Taxation	**(1,037)**	(1,218)
Profit after taxation and total comprehensive income	**5,059**	6,032

DCP does not have any contingent liabilities.

11. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented, to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in DCP, is as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Net assets		
Beginning of financial year	**58,576**	52,544
Profit after taxation and total comprehensive income	**5,059**	6,032
End of financial year	**63,635**	58,576
Carrying value of Group's interest in DCP	**50,908**	46,861

(b) On 27 March 2014, the GENS Group acquired 50% equity interest in Landing Jeju Development Co., Ltd. ("LJDC"), a company incorporated in Korea, for approximately S$97,471,000. On 15 June 2016, GENS Group subscribed for an additional 15,000,000 ordinary shares in LJDC for a total subscription amount of S$175,810,000, net of transaction costs. As at 31 December 2016, interests in LJDC has been reclassified as part of disposal group classified as held for sale (Note 26 (a)).

The summarised financial information of LJDC in 2015 is as follows:

	2015
	S$'000
Non-current assets	185,368
Current assets	490,167
Current liabilities	(5,693)
Non-current liabilities	(503,615)
Net assets	166,227
Revenue	-
Loss before taxation	(21,941)
Taxation	4,650
Loss after taxation and total comprehensive loss	(17,291)

LJDC does not have any contingent liabilities.

11. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented, to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in LJDC in 2015, is as follows:

	2015 S$'000
Net assets	
Beginning of financial year	182,196
Loss after taxation and total comprehensive loss	(17,291)
Currency translation differences	1,322
End of financial year	166,227
Carrying value of Group's interest in LJDC	83,114
Proportionate share in associate's capital commitment	177,301

12. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Non-current				
- Quoted equity securities[(a)]	**9,885**	37,910	-	9,048
- Quoted debt securities[(a)]	**110,351**	106,971	-	-
- Unquoted equity securities[(b)]	**43,129**	71,514	-	-
	163,365	216,395	-	9,048

(a) On 30 September 2016, the Company entered into a share sale agreement with Golden Hope Limited ("GHL") (GHL acting as trustee of Golden Hope Unit Trust ("GHUT") and both Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay and Lim Keong Hui have deemed interests in the units of GHUT), to dispose the Company entire investment in Genting Hong Kong Limited's shares at a price of US$0.29 per share for a total cash consideration of US$5,825,000 (or the equivalent of approximately S$8,082,000). The disposal was completed on 21 October 2016.

The investments in quoted equity securities and portfolio of quoted debt securities have no fixed maturity or coupon rate.

During the current financial year, the Group recognised an impairment of S$13,649,000 (2015: $63,374,000) on quoted equity securities due to a significant and prolonged decline in value.

(b) The Group's investments in unquoted equity securities represent unquoted investment in foreign corporations and investments funds.

13. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Retail stocks	**8,823**	6,224
Food, beverage and hotel supplies	**27,094**	27,369
Stores and technical spares	**25,593**	23,593
	61,510	57,186

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in "cost of sales" amounted to S$81,509,000 (2015: S$76,265,000).

14. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Current				
Trade receivables	**340,726**	793,866	**32**	1
Other receivables	**19,834**	34,036	**43**	2
Amounts due from:				
- subsidiaries	**-**	-	**107**	163
- fellow subsidiaries	**16**	16	**-**	-
- an associate	**223**	1,071	**-**	-
- joint ventures	**8**	72	**-**	-
	360,807	829,061	**182**	166
Less: Accumulated impairment loss (Note 3(d)(ii))	**(184,033)**	(220,755)	**-**	-
	176,774	608,306	**182**	166
Deposits	**13,585**	30,149	**-**	-
Prepayments	**7,461**	7,927	**-**	-
	197,820	646,382	**182**	166
Non-current				
Other receivables	**-**	290	**-**	-
Prepayments	**3,054**	3,149	**-**	-
Amount due from:				
- an associate	**-**	245,127	**-**	-
	3,054	248,566	**-**	-
Total	**200,874**	894,948	**182**	166

14. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The amounts due from fellow subsidiaries are trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

The amounts due from subsidiaries are mainly non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The amount due from associate is non-trade in nature, unsecured and interest-free except for S$Nil (2015: S$235,903,000) which bore a fixed interest rate. During the current financial year, arising from the disposal of an associate as disclosed in Note 26 (a), the amount due from associate has been reclassified to disposal group classified as held for sale accordingly.

15. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same tax authority.

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Deferred tax assets		
To be recovered after one year	**26**	1,743
Deferred tax liabilities		
To be settled after one year	**(300,102)**	(283,247)

The following amounts, determined prior to offsetting, are shown in the statement of financial position:

<u>**Group**</u>	**Beginning of financial year S$'000**	**Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss S$'000**	**Reclassified to liabilities held for sale S$'000**	**End of financial year S$'000**
2016				
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant and equipment	**1,349**	**(1,349)**	**-**	**-**
Provisions	**26**	**-**	**-**	**26**
Tax losses	**368**	**(368)**	**-**	**-**
	1,743	**(1,717)**	**-**	**26**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	**(309,249)**	**648**	**-**	**(308,601)**
Intangible assets	**(1,306)**	**(196)**	**-**	**(1,502)**
Provisions	**27,308**	**(20,876)**	**3,569**	**10,001**
	(283,247)	**(20,424)**	**3,569**	**(300,102)**

15. DEFERRED TAX (CONTINUED)

Group	Beginning of financial year S$'000	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss S$'000	Exchange differences S$'000	End of financial year S$'000
2015				
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant and equipment	-	1,349	-	1,349
Provisions	89	(58)	(5)	26
Tax losses	-	368	-	368
	89	1,659	(5)	1,743
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	(311,590)	2,341	-	(309,249)
Intangible assets	(1,107)	(199)	-	(1,306)
Provisions	82,277	(54,969)	-	27,308
	(230,420)	(52,827)	-	(283,247)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses and capital allowances carried forward to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Short term deposits with banks and finance companies	**4,428,411**	4,258,270	**128,713**	3,397
Cash and bank balances	**664,737**	748,672	**999**	1,482
Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of cash flows	**5,093,148**	5,006,942	**129,712**	4,879
Restricted cash	**103,088**	113,223	**-**	-

Restricted cash represents deposit pledged as security for loan and interest repayments.

17. SHARE CAPITAL

Group and Company	**2016 No. of shares ’000**	2015 No. of shares ’000
Authorised:		
Ordinary shares of US$1 each		
Beginning and end of financial year	**100**	100
Convertible, Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of US$1 each		
Beginning and end of financial year	**500**	500
Convertible, Non-Cumulative Irredeemable Preference shares of US$1 each		
Beginning and end of financial year	**3,000**	3,000
	3,600	3,600

Group and Company	**2016 No. of shares ’000**	**2016 S$’000**	2015 No. of shares ’000	2015 S$’000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of US$1 each				
Beginning and end of financial year	**45**	**69**	45	69
Convertible, Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of US$1 each				
Beginning and end of financial year	**170**	**257**	170	257
Convertible, Non-Cumulative Irredeemable Preference shares of US$1 each				
Beginning and end of financial year	**1,785**	**2,532**	1,785	2,532
	2,000	**2,858**	2,000	2,858

17. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

The Convertible, Non-Cumulative Irredeemable Preference shares ("CNCIP") of US$1 each shall have the following rights :

i. The holders of the CNCIP shall at the full discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company, be entitled to receive out of the profits of the Company resolved to be distributed in respect of any financial year a non-cumulative preferential dividend at the rate to be determined by the Directors on the capital for the time being paid-up or credited as paid up thereon, such preferential dividend to be paid, as regards to each financial year, out of the profits of such financial year only with no right in case of deficiency to resort to the profits of subsequent years, and such preferential dividend shall be payable annually or at such other times as the Directors may from time to time determine. The CNCIP shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets of the Company.

ii. The preferential dividend payable on the CNCIP as may be determined by the Directors shall be paid in priority to the dividend payable on the Ordinary Shares, but only after the preferential dividend declared has been paid to the holders of the Convertible, Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ("CNCRP") unless waiver in writing on the entitlement to receive any fixed preferential dividend in any year has been received from the holders of the CNCRP.

iii. The Company shall be entitled from time to time to create and issue further CNCIP ranking pari passu in all respects with the CNCIP.

iv. In the event of the winding up of the Company, subject to the payment first being made to the holders of the CNCRP, the holders of the CNCIP shall be entitled to have the surplus assets applied, firstly, in paying off the capital paid-up on the CNCIP, secondly, in paying off any preferential dividend declared in favour of the CNCIP but unpaid at the commencement of the winding up and subject as aforesaid the residue of such surplus assets shall be paid to the holders of the Ordinary Shares of the Company. The holders of the CNCIP shall not be entitled to be paid the residue of such surplus assets.

v. Except as provided in the Isle of Man Companies Acts 1931 to 2004, the CNCIP shall not confer any voting rights on the holders thereof at any general meeting.

vi. The holders of any CNCIP which are paid up or credited as paid up shall be entitled upon notice in writing to the Company at any time and from time to time to convert such CNCIP or any of them into Ordinary Shares.

vii. The Company shall have the right at any time and from time to time upon notice in writing to the holders of any CNCIP which are paid up or credited as paid up, to convert all or any of the CNCIP into Ordinary Shares.

viii. Conversion of the CNCIP whether by the holders thereof or by the Company shall be at par value of the CNCIP. The Ordinary Shares issued pursuant to any conversion shall rank for all dividends declared and paid on the existing issued Ordinary Shares of the Company after the date of conversion and in all respects rank pari passu with such Ordinary Shares.

ix. The Company shall be entitled at any time and from time to time to issue all or any of the CNCIP at par value or at a premium as the Directors deem fit.

x. The Company shall not be entitled at any time to redeem all or any of the CNCIP for the time being issued.

17. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

The CNCRP of US$1 each shall have the following rights:

i. The holders of the CNCRP shall at the full discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company, be entitled to receive out of the profits of the Company resolved to be distributed in respect of any financial year a non-cumulative preferential dividend at the rate to be determined by the Directors on the capital for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, such preferential dividend to be paid out of the profits of such financial year only with no right in case of deficiency to resort to the profits of subsequent years. The CNCRP shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets.

ii. The preference dividend payable on the CNCRP as may be determined by the Directors shall be paid in priority to the dividend payable on the CNCIP and Ordinary Shares.

iii. The Company shall be entitled from time to time to create and issue further CNCRP ranking pari passu in all respects with the existing CNCRP.

iv. In the event of the winding up of the Company, the holders of the CNCRP shall be entitled to have the surplus assets applied prior to the holders of the CNCIP and Ordinary Shares, firstly, in paying off the capital paid-up on the CNCRP, secondly, in paying off any preferential dividend declared in favour of CNCRP but unpaid at the commencement of the winding up and subject as aforesaid the residue of such surplus assets shall be paid to the holders of the CNCIP, followed by the holders of the Ordinary Shares of the Company. Holders of the CNCRP shall not be entitled to be paid the residue of such surplus assets.

v. Except as provided in the Isle of Man Companies Acts 1931 to 2004, the CNCRP shall not confer any voting rights on the holders thereof at any general meeting.

vi. The holders of any CNCRP which are paid up or credited as paid up shall be entitled upon notice in writing to the Company at any time and from time to time to convert such CNCRP or any of them into Ordinary Shares.

vii. The Company shall have the right at any time and from time to time upon notice in writing to the holders of any CNCRP which are paid up or credited as paid up to convert all or any of the CNCRP into Ordinary Shares.

viii. Conversion of the CNCRP whether by the holders thereof or by the Company shall be at such value of the CNCRP mutually agreed between the holders of the CNCRP and the Company. The Ordinary Shares issued pursuant to any conversion shall rank for all dividends declared and paid on the existing issued Ordinary Shares of the Company after the date of conversion and in all respects pari passu with such Ordinary Shares.

ix. The Company shall be entitled at any time and from time to time to issue all or any of the CNCRP at par value or at a premium as the Directors deem fit.

17. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

The CNCRP shall have the following rights (continued):

x. The Company shall be entitled at any time and from time to time to redeem all or any of the CNCRP for the time being issued out of any monies which may lawfully be applied for the purpose whether by way of cash payments or by way of distribution of specific assets wholly or in part, and where any difficulty arises in such distribution, the Directors may settle such difficulty as they think expedient, and in particular may fix the value of any such specific assets and may determine that cash payments shall be made to holders of CNCRP upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Directors at par value of the CNCRP and at such premium as the Directors shall determine upon giving to the holders of CNCRP notice in writing to redeem all or any of the CNCRP and the holders thereof shall surrender to the Company the certificates pertaining thereto and the Company shall pay to the holders the amounts payable in respect of such redemption.

xi. Redemption must be in proportion to the shareholdings of each CNCRP Shareholder.

18. RESERVES

	Group		**Company**	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Non-distributable reserves:				
Share premium	**2,786,500**	2,786,500	**2,786,500**	2,786,500
Capital redemption reserve	**415**	415	**415**	415
Exchange translation reserve	**6,211**	1,486	**43**	43
Fair value reserve	**9,857**	23,147	**-**	2,741
Distributable reserve:				
Retained earnings	**1,160,402**	1,088,575	**228,023**	109,492
	3,963,385	3,900,123	**3,014,981**	2,899,191

19. PERPETUAL CAPITAL SECURITIES OF A SUBSIDIARY

On 12 March 2012, GENS issued S$1,800,000,000 5.125% perpetual capital securities ("Institutional Securities") at an issue price of 100 per cent.

On 18 April 2012, GENS issued S$500,000,000 5.125% perpetual capital securities ("Retail Securities") at an issue price of 100 per cent.

Holders of these Institutional and Retail Securities are conferred a right to receive distribution on a semi-annual basis from their issue date at the rate of 5.125% per annum, subject to a step-up rate from 12 September 2022 and 18 October 2022 respectively. GENS has a right to defer this distribution under certain conditions.

The Institutional and Retail Securities have no fixed maturity and are redeemable in whole, but not in part, at GENS' option on or after 12 September 2017 for the Institutional Securities and 18 October 2017 for the Retail Securities at their principal amounts together with any accrued, unpaid or deferred distributions. While any distributions are unpaid or deferred, GENS will not declare, pay dividends or make similar periodic payments in respect of, or repurchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any securities of lower or equal rank.

These perpetual capital securities were issued for GENS' general corporate purposes as well as to finance capital expenditure and the expansion of its business.

During the financial year, Board of Directors of GENS has approved to distribute the payments for the Institutional and Retail Securities. Accordingly, the Institutional Securities distributions amounting to S$45,999,000 and S$46,505,000 were paid on 14 March 2016 and 13 September 2016 respectively. The distribution for Retail Securities amounting to S$12,847,000 and S$12,847,000 were paid on 18 April 2016 and 18 October 2016 respectively.

20. OPTION RESERVES

Genting Singapore PLC Employee Share Option Scheme (the "Scheme")

On 8 September 2005, the Board of Directors of GENS, pursuant to their powers under the then existing Articles of Association of GENS and Isle of Man law, adopted the Scheme. The Scheme comprised share options ("Options") issued to selected executive employees and certain directors of GENS, its subsidiaries, its ultimate holding corporation and its subsidiaries.

The Scheme provided an opportunity for selected executive employees and certain directors of GENS Group, its ultimate holding corporation and its subsidiaries ("grantees"), who had contributed significantly to the performance and development of the Group to participate in the growth of GENS Group.

Under the Scheme, the total number of shares over which the Remuneration Committee may grant Options shall not exceed two and one half per cent of the total issued shares of GENS as at the date of offer of Options. On 8 September 2005 ("Offer Date"), Options were granted to the grantees to subscribe for an aggregate of 63,206,000 shares. The consideration for the grant of the Options to each of the grantees was US$1.

(In Singapore Dollars)

20. OPTION RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Genting Singapore PLC Employee Share Option Scheme (the "Scheme") (continued)

The issue of Options pursuant to the Scheme was one-off and there had no further issue of any Options under the Scheme. The Options granted can only be exercised by the grantees with effect from the third year of the Offer Date and the number of new shares comprised in the Options which a grantee can subscribe for from the third year onwards shall at all times be subject to a maximum of 12.5% rounded up to the next 1,000 shares of the allowable allotment for each grantee.

The fair value of the Options was determined using the "Trinomial" model based on the closing market price at the Offer Date, the exercise price, expected volatility based on its historical volatility, option life and a risk free interest rate of 3.95% to 4.15% based on the yield on US Treasury Bonds maturing between 5 to 10 years and an assumption of zero dividends.

The Scheme was for a duration of ten years and the Options expired on 7 September 2015.

Movements in the number of Option shares for the period 1 January 2015 to 7 September 2015 was as follows:

	Option shares
Beginning of the financial year	17,034,048
Lapsed	(249,461)
Exercised	(16,784,587)
End of the financial year	-

The weighted average market price per share in 2015 was S$0.913, exercised at the adjusted price of US$0.1579.

A summary of the cumulative Options granted to the Directors of GENS since the commencement of the Scheme to 7 September 2015 are set out as below:

Name of Directors of GENS	**Adjusted number of option shares granted ***
1. Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	**5,941,463**
2. Mr. Tan Hee Teck	**3,501,177**
3. Mr. Lim Kok Hoong	**583,496**
4. Mr. Tjong Yik Min	**583,496**
	10,609,632

***** Incorporated adjustments for the Rights Issue

(In Singapore Dollars)

20. OPTION RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Genting Singapore Performance Share Scheme ("PSS")

On 8 August 2007, the shareholders of GENS approved the adoption of the PSS for the Initial Period of 10 years. The objective of the PSS is to attract and retain the GENS Group's executives, executive directors and non-executive directors, who are in the position to drive the growth of GENS. The PSS gives GENS flexibility in relation to the GENS Group's remuneration package for the GENS Group's executives, executive directors and non-executive directors and allows the GENS Group to manage its fixed overheads. On 21 April 2016, the shareholders of GENS approved amendments to the rules of the PSS and the Extended Period.

Under the PSS, GENS may grant to participants awards which represent the right of such participants to receive fully paid shares free of charge, upon such participants satisfying the criteria set out in the PSS and such conditions as may be imposed. The number of shares which are the subject of each award shall be determined at the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee, which shall take into account various criteria including those set out in the rules of the PSS. GENS will deliver shares to be received under an award by issuing new shares and/or transferring treasury shares to the participant.

The total number of shares which may be awarded pursuant to awards granted under the PSS during the Initial Period shall not exceed 208,853,893 shares, and when added to the number of shares issued and/or issuable under such other share-based incentive schemes of GENS, shall not exceed 5% of the total number of issued shares of GENS (excluding treasury shares) from time to time. The total number of shares which may be awarded pursuant to awards granted under the PSS during the Extended Period shall not exceed 420,433,143 shares, and when added to the number of shares issued and/or issuable under such other share-based incentive schemes of GENS, shall not exceed 5% of the total number of issued shares of GENS (excluding treasury shares) from time to time.

The vesting of performance shares granted under PSS is subject to the achieving of pre-agreed service and/or performance conditions over the performance period.

For performance share grants in 2011 and 2012 with pre-agreed performance conditions, the fair value was determined based on the Monte Carlo simulation model. Key inputs to the model include GENS' closing market price at the date of grant and assumptions as below:

	Year of grant	
	2011	**2012**
3-Year monthly volatility	44.14% - 44.25%	23.64% - 42.79%
Dividend yield	0.46% - 0.50%	0.59% - 0.75%
Risk-free interest rate	0.46% - 0.49%	0.34% - 0.40%

The volatility measured as the standard deviation of expected share price returns was estimated based on statistical analysis of share prices over the last 3 years.

For performance share grants with pre-agreed service conditions, the fair value was determined based on the GENS' closing market price at the date of grant. The weighted average fair value per share granted in 2016 was S$0.714 (2015: S$0.933).

(In Singapore Dollars)

20. OPTION RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Genting Singapore Performance Share Scheme ("PSS") (continued)

Movements in the number of performance shares outstanding are as follows:

	PSS shares	
	2016	2015
Beginning of financial year	**43,380,000**	53,453,500
Granted	**6,020,000**	15,580,000
Lapsed	**(5,150,000)**	(5,300,950)
Issued	**(12,520,000)**	(20,352,550)
End of the financial year	**31,730,000**	43,380,000

A summary of the cumulative performance shares granted to the Directors of GENS Group since the commencement of the PSS are set out below:

	Number of PSS granted	
	2016	2015
Name of Directors of GENS		
Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay	**7,500,000**	6,750,000
Mr. Tan Hee Teck	**33,880,000**	33,130,000
Mr. Lim Kok Hoong	**1,000,000**	900,000
Mr. Tjong Yik Min	**1,000,000**	900,000
Mr. Koh Seow Chuan	**880,000**	780,000
	44,260,000	42,460,000

Other than Tan Sri Lim Kok Thay and Mr Tan Hee Teck who have been granted 750,000 PSS shares during the financial year, no employee has received 5% or more of the total number of awards granted during the financial year.

21. BANK BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Current		
Secured, interest bearing	**182,469**	164,224
Non-current		
Secured, interest bearing	**978,103**	1,460,361

On 23 March 2015, GENS Group executed a facility agreement for syndicated senior secured credit facilities ("New Facilities") of S$2,270,000,000 for the purpose of refinancing GENS Group existing facilities of S$4,192,500,000 obtained in 2011.

The repayment of the bank borrowings commenced on 23 September 2015 with half-yearly repayment dates. All bank borrowings must be repaid by 23 March 2020. The carrying amounts of non-current borrowings approximate their fair values at the reporting date.

Banker guarantees of S$10,000,000 (2015: S$10,000,000) were obtained and held by Sentosa Development Corporation ("SDC"), as a part of the conditions in the Development Agreement entered into with SDC.

These banker's guarantees and the bank borrowings of the Group are substantially secured over assets of the Singapore leisure and hospitality business segment.

22. FINANCE LEASES

The GENS Group leases certain machinery and motor vehicles from third parties under finance leases. The lease agreements do not have renewal clauses but provide GENS Group with options to purchase the leased assets at nominal value at the end of the lease term.

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Finance lease liabilities – minimum lease payments:		
- No later than one year	**3,538**	3,804
- Between one and five years	**330**	3,840
	3,868	7,644
Less: Future finance charges on finance leases	**(425)**	(1,620)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	**3,443**	6,024
The present value of finance lease liabilities is as follows:		
- No later than one year	**3,121**	2,606
- Between one and five years	**322**	3,418
	3,443	6,024

Finance lease liabilities are secured by the rights to the leased assets (Note 8), where the lessors shall be entitled to ownership of the assets in the event of default by GENS Group.

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	S$'000	S$'000	**S$'000**	S$'000
Current				
Trade payables	**2,874**	4,273	-	-
Accrued operating liabilities	**163,745**	193,808	**39**	30
Accrued capital expenditure	**11,275**	15,854	-	-
Retention monies and deposits	**19,441**	34,874	-	-
Deferred income	**51,499**	61,642	-	-
Other payables	**99,251**	101,695	-	-
Amount due to:				
- holding corporation	**57**	57	-	-
- fellow subsidiaries	**15**	42	-	-
- a subsidiary	-	-	**339**	337
- a joint venture	**1,449**	-	-	-
	349,606	412,245	**378**	367

Retention monies refer to amounts withheld from contractors' claim for work done in accordance with contractual rights, which are progressively released upon the completion of the project.

The amounts due to holding corporation, subsidiary and fellow subsidiaries are mainly non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

24. PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT GRATUTIES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Non-current liability:		
Beginning of financial year	**900**	1,335
Credited to profit or loss	**(38)**	(211)
Payment made	**(126)**	(212)
Exchange differences	**(1)**	(12)
End of financial year	**735**	900

Retirement gratuities are payable to certain employees upon their retirement. The gratuities provided are factored for discount rates, based on interest rates available in the market for bonds with AAA ratings, and attrition rates based on age bands.

25. OTHER LONG TERM LIABILITIES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Retention monies and deposits	**-**	8
Deferred income	**4,177**	6,003
	4,177	6,011

Retention monies refer to amounts withheld from contractors' claim for work done in accordance with contractual rights, which are progressively released upon the completion of the project.

26. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

(a) Disposal group classified as held for sale

On 11 November 2016, the Board of Directors of GENS announced the following disposals ("disposal group"):

- Algona Pte. Ltd., a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS, entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement with Landing International Development Limited ("LIDL") to dispose its 100% interest in Callisto Business Limited ("Callisto"). Callisto's disposal includes its wholly-owned subsidiary, Happy Bay Pte. Ltd., which in turn owns 50% of LJDC ("Callisto Group") that is developing an integrated resort in Jeju, Korea.

- Genting International Resorts Management Limited ("GIRML"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS, entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement with LIDL's direct wholly-owned subsidiary, Landing Singapore Limited to dispose GIRML's 50% interest in Autumnglow Pte. Ltd. ("Autumnglow").

GENS Group has subsequently completed the disposals of Callisto Group and Autumnglow on 3 January 2017 (Note 27 (b)).

(i) Details of the assets of disposal group classified as held for sale are as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Interest in associate	**258,386**	-
Trade and other receivables	**256,883**	-
	515,269	-

26. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

(a) Disposal group classified as held for sale (continued)

(ii) Details of the liabilities directly associated with disposal group classified as held for sale are as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Share of net liabilities of joint venture	**4**	-
Trade and other payables	**3**	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 15)	**3,569**	-
	3,576	-

(b) Asset classified as held for sale

Details of asset classified as held for sale are as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Property, plant and equipment	**-**	31,941

As at 31 December 2015, the asset classified as held for sale represents an aircraft owned by a wholly-owned subsidiary of GENS. The sale has been completed in 2016.

27. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(a) On 18 January 2017, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, GOHL Capital Limited ("GOHL Capital"), have completed the book-building process and priced its offering of US$1 billion 4.25% guaranteed notes due 2027 (the "Notes"). The Notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company which holds 100% equity interest in GOHL Capital. The Notes will also have the benefit of a keepwell deed entered into with the Company's ultimate holding company. The Notes have been issued by GOHL Capital on 24 January 2017 and listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited on 25 January 2017.

(b) On 3 January 2017, the GENS Group completed the disposals of Callisto Group and Autumnglow. Subsequent to completion, GENS Group has ceased to have any equity interest in Callisto Group and Autumnglow. The total cash consideration for the disposals is approximately US$411,100,000 (approximately S$596,273,000) and the gain on the disposals is approximately S$96,300,000.

(c) On 12 May 2017, GENS announced its intention to redeem its S$1,800,000,000 5.125% Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities and its S$500,000,000 5.125% Perpetual Subordinated Capital Securities (together, the "Securities") on their next call dates of 12 September 2017 and 18 October 2017 respectively. The redemptions will be at their principal amount, together with unpaid distribution accrued to such date, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Securities.

28. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The holding corporation is GENT, a company incorporated in Malaysia and which shares are listed on the main market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the following significant transactions took place between the Group and related parties:

		Group	
		2016	2015
		S$,000	S$'000
i.	Sales of goods and/or services to subsidiaries of a substantial shareholder	**1,962**	812
ii.	Purchases of goods and/or services from:		
	- Subsidiaries of a substantial shareholder	**(2,802)**	(2,526)
	- Joint venture	**(21,267)**	(25,378)
		(24,069)	(27,904)
iii.	Interest income receivable from an associate	**11,757**	5,496
iv.	Dividend paid to holding corporation*	**(74,494)**	(63,389)

***** Dividend per share has been disclosed in the Report of the Directors.

Key management remuneration

Key management remuneration includes fees, salaries, bonus, commission and other emoluments computed based on the cost incurred by the Directors, and where the Group did not incur any costs, the value of the benefit. The remuneration of Directors and key management personnel are analysed as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Fees and meeting allowances	**33**	27
Salaries, bonus and other emoluments	**6,661**	10,427
Share-based payment	**521**	720
	7,215	11,174

29. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Authorised capital expenditure not provided for in the financial statements:		
Contracted - property, plant and equipment	**38,073**	14,363
Commitment to provide funding to associate company, if called	**-**	108,293

Operating lease commitments - lessee

GENS Group leases offices, buildings and equipment under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. These leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The future minimum lease payables under non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Not later than one year	**1,005**	1,975
Between one year and five years	**612**	566
	1,617	2,541

Operating lease commitments - lessor

GENS Group leases out retail space under non-cancellable operating leases. These leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. Generally, the lessees are required to pay contingent rents computed based on their turnover achieved during the lease period.

The future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	S$'000	S$'000
Not later than one year	**19,613**	19,271
Between one year and five years	**18,744**	12,389
More than five years	**1,152**	131
	39,509	31,791

(In Singapore Dollars)

30. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

The details of the Company's significant subsidiaries as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Effective percentage of ownership		Principal activities
		2016 %	2015 %	
DIRECT SUBSIDIARY				
Genting Singapore PLC	Isle of Man	**52.88**	52.94	Investment holding
INDIRECT SUBSIDIARY				
Resorts World at Sentosa Pte Ltd	Singapore	**52.88**	52.94	Development and operation of an Integrated Resort at Sentosa