



**JINHUI SHIPPING  
AND TRANSPORTATION LIMITED**

**2020**  
ANNUAL REPORT



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# Corporate Information

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### Executive Directors

Ng Siu Fai, *Chairman*

Ng Kam Wah Thomas, *Managing Director and  
Deputy Chairman*

Ng Ki Hung Frankie

Ho Suk Lin Cathy

### Non-executive Directors

Tsui Che Yin Frank

William Yau

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

Tsui Che Yin Frank, *Chairman*

William Yau

## REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Tsui Che Yin Frank, *Chairman*

William Yau

## COMPANY SECRETARY

Ho Suk Lin Cathy

## AUDITOR

Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited

*Certified Public Accountants*

## SHARE LISTING

The Company's shares are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs)  
(stock code: JIN)

## SHARE REGISTRARS

Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited

Clarendon House

2 Church Street

Hamilton HM 11

Bermuda

Nordea Bank Abp, Filial Norge

P.O. Box 1166 Sentrum

0107 Oslo, Norway

## REGISTERED OFFICE

Clarendon House

2 Church Street

Hamilton HM 11

Bermuda

## CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

26th Floor

Yardley Commercial Building

1-6 Connaught Road West

Hong Kong, PRC

## CONTACTS

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## WEBSITE

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# Chairman's Statement

The Board is pleased to present the annual report of **Jinhui Shipping and Transportation Limited** for the financial year 2020.

Dry bulk shipping market faced another challenging year in 2020 amid the ongoing Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") pandemic that significantly and negatively affected many industries and markets globally. Despite dry bulk shipping market has not been as hard-hit as other industries such as airline or leisure facilities, the lockdown of countries in order to contain COVID-19 transmission had inevitably slowed down most economic activities and industrial production initially in China, then across the globe. This negative backdrop translated to a reduction in demand for dry bulk commodities including iron ore, coal and certain minor bulk cargoes and impacted sentiment in the dry bulk shipping market in early 2020. Our operations from loading and discharging of cargoes, to periodic crew changing had taken more time and had been complicated given the various necessary testing and quarantine protocols implemented by ports globally to prevent and control the spreading of the virus. In the second half of 2020, the global seaborne trade activities began to recover, driven in particular by iron ore imports by China, as well as limited supply of new vessels and increasing scrapping of old vessels under the new IMO 2020 regulations. The dry bulk freight market continued to benefit from strong demand for iron ore imports activities in China, and the surge of global seaborne trade of grain, soybean and other agricultural commodities pushed market freight rates upward at end of 2020.

The Group's revenue for the year 2020 decreased 25% to US\$47,118,000, comparing to US\$63,160,000 for the year 2019. The Company recorded a consolidated net loss of US\$15,252,000 for the year 2020, while a consolidated net profit of US\$4,495,000 was reported in 2019. The consolidated net loss for the year was mainly attributable to (1) poor business sentiment in early 2020 as affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic leading to a reduction in chartering freight and hire revenue; (2) the significant unrealized fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amid the COVID-19 pandemic that triggered an adverse global financial markets sell off in early 2020; and (3) an increase in shipping related expenses. Basic loss per share for the year was US\$0.140 while basic earnings per share was US\$0.041 for the year 2019.

Despite the above COVID-19 implications for our business, the Group maintained positive working capital position and liquidity. With cash, marketable equity and debt securities in hand as well as available credit facilities, the Group has sufficient financial resources to satisfy its commitments and working capital requirements and is able to service its debt obligations, including principal and interest payments.

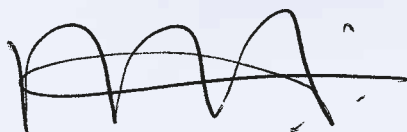
Overall, we expect the cost side of our business to increase especially in relation to compliance of protocols and requirements enforced by ports worldwide. Additional budget on this front will be allocated in anticipation of the ongoing COVID-19 preventive measures as stipulated at ports where our vessels frequently visit.

As of today, people across the globe have heightened their concern and business activities further declined across all industries. We will continue to monitor the development of COVID-19 outbreak very closely to assess its impact to our business, and will keep all shareholders informed timely and accordingly. We remain confident that we will overcome this challenge collectively with economic activity to slowly recover in 2021.

# Chairman's Statement

While we have full confidence in mankind's capacity to respond to events and shape their futures for the better, we have to be mindful that increasingly frequent economic, political, or other unforeseen surprises can introduce volatility to our business performance, as well as the carrying value of our shipping assets and financial assets. We currently have no capital expenditure commitment in relation to newbuilding contracts, and will continue to focus on taking sensible and decisive actions to maintain a strong financial position.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company, I would like to first express our heartfelt appreciation to the 400 seafarers who have continued to remain professional under an extremely challenging environment, as well as all customers and stakeholders for their ongoing support. Going forward, we will continue to operate with a conservative yet nimble mindset, and be ready to act in the best interest of our shareholders under all kinds of scenarios. We will continue to exercise our best efforts to be a trustworthy business partner. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to my colleagues on the Board for their valuable contribution and to the staff for their hard work, commitment and dedication throughout the year.



**Ng Siu Fai**  
*Chairman*

15 March 2021

# Strategies and Business Profile

Jinhui Shipping is one of the major focused grabs fitted Supramax owners offering high quality marine transportation services. It expands its modern and high quality fleet of dry bulk carriers through well-planned and timely acquisition and chartering of vessels.

Jinhui Shipping was incorporated with limited liability in Bermuda on 16 May 1994. Following a reorganization in June 1994, the Company became the immediate holding company of the shipping and investment group. Since 1994, Jinhui Shipping's shares have been trading under a full listing on the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs) (stock code: JIN).

As at date of this annual report, the major shareholder of the Company is Jinhui Holdings Company Limited which holds approximately 55.69% interests in the Company.

## STRATEGIES

The Group's fleet comprise principally of Supramax class vessels, a larger and more efficient Handymax design that enjoys increasing demand from customers around the world. The Group will focus on taking sensible and decisive actions, maintaining a strong financial position and moderate leverage, not ruling out a reduction in fleet size in order to sail through the current storm by placing further emphasis on prudence and stability as our core objectives going forward and seek to be a preferred vessel provider for customers.

On the commercial side, our strategy is to maintain a flexible chartering policy to achieve an optimal balance between longer term time charterparties which generate a robust cash inflow, and spot exposure which allows the Group to take advantage of any upside in future charter rates. We will also further boost up our risk management efforts with the objective to minimize potential counterparty risks.

## SHIPPING BUSINESS

The Group's shipping activities began in the mid 1980's, principally in the form of chartering dry bulk carriers worldwide. The Group masterminds a meticulous and complex shipping operation linking suppliers with end users around the world. Its chief task is to identify the exact requirements of customers and use suitable vessels to carry bulk cargoes for specific voyages or periods of time.

The Group operates a modern fleet of dry bulk carriers which are either used for carrying cargoes or time chartered-out to other shipping operators whichever is expected to bring a higher economic benefit to the Group.

The key success factors in the ship chartering business are timing, performance and relationship. Ship charterers have to know their customers and suppliers well, building up mutual trust and respect. It is in this important area that the Group has always excelled, helping to cement contracts and maintain reasonable business flow even during difficult periods when the economy is weak.

# Strategies and Business Profile

## SHIPPING BUSINESS *(Continued)*

It is the Group's policy to comply with all applicable environmental rules and regulations in its shipping operations as well as in its daily working environment to avoid the emission of noxious liquids into the environment. The Group's owned vessels are well maintained and we place great emphasis on the operation in compliance with safety and environmental laws and regulations including but not limited to ISM Code, ISPS Code, MARPOL and other applicable rules regulated by IMO. We ensure all crew on board are trained and certificated in accordance with STCW Convention. Our owned vessels are also subject to the laws, regulations and rules of each country and port they visit. Starting from 2019, our vessels adopted IMO Data Collection System on fuel consumption and we switched to compliant low sulfur content bunker fuel in order to meet the IMO 2020 Sulphur Cap requirement which is in effect starting from 1 January 2020. We have developed policies and procedures intended to ensure our compliance with these laws, regulations and rules.

### Owned Vessels

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had nineteen owned vessels and 395 crew employed on board.

Name	Type	Built	Builder	Size (dwt)
JIN LANG	Post-Panamax	2010	Jiangsu New Yangzi	93,279
JIN MEI	Post-Panamax	2010	Jiangsu New Yangzi	93,204
JIN XIANG	Supramax	2012	Oshima	61,414
JIN HONG	Supramax	2011	Oshima	61,414
JIN SUI	Supramax	2008	Shanghai Shipyard	56,968
JIN TONG	Supramax	2008	Shanghai Shipyard	56,952
JIN YUE	Supramax	2010	Shanghai Shipyard	56,934
JIN GANG	Supramax	2009	Shanghai Shipyard	56,927
JIN AO	Supramax	2010	Shanghai Shipyard	56,920
JIN JI	Supramax	2009	Shanghai Shipyard	56,913
JIN WAN	Supramax	2009	Shanghai Shipyard	56,897
JIN JUN	Supramax	2009	Shanghai Shipyard	56,887
JIN XING	Supramax	2007	Oshima	55,496
JIN YI	Supramax	2007	Oshima	55,496
JIN YUAN	Supramax	2007	Oshima	55,496
JIN SHENG	Supramax	2006	IHI	52,050
JIN YAO	Supramax	2004	IHI	52,050
JIN PING *	Supramax	2002	Oshima	50,777
ATLANTICA	Supramax	2001	Shanghai Shipyard	50,259

1,136,333

Note:

\* The vessel "JIN PING" was contracted to be disposed to a third party in December 2020 and was delivered to the purchaser in January 2021.

# Highlights

While the Group's expertise remains in Asia, by deploying a flexible and responsive sales strategy as well as an efficient fleet of vessels, the Group managed to serve a balancing portfolio of customers geographically during the year.

## Loading Ports Analysis

	2020	2019
<i>(Expressed as a percentage of revenue)</i>	%	%
Asia excluding China	84.4	89.8
Australia	12.3	6.1
China	2.2	1.4
Africa	1.1	1.2
North America	–	1.5
	100.0	100.0

## Discharging Ports Analysis

	2020	2019
<i>(Expressed as a percentage of revenue)</i>	%	%
China	94.1	92.9
Asia excluding China	5.9	7.1
	100.0	100.0

## Types of Cargoes carried by the Group's Fleet

	2020		2019	
	Metric Tons <i>(in '000)</i>	%	Metric Tons <i>(in '000)</i>	%
Minerals	6,927	70.1	10,672	86.9
Coal	1,971	20.0	1,464	11.9
Steel products	427	4.3	96	0.8
Cement	548	5.6	44	0.4
	9,873	100.0	12,276	100.0



# Highlights

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR SHIPPING BUSINESS

	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Average daily time charter equivalent rate <sup>1</sup>	7,269	9,533
Daily vessel running cost <sup>2</sup>	3,851	3,927
Daily vessel depreciation <sup>3</sup>	2,141	2,084
Daily vessel finance cost <sup>4</sup>	242	412
	6,234	6,423
Average utilization rate <sup>5</sup>	98%	99%

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had nineteen owned vessels. Revenue for the year was US\$47,118,000, representing a decrease of 25% as compared to US\$63,160,000 for the year 2019. Aside of an overall disruption in demand, normal operations were also heavily disrupted by COVID-19 such as time required to load and discharge cargo, from drydocking to periodic crew changing given special protocols and requirements implemented by ports globally which caused challenges in matching timings of future charterparties from expiring charterparties, consequently reducing the number of revenue days. The average daily time charter equivalent rate earned by the Group's owned vessels decreased 24% to US\$7,269 for the year 2020 as compared to US\$9,533 for the year 2019. Daily vessel running cost slightly decreased 2% from US\$3,927 for the year 2019 to US\$3,851 for the year 2020. Daily vessel finance cost decreased 41% from US\$412 for the year 2019 to US\$242 for the year 2020 due to the decrease in interest rate and the reduction in secured bank loans as compared with that of the year 2019. Fleet utilization rate decreased from 99% for the year 2019 to 98% for the year 2020. We will continue with our cost reduction effort, striving to maintain a highly competitive cost structure when stacked against other market participants.

### Notes:

1. Average daily time charter equivalent rate is calculated as the time charter revenue, and voyage revenue less voyage expenses divided by the number of available days in the year.
2. Daily vessel running cost is calculated as the aggregate of crew expenses, insurance, consumable stores, spare parts, repairs and maintenance and other vessels' miscellaneous expenses divided by ownership days in the year.
3. Daily vessel depreciation is calculated as the aggregate of vessels' depreciation charge divided by ownership days in the year.
4. Daily vessel finance cost is calculated as the aggregate of vessels' finance costs divided by ownership days in the year.
5. Average utilization rate is calculated as the number of operating days divided by the number of available days in the year.

## FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000	2018 US\$'000	2017 US\$'000	2016 US\$'000
<b>Key Items in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</b>					
Revenue	47,118	63,160	76,113	73,547	59,955
Operating profit (loss)	(11,902)	8,818	11,874	1,146	(183,976)
Finance costs	(3,117)	(4,323)	(3,161)	(5,177)	(5,115)
Profit (Loss) before taxation	(15,019)	4,495	8,713	(4,031)	(189,091)
Taxation	(233)	–	–	–	–
Net profit (loss) for the year	(15,252)	4,495	8,713	(4,031)	(189,091)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1,710	(233)	(281)	13	(23)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company	(13,542)	4,262	8,432	(4,018)	(189,114)
Earnings (Loss) per share					
– Basic and diluted (restated)	US\$(0.140)	US\$0.041	US\$0.080	US\$(0.043)	US\$(2.244)

## Key Items in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Non-current assets	262,446	283,113	247,458	279,967	361,985
Current assets	103,718	123,320	114,179	125,502	98,275
Total assets	366,164	406,433	361,637	405,469	460,260
Total equity	239,160	252,702	250,953	245,034	224,293
Non-current liabilities	51,789	64,869	65,677	76,900	185,459
Current liabilities	75,215	88,862	45,007	83,535	50,508
Total equity and liabilities	366,164	406,433	361,637	405,469	460,260

## Other Financial Information

Gearing ratio	15%	14%	0.65%	15%	61%
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# Shareholders' Diary

Annual general meeting	20 May 2021
Announcement for the first quarter results 2021	31 May 2021*
Announcement for the second quarter results 2021	31 August 2021*
Announcement for the third quarter results 2021	30 November 2021*
Announcement for the fourth quarter results 2021	28 February 2022*

\* *Subject to change*

# Corporate Governance Report

Jinhui Shipping recognizes the importance of good corporate governance to the Company's value creation and has devoted considerable efforts to identify and formulate corporate governance practices appropriate to the Company in terms of practicality and suitability. The Board has the overall responsibility for the Company's corporate governance and ensures the Company implements sound corporate governance practice.

## SECTION 3-3B OF THE NORWEGIAN ACCOUNTING ACT

The following specifies the items or information that must be disclosed under Section 3-3b of the Norwegian Accounting Act:

### 1. **A statement of the code of practice and regulatory framework for corporate governance**

Pursuant to Continuing Obligations, companies listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs) must publish a comprehensive report on the company's corporate governance in the directors' report or in a document that is referred to in the directors' report. The report must cover every section of the Norwegian Code of Practice and must include the required report contents as set out in Section 3-3b of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Jinhui Shipping has applied the principles as set out in the Norwegian Code of Practice as its corporate governance structure. The Company gives an annual review of the corporate governance report which covers every section for its compliance with the Norwegian Code of Practice, and explains the deviations with selected alternative approaches on pages 14 to 28 with the numbers refer to the section's numerical order of the Norwegian Code of Practice.

### 2. **Information on where the code of practice and regulatory framework is publicly available**

The Norwegian Code of Practice, which was revised and published on 17 October 2018 is available on the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board website ([www.nues.no](http://www.nues.no)) and the Continuing Obligations as contained in Oslo Rule Book II – Issuer Rules is available on Oslo Børs Euronext website ([www.euronext.com/en/markets/oslo](http://www.euronext.com/en/markets/oslo)).

Jinhui Shipping adhered to the Norwegian Code of Practice throughout the year except for certain deviations. We report our conformance and provide explanation of the reasons for the deviations and what solution we have selected in below fifteen separate sections as described in the Norwegian Code of Practice.

# Corporate Governance Report

## SECTION 3-3B OF THE NORWEGIAN ACCOUNTING ACT *(Continued)*

### **3. Description of the main elements of the Group's internal control and risk management systems associated with the financial reporting process**

The Board is responsible for ensuring financial reporting process is subject to adequate control and has laid down instructions and guidelines on its own works as well as for the executive personnel on day-to-day operations and ongoing financial monitoring. The Board carries out a review of the Group's most significant risk areas in every six months and performs an annual review of its internal control systems. The Audit Committee assists the Board relating to the efficiencies of the Group's internal control over the financial reporting process; the effectiveness of the Group's risk management policies; and the qualifications and independence of the external auditor.

The Group adopts a uniform generally accepted accounting practice in the preparation of financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. The internal control systems identified in the financial reporting process are primarily designed to mitigate the risks including financial reporting risk, compliance-related risk, fraud risk, and risk on financial-accounting-related IT systems. The control procedures mainly include authorizations, segregation of duties, reconciliations, management review and IT controls over financial-accounting-related IT systems. To ensure adequate and effective internal control on financial reporting process is adopted and implemented, key control procedures are ongoing monitored by the executive personnel, regularly assessed by the Board and the Audit Committee and annually reviewed by the external auditor.

### **4. Provision in the Company's Memorandum of Association governing general meetings**

The Company's Memorandum of Association and Bye-Laws laid down the shareholders' right proceedings at general meetings, voting rights, proxies, transfer of shares, and also the rules governing the alteration or amendment to bye-laws and memorandum of association. Both do not extend or depart from the general rules laid down in Chapter 5 of the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act, which governs general meetings. The Company's Memorandum of Association and Bye-Laws have been publicly disclosed in the website of the Company.

### **5. Composition of the Board and the main elements in the prevailing board instructions and guidelines**

The Board adopted the Company's Bye-Laws 36 to 52 as its prevailing board instructions of procedures which laid down general powers, proceedings and administrative procedures of the directors of the Company.

The Board Committees, which include the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee, are appointed by the Board under respective terms of reference that specified their authorities, duties, reporting responsibilities and reporting procedures. The respective terms of reference of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee have been publicly disclosed in the website of the Company. The composition of the Board and the board committee functions are further discussed below in Section 8 and Section 9 under the Norwegian Code of Practice.

# Corporate Governance Report

## SECTION 3-3B OF THE NORWEGIAN ACCOUNTING ACT *(Continued)*

### **6. Provision in the Company's Bye-Laws that regulates the appointment and replacement of members of the Board**

Pursuant to the Company's Bye-Law 36, the Directors shall be elected or appointed in the first place at the statutory meeting of members and thereafter in accordance with Bye-Law 38 and shall hold office until the next appointment of Directors or until their successors are elected or appointed.

Bye-Law 38 stipulates that notwithstanding any other provisions in the Company's Bye-Laws, at each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not greater than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation provided that notwithstanding anything herein, the Chairman and / or the Managing Director shall not, whilst holding such office, be subject to retirement by rotation or be taken into account in determining the number of Directors to retire in each year.

There are also provisions in Bye-Law 40 and Bye-Law 41 in relation to the removal of Directors and the disqualification of Directors.

### **7. Mandate that gives the Board the right to issue new shares and provision in the Company's Bye-Laws that gives the Board the right to decide on share repurchases**

There is an existing general mandate in place that gives the Board the power to issue, allot and dispose of shares of the Company not exceeding the aggregate of 30% of the issued share capital of the Company on the date of the resolution. This general mandate was granted to the Board in the Company's annual general meeting held on 19 May 2020 and is valid until the earlier of the date of the next annual general meeting or otherwise revoked or determined by shareholders at a general meeting of the Company. The provision in the Company's Bye-Law 2 giving the Board the right to issue new shares.

The provision in the Company's Bye-Law 3 giving the Board the right to purchase its shares as the Board shall think fit. In view of the increasingly volatile nature of today's financial markets, the Board shall make timely decision on the purchase of its shares according to the then prevailing market conditions to generate the most value for shareholders of the Company.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The section numbers mentioned below refer to the fifteen sections under the Norwegian Code of Practice.

### Section 1 Implementation and reporting on corporate governance

Jinhui Shipping has applied and followed the principles as set out in the Norwegian Code of Practice. The corporate governance report of 2020 covered every section of Norwegian Code of Practice with the description of our conformance throughout the year and the explanation of the reasons for the deviations.

### Section 2 Business

The objects of Jinhui Shipping are set out in its Memorandum of Association, which include the businesses of, inter alia:

- acting and performing all the functions of a holding company;
- acting as ship owners, managers, operators and agents; and
- acquiring, owning, selling, chartering, repairing or dealing in ships.

The Group's main objectives, strategies and risk profiles for our businesses are discussed in "Strategies and Business Profile" on pages 5 and 6 and in the section of Risk Management in "Directors' Report" on pages 50 to 52.

The Company has promulgated a set of Company Code, which sets out the corporate standards and practices used by the Group to direct and manage its business affairs. The Company Code also includes corporate social responsibility guidelines and ethical guidelines, and is prepared and updated by referencing to the principles set out in the Norwegian Code of Practice and other applicable rules and regulations. In addition to formalizing existing corporate governance principles and practices, the Company Code also serves the purpose of assimilating existing practices with benchmarks prescribed by the Norwegian Code of Practice and ultimately ensuring high transparency and accountability to the Company's shareholders. The directors and employees of Jinhui Shipping are subject to a range of rules laid down by legislation and regulations, as well as the Company Code and rules and ethical values and guidelines described in the staff handbooks. Section 3-3c of the Norwegian Accounting Act is relevant for Norwegian companies and also for third country issuers that have taxable operations in Norway. The Company did not present social responsibility statement as required under Section 3-3c of the Norwegian Accounting Act as the Company is incorporated in Bermuda and does not have any taxable operations in Norway. Nevertheless, we include the Company's principles on material social responsibility matters related to external environment, working environment, and employees' right and equal treatment in the Directors' report. We also commit to conduct our business in a responsible, ethical and lawful manner and complied applicable rules and regulations in our business practices.

Jinhui Shipping shall maximize shareholders' values by increasing the Company's equity value and distributing dividends to shareholders and the Board evaluates the objectives, strategies and risk profiles annually.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 3 Equity and dividends

#### Equity

Jinhui Shipping's capital adequacy is kept under constant review in relation to its objectives, strategies and risk profile. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's total equity was US\$239,160,000, accounting for 65% of its consolidated total assets. The Board considers the present equity structure to be satisfactory.

#### Dividend policy

The amount and timing of any dividend distributions in the future will depend, among other things, on our compliance with covenants in our credit facilities, earnings, financial condition, cash position, Bermuda law affecting the dividend distributions, restrictions in our financing agreements and other factors. In addition, the declaration and payment of dividend distributions is subject at all times to the discretion of our Board.

The Board has resolved not to recommend the payment of any interim / final dividend for the year. The dividend policy will be regularly assessed by the Board and will depend, among other things, on the Group's financial obligations, leverage, liquidity and capital resources, and the market conditions. During the year, there was no proposal for the Board to be given any mandate to approve the distribution of dividends.

#### Increase in share capital

According to the Company's Bye-Law 4.3, the shareholders shall have the first and preferential right to subscribe for and be allotted any shares of the Company proposed to be issued in proportion to the number of shares held by them, unless the Company by special resolution otherwise decides to waive the shareholders' preferential rights in respect of a particular issue of shares or generally for any period not exceeding five years.

At the 2020 Annual General Meeting of the Company, a general mandate had been granted to the directors of the Company to increase not exceeding the aggregate of 30% of the issued share capital of the Company which would be valid until the earlier of the date of the next annual general meeting or otherwise revoked or determined by shareholders at a general meeting of the Company. No shares were being issued under this authorization in 2020.

**According to the Norwegian Code of Practice, the mandate granted to the board of directors to increase the company's share capital should be restricted to defined purposes.**

In view of the increasingly volatile nature of today's financial markets, the Board believes having a general mandate in place enables the Company to respond swiftly to the then prevailing market conditions should an equity fund raising exercise be determined to be the appropriate funding channel and proposes this general mandate at the forthcoming annual general meeting.



# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 3 Equity and dividends *(Continued)*

#### Purchase of own shares

The provision in the Company's Bye-Law 3 giving the Board the right to purchase its shares as the Board shall think fit. In view of the increasingly volatile nature of today's financial markets, the Board shall make timely decision on the purchase of its shares according to the then prevailing market conditions to generate the most value for shareholders of the Company.

### Section 4 Equal treatment of shareholders and transactions with close associates

#### Equal treatment of shareholders

Jinhui Shipping has one class of shares in issue. All shares have equal voting rights. There are provisions in the Company's Bye-Law 4 in relation to shareholder's voting rights.

#### Share issues

In the event of an increase in share capital where the Board resolves to carry out an increase in share capital on the basis of a mandate granted to the Board that waives the pre-emption rights of existing shareholders, the justification will be publicly disclosed in a stock exchange announcement issued in connection with the increase in share capital. No shares were being issued in 2020.

#### Transactions in its own shares

Jinhui Shipping's shares are liquid. In the event the Company carries out transactions in its own shares, it would only carry out such transactions either through the stock exchange or at prevailing stock exchange prices if carried out in any other way. If there is limited liquidity in the Company's shares, the Company would consider other ways to ensure equal treatment of all shareholders. No transactions in shares were being carried out by the Company in 2020.

#### Transactions with close associates

Jinhui Shipping is a listed issuer on the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs) and is a subsidiary of Jinhui Holdings Company Limited, whose shares are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The directors of the Company and executive personnel have the obligations to follow rules, regulations and guidelines in relation to transactions with close associates as set out by the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway, the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the International Accounting Standards Board and the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 5 Shares and negotiability

Jinhui Shipping's shares are freely traded in the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs). The Company's shares are registered shares with its shareholders register located at Bermuda. Shareholders of the Company may transfer their shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual common form or in such form as decided by the Board.

In general, all shares are freely negotiable. However, the Board may deny the transfer of shares according to the Bye-Law 11 of the Company. The Board has the option to decline to register the transfer of any share if the registration of such transfer would be likely to result in 50% or more of the aggregate issued share capital and the votes of the Company being held or owned directly or indirectly by a person or persons resident for tax purposes in Norway.

The Board considers that it is appropriate to impose such restriction which protects the existing Norwegian shareholders from unexpected tax changes in Norway for the common interest of the Company and the shareholders. This type of restriction is common for Bermuda and other low-tax jurisdiction companies listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs).

### Section 6 General meetings

#### Attendance by shareholders

Shareholders of the Company are entitled to attend shareholders' meeting in person or by proxy. The notice of calling general meeting and the supporting information, including the procedures for representation at the meeting through a proxy, the information for each resolution to be considered at the general meeting and for each of the candidates nominated for election, are published on the Company's website no later than 21 days prior to the date of the general meeting.

As a general rule, decisions which shareholders are entitled to make pursuant to Bermuda law may be made by a simple majority of votes cast at a general meeting. However, the Bye-Laws of the Company provides that any decision to, inter alia, amend Bye-Laws of the Company or alter the share capital of the Company requires the approval of at least two-thirds of votes cast by those members present in person or by proxy at a general meeting.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Registration Agreement dated 30 September 1994 between the Company and Nordea Bank, and Bermuda law, all of the shares of the Company registered in the VPS are registered on the register of shareholders of the Company in the name of Nordea Bank. Nordea Bank alone will be entitled to attend and vote at general meetings in respect of shares so held. Nordea Bank has agreed that whenever it receives a notice that a shareholders' meeting of the Company is called, it shall despatch to each beneficial owner of the shares registered in the VPS (or its nominee), a copy of the notice. Nordea Bank has also agreed not to attend or vote at any such meeting other than in accordance with proxies from shareholders registered in the VPS. In order to vote through Nordea Bank at annual or special general meetings, shareholders must have registered their shareholdings in the VPS (usually registration of shares takes 3 business days) and have deposited a valid proxy form at Nordea Bank not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the general meeting.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 6 General meetings *(Continued)*

#### Participation by shareholders in absentia

Shareholders are given information on the procedures for representation at the general meeting through a proxy. As an alternative to voting in person in the general meetings, shareholders may appoint the chairman of the general meeting or to appoint another person as their proxies to attend and vote at the general meeting according to the procedures and instructions as shown in the notice of general meetings.

The proxy form of the Company is drawn up with separate voting instructions for each matter to be considered by the meeting. For directors who are subject to retirement by rotation at the annual general meeting, shareholders are given the opportunity to vote separately for each candidate nominated for election or re-election as director of the Company.

#### Attendance by the board of directors and auditor

The Chairman attends and chairs the general meetings. Other members of the Board are entitled to attend and the external auditor is present at the annual general meeting. The 2021 Annual General Meeting is scheduled on 20 May 2021. Notice of 2021 Annual General Meeting will be published on the website of the Company and the NewsWeb of the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs) and will be despatched to shareholders of the Company in early April 2021.

#### Chairman of the general meetings

According to Bye-Law 27 of the Company, every general meeting of the Company should be chaired by the president of the Company or the Chairman, or in his absence, another Director.

**This constitutes a deviation from the Norwegian Code of Practice which states that the general meeting should be chaired by an independent chairman.**

The Board considers that as the leader of the Group and having sufficient experience and knowledge, the Chairman is the most suitable person to chair a general meeting.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 7 Nomination committee

**The Company has not established a nomination committee and there is no provision for establishing such committee in its Bye-Laws. This constitutes a deviation from the Norwegian Code of Practice.**

The Board considers that it could monitor the need for any changes in the composition of its members and to maintain contacts with shareholders, board committee members and executive personnel. The Board believes that the current board composition is sufficient to represent the interests of all shareholders.

The Board will undertake adequate due diligence in respect of such individual and consider a variety of factors including without limitation the following in assessing the suitability of the proposed candidate:

- (a) Reputation for integrity;
- (b) Accomplishment, experience and reputation in the shipping industry and other relevant sectors;
- (c) Commitment in respect of sufficient time, interest and attention to the Company's business;
- (d) Diversity in all aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural / educational and professional background, skills, knowledge and experience;
- (e) The ability to assist and support management and make significant contributions to the Company's success;  
and
- (f) Any other relevant factors as may be determined by the Board from time to time.

The appointment of any proposed candidate to the Board or re-appointment of any existing member(s) of the Board shall be made in accordance with the Company's Bye-Laws and other applicable rules and regulations.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 8 Board of Directors: composition and independence

The Board has the ultimate responsibility for the management and administration of the affairs of the Company and for supervising day-to-day management and activities in general; it also has the overall responsibility for the Group's good corporate governance practices, internal control and risk management.

During the year, the Board comprised of four executive directors, including the Chairman and the Managing Director, and two non-executive directors. The Chairman is responsible for overseeing the functioning of the Board whilst the Managing Director, supported by the executive directors, is responsible for managing the Group's business, including the implementation of major strategies and initiatives adopted by the Board. All non-executive directors, who are shareholder-elected members and independent of executive personnel, material business contacts and main shareholders of the Company, serve the important function of advising the management on strategies development and ensure that the Group maintains high standards of financial and other mandatory reporting as well as providing adequate checks and balances for safeguarding the interests of shareholders and the Company as a whole.

All directors of the Company are kept informed on a timely basis of major changes that may affect the Group's business, including relevant rules and regulations. The Board meets regularly and approves the Group's overall strategies, major acquisitions and disposals, annual and quarterly results and any other significant operational and financial matters. Members of the Board are encouraged to own shares in the Company. The directors will seek independent professional advice in performing their duties where appropriate. Executive personnel have the responsibility for implementation of the Group's strategic planning and decision made by the Board and monitoring day-to-day operation of the Company.

Bye-Law 38 stipulates that notwithstanding any other provisions in the Company's Bye-Laws, at each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not greater than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation provided that notwithstanding anything herein, the Chairman and / or the Managing Director shall not, whilst holding such office, be subject to retirement by rotation or be taken into account in determining the number of Directors to retire in each year. As at date of this annual report, directors who hold office of the Company are listed below:

#### Executive Directors

Ng Siu Fai<sup>1</sup>, *Chairman*

Ng Kam Wah Thomas<sup>1</sup>, *Managing Director and Deputy Chairman*

Ng Ki Hung Frankie<sup>1</sup>

Ho Suk Lin Cathy<sup>1</sup>

#### Non-executive Directors

Tsui Che Yin Frank<sup>2</sup>

William Yau<sup>2</sup>

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 8 Board of Directors: composition and independence *(Continued)*

Notes:

1. Mr. Ng Siu Fai, Mr. Ng Kam Wah Thomas, Mr. Ng Ki Hung Frankie and Ms. Ho Suk Lin Cathy are executive directors of Jinhui Holdings Company Limited, the Company's holding company.
2. Mr. Tsui Che Yin Frank and Mr. William Yau are independent non-executive directors of Jinhui Holdings Company Limited.

**There are departures from the Norwegian Code of Practice which states that general meeting should elect the chairman of the board of directors; the board of directors should not include executive personnel; and the term of office for members of the board of directors should not be longer than two years at a time.**

Dry bulk shipping is a highly specialized industry, and requires executives with substantial amount of industry experience to fully comprehend and to monitor the performance of the Group. The Chairman and the Managing Director have extensive experience and knowledge in dry bulk shipping business and their duties for overseeing the functioning of the Board and all aspects of the Group's operations are clearly beneficial to the Group. Despite the executive directors being executive personnel of the Group and performing executive management function in day-to-day operations, the leadership of the Chairman and the Managing Director is vital to the Group's business continuity and stability and the other two executive directors are with extensive experiences in shipping business and management. In addition, members of the Board are obliged to disqualify themselves from participation in handling of individual matters in which the board member, or its close associates, has a particular interest. The Company believes the current board composition is sufficient to represent the interests of all shareholders and this will not impair the balance of power and authority between the Board and the management of the Company. The biographical details of the directors of the Company are set out in "Board of Directors and Executive Personnel" on pages 29 and 30.

#### Board meetings attendance

The Board meets at least quarterly and on other occasions when a Board decision is required on major issues. In 2020, the Board held seven meetings. The attendance record of each member of the Board is set out below:

Executive Directors	Attendance
Ng Siu Fai	7
Ng Kam Wah Thomas	7
Ng Ki Hung Frankie	7
Ho Suk Lin Cathy	7
<b>Non-executive Directors</b>	
Tsui Che Yin Frank	6
William Yau	6

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 9 The work of the Board of Directors

The Board deals with matters of strategic and major financial importance to the Company on a regular basis. At least one Board meeting per annum is set aside for discussion of the Group's strategies. During such meetings, the Board reviews the expectation of the Group's business outlook and financial forecast perspective and discusses the overall strategies going forward. In any material event that the Chairman has an active involvement, the Board meeting will be chaired by other members of the Board. In addition, the Company has established guidelines to make sure the directors of the Company and executive personnel would notify the Board if they have any material direct or indirect interest in any transaction entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries and would pay particular attention to obtain independent valuations for any material transactions between the Group and its close associates. According to the Company Code, members of the Board are obliged to disqualify themselves from participation in handling of individual matters in which the board members, or its close associates, have a particular interest. These practices would ensure independence of matters to be considered by the Board. The Board has guidelines on its own works as well as for the executive personnel with clear internal allocation of responsibilities and duties.

### Board committees

The Board is assisted by two board committees which are Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee. Their existence does not reduce the responsibility of the Board as a whole. Board committee meetings are convened to prepare matters for consideration and final decision by the Board as a whole. Material information that comes to the attention of board committees are also communicated to other members of the Board.

As a general principle, the board committees have an advisory role to the Board and members of such committees are restricted to members of the Board who are independent of executive personnel. They assist the Board in specific areas and make recommendations to the Board. However, only the Board has the power to make final decisions.

### Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was established on 17 March 2006. The members of Audit Committee comprised of two non-executive directors, namely Mr. Tsui Che Yin Frank (chairman of Audit Committee) and Mr. William Yau. The primary duties of the Audit Committee include the review of the Group's financial reporting, the nature and scope of audit review as well as the effectiveness of the systems of risk management and internal control and compliance. The Audit Committee is also responsible for making recommendations in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the auditor, and reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and objectivity. In addition, the Audit Committee discusses matters raised by the auditor and regulatory bodies to ensure that appropriate recommendations are implemented.

The Audit Committee has reviewed with the management, the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group and discussed auditing, risk management, internal control and financial reporting matters including the review of the Company's half-yearly and annual reports before submission to the Board. The Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee, which is of the opinion that such statements comply with applicable accounting standards and legal requirements, and that adequate disclosures have been made.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 9 The work of the Board of Directors *(Continued)*

#### Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee was established on 17 March 2006. The members of Remuneration Committee comprised of two non-executive directors, namely Mr. Tsui Che Yin Frank (chairman of Remuneration Committee) and Mr. William Yau. The role and function of the Remuneration Committee include the determination of the specific remuneration packages of all executive directors and executive personnel, including salaries, bonuses, benefits in kind, pension rights and compensation payments, and make recommendations to the Board on the fees for the non-executive directors. The Remuneration Committee should consider factors such as the performance of executive directors and executive personnel, the profitability of the Group, salaries paid by comparable companies, time commitment and responsibilities of the executive directors and executive personnel, employment conditions elsewhere in the Group and desirability of performance-based remuneration. The Remuneration Committee has to ensure that the Group is able to attract, retain and motivate a high-calibre team which is essential to the success of the Group.

As a matter of principle, no loans or advances are granted to any director. Presently, no share options are granted to any director by the Company.

The Remuneration Committee holds a meeting annually to review the remuneration to directors of the Company and executive personnel of the Group and makes recommendations to the Board.

### Section 10 Risk management and internal control

It is the Board's responsibility for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks it is willing to take in achieving the Group's strategic objectives, and ensuring that the Group establishes and maintains appropriate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The Board also oversees management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems on an ongoing basis, and management shall confirm to the Board on the effectiveness of these systems at least annually.

The Board, through the assistance of Audit Committee, has conducted an annual review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems, covering all material financial, operational and compliance controls. In particular, the adequacy of resources, qualifications and experience of staff, training programmes and budget of the Group's accounting and financial reporting functions are reviewed. The annual review also covered the Group's significant and emerging risks in shipping business; the quality of management's ongoing monitoring of risks and of the internal control systems; the extend and frequency of communication of monitoring results to the Audit Committee and the Board; whether there is any significant control failings or weaknesses identified and the effectiveness of the Group's processes for financial reporting and relevant legislation and regulations compliance. For the year 2020, the review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems has been conducted and certain key internal control systems have been independently reviewed by Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited during the year and are reviewed by the Audit Committee on an ongoing basis so that the practical and effective systems are implemented. The Board is satisfied that such systems are effective and adequate and appropriate actions have been taken.



# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 10 Risk management and internal control *(Continued)*

The risk management and internal control systems and accounting system of the Group are designed to identify and evaluate the Group's risk and formulate risk mitigation strategies, and to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition, transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization, and the accounting records are reliable for preparing financial information used within the business for publication, maintaining accountability for assets and liabilities and ensuring the business operations are in accordance with relevant legislation, regulations and internal guidelines, including guidelines for corporate social responsibility.

The Group has a defined organizational structure with clearly defined lines of responsibility and authority. Each business unit / department is accountable for its daily operations and is required to report to executive directors on a regular basis. Policies and procedures are set for each business unit / department, which includes approvals, authorization, verification, recommendations, performance reviews, assets security and segregation of duties. The key control procedures include establishing and maintaining effective policies to ensure proper management of risks to which the Group are exposed and taking appropriate and timely action to manage such risks, establishing a structure with defined authorities and proper segregation of duties; monitoring the strategic plan and performance; designing an effective accounting and information system; controlling price sensitive information; and ensuring swift actions and timely communication with our stakeholders. At least twice a year, the management will report to the Audit Committee on the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems. The Audit Committee review how management designs, implements and monitors risk management and internal control procedures, findings and recommendations and follow-up procedures on the annual assessment; and the Audit Committee will report on the overall effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems to the Board annually. The Group's risk management and internal control systems can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss, as they are designed to manage, rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. With respect to the procedures and internal controls for the handling and dissemination of inside information, the Group has internal policy and procedures which strictly prohibit unauthorized use of inside information and has communicated to all staff; the Board is aware of its obligations to announce any inside information in accordance with the relevant legislation and regulations. Based on the size and simple operating structure of the Group as well as the existing internal control processes, the Board has decided not to set up an internal audit department for the time being, when necessary, the Audit Committee under the Board would carry out the internal audit function and for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems of the Group. In addition, only Directors and delegated officers can act as the Group's spokesperson and respond to external enquiries about the Group's affairs. Details of the Group's risk management policies are set out in "Directors' Report" on pages 50 to 52 and note 39 to the consolidated financial statements on pages 113 to 120.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 11 & 12 Remuneration of the Board of Directors and executive personnel

Directors' fees represent remuneration to members for holding capacity as directors of the Company and are determined based on the responsibility and expertise of the members, time commitment and the complexity of the Company's activities and do not link to the Company's performance. Directors' other emoluments represent remuneration to executive directors for being executive personnel of the Group and performing executive management functions in day-to-day operations and their other emoluments are determined based on guideline for the remuneration of the executive personnel. The guideline is also included in the Company's upcoming Notice of 2021 Annual General Meeting for shareholders' consideration.

The guideline for the remuneration of executive personnel, which is considered an advisory guideline (non-binding) is as follows:

#### (a) Fixed remuneration component

For fixed elements which include non-performance-based fixed base salary and allowances, and contributions to retirement benefits schemes, these are assessed and determined by the complexity and responsibility of the position, with a view to attract, retain and motivate high performing individuals and in line with the prevailing market conditions and local market practice. No individual should determine his or her own fixed remuneration. Fixed remuneration to individual executive directors and executive personnel are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee and subject to the Board's approval.

#### (b) Variable remuneration component

For variable elements which include performance-based discretionary bonus, these are assessed and determined by the overall performance of the individual and contribution to the business strategy and objectives, as well as shareholders' values of the Company. No individual should determine his or her own variable remuneration. Variable remuneration to individual executive directors and executive personnel are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee and subject to the Board's approval.

Since the dry bulk shipping industry is highly volatile and heavily influenced by external forces, it is inappropriate to link the performance-based variable remuneration solely to any financial measurable targets over a particular period or set an absolute limit to each remuneration component as it may generate meaningless results. The Board seeks to ensure appropriate balance amongst all performance factors in determination of variable remuneration component to executive personnel.

**This constitutes deviations from the Norwegian Code of Practice which states that members of the board of directors should not take on specific assignments for the company in addition to their appointment as a member of the board; remuneration of the board of directors should not be linked to the company's performance; and performance-based remuneration to executive personnel should be based upon measurable targets and quantifiable factors over which the employee in question can have influence and the performance related remuneration should be subject to an absolute limit.**

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 11 & 12 Remuneration of the Board of Directors and executive personnel *(Continued)*

#### (b) Variable remuneration component *(Continued)*

Currently, the Company has not adopted any share option scheme and no equity-based compensation arrangement is granted to any directors and executive personnel. For any special equity-based compensation arrangement that will be granted to eligible executive personnel in future, these compensation arrangements will be determined by the individual's contribution to the promotion of and enhancement of the long term value of the Company. This equity-based remuneration will be considered by the Board and be included as a separate binding resolution in the general meeting subject to the shareholders' approval.

As mentioned in section 8, executive directors are performing executive personnel function, they received remuneration for additional duties as member of the Board. The Remuneration Committee has been established to assist the Board in developing and administering a fair procedure for determining on the specific remuneration packages of all executive directors and executive personnel of the Company. At the meeting held on 11 March 2021, the Remuneration Committee reviewed and made recommendations to the Board on the fees of the executive directors, other emoluments of the individual executive directors and executive personnel for the year 2020, and made recommendations to the Board on the remuneration packages of the individual executive directors and executive personnel for the year 2021 as well as fees for non-executive directors. Each component of remuneration to members of the Board are disclosed to the full board and approved by the Remuneration Committee and the Board. Details of the fees and other emoluments of the directors of the Company for the year 2020 are set out in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

### Section 13 Information and communications

Jinhui Shipping strives to promote efficient and non-discriminatory communication of information to market participants. In order to further promote effective communication, the Company maintains a website to disseminate information electronically on a timely basis.

#### Financial reporting

The Board is responsible for the accounts and the presentation of the financial results to shareholders in general meetings. The Board reviews the Group's financial position and exposure in the Board meetings with the management every quarter. In such Board meetings, the management presents the Group's financial performance and the market situation to the Board where key profitability and financial ratios and any changes to the Group's strategies in response to changing market situation are discussed.

The quarterly results announcements are released by the Company for each quarter of a financial year within two months subsequent to each quarter end. Annual report together with audited consolidated financial statements are usually adopted by the Board within four months subsequent to each financial year end and are distributed to shareholders of the Company no later than 21 days prior to the annual general meeting.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 13 Information and communications *(Continued)*

#### Financial reporting *(Continued)*

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, which collective term includes all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB, and HKFRS which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the HKICPA. The Company emphasizes the production of accounts and financial reporting in which shareholders and other investors alike can have confidence. Details of the Group's significant accounting policies are set out in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### Other market information

Jinhui Shipping has established guidelines for open communication of market information to market participants other than through general meeting. The Company also publishes major events such as annual general meeting, annual and quarterly reports, financial calendar, public presentations, and other material transactions through website of the Company at [www.jinhuiship.com](http://www.jinhuiship.com) and the NewsWeb of the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs) at <https://newsweb.oslobors.no>.

### Section 14 Take-overs

**According to the Norwegian Code of Practice, the board of directors should establish guiding principles for how it will act in the event of a take-over bid. However, there is no provision in the Bye-Laws of the Company regulating the Board's competence in the event of a take-over bid.**

Nevertheless, the Board will adopt the provisions in the Norwegian Code of Practice as the guiding principles for how Company will act in the event of a take-over bid and will not attempt to influence, hinder or obstruct take-over bids for the Company's activities or shares.

In potential take-over situations, the Board will evaluate any offers that are commercially and financially beneficial to all shareholders of the Company, consider and arrange an independent valuation where the bidder is a major shareholder, and commit to act with extensive concern regarding representing the interest of all shareholders. The Board will follow the relevant rules and regulations as set out in the Norwegian Code of Practice in due course.

# Corporate Governance Report

## NORWEGIAN CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE *(Continued)*

### Section 15 Auditor

The Board strives to have close and open cooperation with Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited, the auditor of the Company. The Audit Committee obtains annual confirmation that the auditor satisfies the independence and objectivity requirements. The auditor submits an annual audit plan and presents the main features and scope of the planned work to the Audit Committee before commencement of annual audit. Also, the auditor has presented to the Audit Committee a review of the Company's internal control systems, including identified weaknesses and proposals for improvement. The Board particularly assesses whether the auditor exercises an adequate control function and the performance of the auditor has been reviewed.

The auditor participates in meetings of the Board that deal with the annual accounts. At these meetings, the auditor reviews the material changes in the Group's accounting principles and policies, identifies the significant risks and exposures of the Group, and comments on the Group's accounting and internal control systems during the course of audit. The auditor also attends the annual general meeting of the Company.

The Board has issued guideline that regulate management's access to use the auditor of the Company for various services as follows:

Audit services – include audit services provided in connection with the audit of the financial statements.

Other services – include services that would normally be provided by auditor other than audit services, for example, audit of the Group's provident funds, tax compliance, due diligence and accounting advice related to merge and acquisition, internal control review of systems and / or processes, and issuance of special audit reports for tax or other purposes. The auditor is invited to undertake those services that it must or is best place to undertake in capacity as auditor.

Other specific services – include reviews of third parties to assess compliance with contracts, risk management diagnostics and assessments, and non-financial systems consultations. The auditor is also permitted to assist management with internal investigations and fact-finding into alleged improprieties, where appropriate and necessary. These services are subject to specific approval by the Audit Committee.

In the forthcoming general meeting, the Board will report the remuneration paid to auditor including the details of the fee paid for audit services and any fees paid for other specific assignments. In 2020, the remuneration paid and payable to the auditor of the Company for the provision of the Group's audit services and other services were US\$151,000 and US\$13,000 respectively. Fees paid for other services mainly included fees for tax compliance services of US\$2,000 and review of internal control systems of US\$2,000. The auditor's remuneration excluded VAT as the external auditor performed its services in Hong Kong, where no VAT being imposed.

# Board of Directors and Executive Personnel

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### **Mr. Ng Siu Fai, *Chairman***

Aged 64. Appointed as a Director of the Company since 1994. As one of the two founders of the Group in 1987, Mr. Ng was appointed as the chairman of Jinhui Holdings, the Company's holding company, in 1991. His responsibility is to formulate strategic planning for the Group as well as overseeing all aspects of the Group's operations. Mr. Ng has extensive knowledge and working experience in the shipping industry as well as business management and China trade.

Mr. Ng is a brother of Messrs. Ng Kam Wah Thomas and Ng Ki Hung Frankie, both are directors of the Company (as disclosed hereinafter).

### **Mr. Ng Kam Wah Thomas, *Managing Director and Deputy Chairman***

Aged 58. Appointed as a Director of the Company since 1994. Mr. Ng is the other founder of the Group in 1987 and was appointed as a director of Jinhui Holdings since 1991. He is responsible for the Group's shipping activities. Mr. Ng has extensive knowledge and working experience in the shipping industry and business management. Mr. Ng holds a Bachelor's Degree in Arts from the University of Guelph in Canada and a Diploma in Management Studies, specializing in shipping, from the Plymouth Polytechnic in the United Kingdom.

### **Mr. Ng Ki Hung Frankie, *Executive Director***

Aged 67. Appointed as a Director of the Company since 1994 and a director of Jinhui Holdings since 1991. Mr. Ng is responsible for the Group's investments and business management. Mr. Ng has extensive working experience in the shipping industry as well as business management and China trade. He is currently an independent non-executive director of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. which is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange since 2015 and Shanghai Stock Exchange since 2019.

### **Ms. Ho Suk Lin Cathy, *Executive Director***

Aged 57. Appointed as a Director and the Company Secretary of the Company since 1994 and a director of Jinhui Holdings since 1993. Ms. Ho is responsible for the Group's financial controls and secretarial matters. Ms. Ho has extensive working experience in finance and management. Prior to joining the Group in 1991, she worked in an international accounting firm. Ms. Ho is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

# Board of Directors and Executive Personnel

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(Continued)*

### **Mr. Tsui Che Yin Frank**, *Non-executive Director*

Aged 63. Appointed as a Non-executive Director of the Company since 2006 and an independent non-executive director of Jinhui Holdings since 1994. Mr. Tsui has extensive experience in investment and banking industries and held senior management positions at various international financial institutions. Mr. Tsui is an independent non-executive director of Melco International Development Limited listed in Hong Kong. Mr. Tsui graduated with a Bachelor's and a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the Chinese University of Hong Kong and with a Law Degree from the University of London. He holds a Doctoral Degree in Business Administration from The University of Newcastle, Australia. Mr. Tsui is a member of the Certified General Accountants Association of Canada and the Hong Kong Securities and Investment Institute.

### **Mr. William Yau**, *Non-executive Director*

Aged 53. Appointed as a Non-executive Director of the Company since 2006 and an independent non-executive director of Jinhui Holdings since 2004. Mr. Yau has extensive experience gained from his senior management positions in various industries. He is at present a director of American Phil Textiles Limited, Fujian Shishi Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and Forum Restaurant (1977) Limited. Mr. Yau graduated with a Bachelor Degree of Computer Systems Engineering from the Carleton University in Canada.

## EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL

### **Mr. Ching Wei Man Raymond**, *Vice President*

Aged 46. Joined the Group in 2004 as Vice President, and is responsible for overseeing various activities for the Group, with particular focus in shipping related investments, corporate finance matters, investor relations, and new business development. Mr. Ching has extensive experience in shipping investments and in finance. Prior to joining the Group, he worked for a number of years in the investment banking division for a major US bank. Mr. Ching holds a Master of Engineering and a Master of Science (Finance), both from the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine in London.

### **Mr. Shum Yee Hong**, *Head of Management and Operation Department*

Aged 68. Joined the Group in 1992 as Head of Management and Operation Department, responsible for the ship operation activities of the Group. Mr. Shum has over 30 years of working experience in the shipping industry. Before joining the Group, Mr. Shum was a marine superintendent for an international shipping company.

# Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements of Jinhui Shipping and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2020.

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are ship chartering and ship owning which are carried out internationally. There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the year.

## REGISTERED OFFICE

The Company is an exempted company registered in Bermuda and its registered office is Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda.

## RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the year 2020 are set out in the "Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income" on page 61.

The Board has resolved not to recommend the payment of any final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020. As there is no interim dividend payable during the year, there will be no dividend distribution for the whole year of 2020.

## ALLOCATION OF NET LOSS

The Board has proposed the net loss of the Group for the year 2020 amounting to US\$15,252,000 to be allocated as a deduction to retained profits.

## RESERVES

Details of movements in reserves of the Group during the year are set out in the "Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity" on page 64.



# Directors' Report

## DIVIDEND POLICY

The amount and timing of any dividend distributions in the future will depend, among other things, on our compliance with covenants in our credit facilities, earnings, financial condition, cash position, Bermuda law affecting the dividend distributions, restrictions in our financing agreements and other factors. In addition, the declaration and payment of dividend distributions is subject at all times to the discretion of our Board.

## BUSINESS REVIEW

Dry bulk shipping market faced another challenging year in 2020 amid the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic that significantly and negatively affected many industries and markets globally. Despite dry bulk shipping market has not been as hard-hit as other industries such as airline or leisure facilities, the lockdown of countries in order to contain COVID-19 transmission had inevitably slowed down most economic activities and industrial production initially in China, then across the globe. This negative backdrop translated to a reduction in demand for dry bulk commodities including iron ore, coal and certain minor bulk cargoes and impacted sentiment in the dry bulk shipping market in early 2020. Given the sudden erosion in business confidence, Baltic Dry Index opened at 1,090 points in January 2020 and declined in the first half of 2020 amid of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic to 393 points in May 2020. In the second half of 2020, the global seaborne trade activities began to recover, driven in particular by iron ore imports by China, as well as limited supply of new vessels and increasing scrapping of old vessels under the new IMO 2020 regulations. Baltic Dry Index continued this positive momentum and continue to pick up in the second half of 2020 and rose to the peak of the year at 2,097 points in October 2020 and closed at 1,366 points by the end of December 2020. The average of Baltic Dry Index for the year 2020 was 1,066 points, which compares to 1,353 points in 2019.

**Baltic Dry Index & Baltic Supramax Index**



Source: Bloomberg

## BUSINESS REVIEW *(Continued)*

Average daily time charter equivalent rates	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
Post-Panamax fleet	9,929	9,628
Supramax fleet	6,986	9,522
In average	7,269	9,533

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had nineteen owned vessels. The Group's revenue represents chartering freight and hire income arising from the Group's owned and chartered-in vessels. Hire income under time charter is accounted for as operating lease and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of each time charter contract. Freight income under voyage charter is accrued over the period from the date of loading of charterer's cargo to the date of discharging the cargo and is recognized on percentage of completion basis measured by time proportion of each voyage charter contract. Revenue for the year 2020 decreased 25% to US\$47,118,000, comparing to US\$63,160,000 for the year 2019. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction in the average daily time charter equivalent rates earned by the Group's owned vessels dropped to US\$7,269 for the year 2020 as compared to US\$9,533 for the year 2019.

Revenue of US\$20,087,000, US\$7,498,000 and US\$7,435,000 (2019: US\$21,484,000, US\$15,993,000 and US\$15,267,000) were derived from three charterers that contributed 43%, 16% and 16% (2019: 34%, 25% and 24%) respectively to the Group's revenue for the year 2020. Management has a credit policy in place for approving the credit limits and the exposures to credit risk are monitored such that any outstanding trade receivables are reviewed and followed up on an ongoing basis. For trade receivables from customers, credit evaluations including assessing the customer's creditworthiness and financial standing are performed on customers requiring a credit over certain amount. The management consider that the credit risks inherent in the Group's outstanding trade receivables within one year past due was immaterial.

Key Performance Indicators for Shipping Business	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
Average daily time charter equivalent rate	7,269	9,533
Daily vessel running cost	3,851	3,927
Daily vessel depreciation	2,141	2,084
Daily vessel finance cost	242	412
	6,234	6,423
Average utilization rate	98%	99%

# Directors' Report

## BUSINESS REVIEW *(Continued)*

Daily vessel running cost slightly decreased 2% from US\$3,927 for the year 2019 to US\$3,851 for the year 2020. Daily vessel finance cost decreased 41% from US\$412 for the year 2019 to US\$242 for the year 2020 due to the decrease in interest rate and the reduction in secured bank loans as compared with that of the year 2019. Fleet utilization rate decreased from 99% for the year 2019 to 98% for the year 2020. We will continue with our cost reduction effort, striving to maintain a highly competitive cost structure when stacked against other market participants.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had nineteen owned vessels as follows:

	Number of owned vessels
Post-Panamax fleet	2
Supramax fleet	17
<b>Total fleet</b>	<b>19</b>

The Group entered into an agreement with a third party on 10 July 2020 in respect of the acquisition of a Supramax of deadweight 50,259 metric tons, built in year 2001, at a purchase price of US\$3,950,000, which was delivered to the Group on 16 July 2020.

The Group entered into an agreement with a third party on 15 December 2020 to dispose of a Supramax of deadweight 50,777 metric tons, built in year 2002, at a consideration of US\$5,500,000 which was subsequently delivered to the purchaser in January 2021.

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Group entered into an agreement with a third party on 2 March 2021 in respect of the acquisition of a Supramax of deadweight 53,806 metric tons, built in year 2004, at a purchase price of US\$7,275,000. The vessel will be delivered to the Group on or before 5 April 2021.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

**Revenue and operating loss.** Revenue for the year 2020 decreased 25% to US\$47,118,000, comparing to US\$63,160,000 for the year 2019. Aside of an overall disruption in demand, normal operations were also heavily disrupted by COVID-19 such as time required to load and discharge cargo, from drydocking to periodic crew changing given special protocols and requirements implemented by ports globally which caused challenges in matching timings of future charterparties from expiring charterparties, consequently reducing the number of revenue days. The Company recorded a consolidated net loss of US\$15,252,000 for the year 2020, while a consolidated net profit of US\$4,495,000 was reported in 2019. The consolidated net loss for the year was mainly attributable to (1) poor business sentiment in early 2020 as affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic leading to a reduction in chartering freight and hire revenue; (2) the significant unrealized fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amid the COVID-19 pandemic that triggered an adverse global financial markets sell off in early 2020; and (3) an increase in shipping related expenses. Basic loss per share for the year was US\$0.140 while basic earnings per share was US\$0.041 for the year 2019.

In early 2020, the Group entered into voyage charters to maximize potential business opportunity and freight income earned for the year was US\$2,088,000. These voyage charters were carried out by certain chartered-in vessels which were leased in under short-term leases less than 12 months and all these leases were completed in April 2020.

**Other operating income.** Other operating income decreased from US\$7,855,000 for the year 2019 to US\$6,753,000 for the year 2020. The decrease in other operating income was attributable to the decrease in dividend income due to the reduction in investment in equity securities and the decrease in settlement income from a charterer in relation to repudiation claims. In addition, the Group recognized a net gain of US\$1,498,000 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in 2019; however, a net loss of US\$3,900,000 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was included in other operating expenses in current year. The decrease in other operating income was partially offset by the recognition of reversal of impairment loss on trade receivable of US\$1,351,000 upon recovery of outstanding trade receivable in prior years.

**Interest income.** Interest income for the year 2020 increased to US\$4,957,000, comparing to US\$3,694,000 for the year 2019. The increase was attributable to the interest income arising from stable interest income generated from loan receivables which were asset-based financing that help mitigate cyclicity from core shipping business.

**Shipping related expenses.** Shipping related expenses mainly comprised of crew expenses, insurance, consumable stores, spare parts, repairs and maintenance and other vessels' expenses. The increase of shipping related expenses from US\$32,684,000 for the year 2019 to US\$34,493,000 for the current year mainly attributable to the increase in bunker consumption due to positioning of owned vessels in between time charter contracts of vessels and bunker related expenses increased from approximately US\$2 million for the year 2019 to approximately US\$5 million for the year 2020. Daily vessel running cost slightly decreased 2% from US\$3,927 for the year 2019 to US\$3,851 for the year 2020. We will continue with our cost reduction effort, striving to maintain a highly competitive cost structure when stacked against other market participants.

# Directors' Report

## FINANCIAL REVIEW *(Continued)*

**Other operating expenses.** Other operating expenses increased from US\$5,596,000 for the year 2019 to US\$9,037,000 for the year 2020. The increase was mainly attributable to the significant net loss of US\$3,900,000 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was recognized in the year whereas net gain of US\$1,498,000 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was recognized in 2019 and was included in other operating income. Other operating expenses for the year 2020 also included directors' fee of US\$777,000, professional fee of US\$730,000, change in fair value of investment properties of US\$659,000, impairment loss on assets held for sale (disposed vessel) of US\$270,000 recognized upon reclassification to assets held for sale in December 2020, auditor's remuneration related to audit services of US\$151,000, bad debts written off in respect of trade receivables of US\$139,000 and remaining are various office administrative expenses.

**Finance costs.** Finance costs decreased to US\$3,117,000 for the year 2020, as compared to US\$4,323,000 for the year 2019 mainly due to the decrease in interest rate and the reduction in secured bank loans as compared with that of the year 2019.

**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.** As at 31 December 2020, the Group's portfolio of investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was US\$40,033,000 (2019: US\$64,071,000), in which US\$34,041,000 (2019: US\$41,536,000) was investment in listed equity securities, US\$5,741,000 (2019: US\$22,535,000) was investment in listed debt securities and US\$251,000 (2019: nil) was investment in investment funds. During the year, the Group's net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was US\$3,900,000 (2019: net gain of US\$1,498,000 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss). The net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprised of a realized gain of US\$1,159,000 upon disposal of certain equity and debt securities during the year, and an unrealized fair value loss of US\$5,059,000 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amid the COVID-19 pandemic that triggered an adverse global financial markets sell off in early 2020. Such unrealized fair value loss was partially offset when Asian financial markets rebounded moderately in the late 2020. The aggregate interest income and dividend income from financial assets was US\$6,206,000 (2019: US\$5,623,000). We remain cautious with the increased volatility in global financial markets due to the negative effect of the geopolitical tensions, the recent outbreak of COVID-19 across different regions, as well as the fluid outlook of interest rates.

**Loan receivables.** As at 31 December 2020, the Group's loan receivables was US\$33,358,000 (2019: US\$44,935,000). The Group's loan receivables, which arise from asset-based financing, are denominated in United States Dollars and are secured by collaterals provided by the borrowers, bear interest and are repayable with fixed terms agreed with the borrowers. At the reporting date, these receivables have been reviewed by management to assess impairment allowances which are based on the evaluation of current creditworthiness and the collection statistics, and are not considered as impaired. Due to the slight decrease in market values of collateral vessels, we requested top-up repayment of loans in June 2020 in accordance with the facility agreements and such top-up repayments led to an increase in repayment during the year and a decrease in loan receivables at the reporting date. The carrying amount of these loan receivables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW *(Continued)*

**Trade and other payables.** As at 31 December 2020, the Group's trade and other payables was US\$18,510,000 (2019: US\$19,689,000), including trade payables of US\$232,000 (2019: US\$365,000), accrued charges of US\$921,000 (2019: US\$846,000), taxation payable of US\$233,000 (2019: nil) and other payables of US\$17,124,000 (2019: US\$18,478,000). Other payables mainly included payables related to vessel running cost and ship operating expenses of US\$15,886,000 (2019: US\$16,810,000) for owned vessels, hire receipt in advance of US\$679,000 (2019: US\$432,000) from charterers, loan interest payables of US\$162,000 (2019: US\$344,000) and accrued employee benefits payables of US\$237,000 (2019: US\$557,000).

**Liquidity, financial resources and capital structure.** As at 31 December 2020, the Group maintained positive working capital position of US\$28,503,000 (2019: US\$34,458,000) and the total of the Group's equity and debt securities, bank balances and cash decreased to US\$73,220,000 (2019: US\$97,662,000). During the year, cash used in operations before changes in working capital was US\$3,223,000 (2019: cash generated from operations before changes in working capital was US\$18,316,000) and the net cash from operating activities after working capital changes was US\$27,290,000 (2019: net cash used in operating activities after working capital changes was US\$44,098,000). The changes in working capital are mainly attributable to the decrease in equity and debt securities and loan receivables in respect of the six facility agreements.

The Group's total secured bank loans decreased from US\$133,915,000 as of 31 December 2019 to US\$108,345,000 as at 31 December 2020, of which 52%, 13% and 35% are repayable respectively within one year, one to two years and two to five years. During the year, the Group had drawn new revolving loans and term loan of US\$19,113,000 (2019: US\$79,752,000) and repaid US\$44,683,000 (2019: US\$36,020,000). The bank borrowings represented vessel mortgage loans that were denominated in United States Dollars, revolving loans, term loans and property mortgage loans that were denominated in Hong Kong Dollars and United States Dollars. All bank borrowings were committed on floating rate basis.

The gearing ratio, as calculated on the basis of net debts (total interest-bearing debts net of equity and debt securities, bank balances and cash) over total equity, increased from 14% as at 31 December 2019 to 15% as at 31 December 2020. With cash, marketable equity and debt securities in hand as well as available credit facilities, the Group has sufficient financial resources to satisfy its commitments and working capital requirements. As at 31 December 2020, the Group is able to service its debt obligations, including principal and interest payments.

**Cash flows.** The Company's consolidated statement of cash flows had been prepared in accordance with IAS 7 and HKAS 7. It provided information that enables users to evaluate the changes in the Group's inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during the year.

The consolidated statement of cash flows was classified by operating, investing and financing activities and had been prepared under the indirect method, whereby operating profit or loss was adjusted for the effects of non-cash transactions, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

# Directors' Report

## FINANCIAL REVIEW *(Continued)*

Operating activities – Cash flows arising from operating activities are primarily derived from the principal revenue producing activities of the Group. The Group's net cash from operating activities for the year was US\$27,290,000 (2019: net cash used in operating activities for the year was US\$44,098,000). Net cash from operating activities was determined by adjusting non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization, provisions and impairment losses; change in fair value of non-financial assets; changes in operating assets and liabilities consist of inventories, receivables and payables, and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and all other items for which the cash effects were included in investing or financing activities, such as net gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and assets held for sale, dividend income and interest income; and including interest expenses paid during the year.

Investing activities – Cash flows arising from investing activities are primarily derived from cash proceeds or cash expenditures that result in a change in recognized assets in the consolidated statement of financial position which are not included in cash and cash equivalents. The Group's net cash used in investing activities for the year was US\$4,369,000 (2019: US\$7,787,000). Net cash used in investing activities mainly included interest received, dividend income received, cash payments or receipts in acquisition or disposal of property, plant and equipment and investment properties and cash payment of unlisted equity investments.

Financing activities – Cash flows arising from financing activities are primarily derived from cash proceeds or cash expenditures that result in changes in equity and subordinated liabilities. The Group's net cash used in financing activities for the year was US\$23,074,000 (2019: net cash from financing activities for the year was US\$36,208,000). Cash outflows from financing activities mainly due to repayment of various secured bank loans whereas cash inflows from financing activities represented the new secured revolving bank loans and term loan during the year.

Cash and cash equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. At the reporting date, the Group's cash and cash equivalents was US\$33,438,000 (2019: US\$33,591,000).

**Pledge of assets.** As at 31 December 2020, the Group's property, plant and equipment with an aggregate net book value of US\$189,161,000 (2019: US\$204,808,000), investment properties with an aggregate carrying amount of US\$23,872,000 (2019: US\$24,164,000), assets held for sale with a carrying amount of US\$5,380,000 (2019: nil), financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of US\$25,940,000 (2019: US\$55,428,000) and deposits of US\$5,941,000 (2019: US\$8,437,000) placed with banks were pledged together with the assignment of twenty (2019: twenty) subsidiaries' income and assignment of two (2019: two) subsidiaries' loan receivables of US\$29,358,000 (2019: US\$40,935,000) to secure credit facilities utilized by the Group. In addition, shares of ten (2019: ten) ship owning subsidiaries were pledged to banks for vessel mortgage loans.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW *(Continued)*

**Capital expenditures and commitments.** During the year, capital expenditure on additions of property, plant and equipment was US\$8,890,000 (2019: US\$8,942,000). During the year 2019, there was also capital expenditure on additions of investment properties of US\$5,195,000.

On 20 April 2018, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Co-Investor") entered into the co-investment documents to co-invest in a property project in Tower A of One Financial Street Center, Jing'an Central Business District, Shanghai, the PRC (the "Tower A" or previously named as "T3 Property"), pursuant to which the Co-Investor committed to acquire non-voting participating class A shares of Dual Bliss Limited ("Dual Bliss") of US\$10,000,000. Dual Bliss is one of the investors of the co-investment in Tower A. During the year, the Co-Investor paid US\$2,123,000 (2019: US\$2,678,000) in accordance with the terms and conditions of the co-investment documents and as at the reporting date, the capital expenditure commitments contracted by the Group but not provided for was US\$372,000 (2019: US\$2,495,000). The Co-Investor further provided additional US\$4,276,915 (2019: nil) as co-investment supplemental capital call in early February 2020 pursuant to a supplemental memorandum signed on 31 January 2020 for acquiring 4,276,915 issued non-voting participating class A shares of Dual Bliss. In March 2020, the Co-Investor received a total of US\$4,276,915 under the share repurchase scheme and those 4,276,915 issued non-voting participating class A shares of Dual Bliss under the Co-Investment supplemental capital call had been repurchased and cancelled.

The Co-Investor received updates from Phoenix Property Investors Limited (the "Investment Manager") in May 2020 in relation to the status of the co-investment as announced by the Company on 28 May 2020. Due to unexpected COVID-19 pandemic that has broadly affected different economic sectors, the Investment Manager advised the Co-Investor on 21 August 2020 that the vendor of Tower A has agreed on the extension of the closing of the acquisition. The acquisition was eventually completed in early December 2020.

Save as disclosed above, there was no other significant capital expenditure commitments contracted by the Group but not provided for as at the reporting date.

## PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of movements in property, plant and equipment of the Group during the year are set out in note 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

## SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Company's principal subsidiaries are set out in note 41 to the consolidated financial statements.



# Directors' Report

## **PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF THE COMPANY'S LISTED SECURITIES**

There was no purchase, sale or redemption of the Company's listed securities by the Company or any of its subsidiaries during the year.

## **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Details of the Group's related party transactions are set out in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

## **EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE**

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Group entered into an agreement with a third party on 2 March 2021 in respect of the acquisition of a Supramax of deadweight 53,806 metric tons, built in year 2004, at a purchase price of US\$7,275,000. The vessel will be delivered to the Group on or before 5 April 2021. Taken into consideration of individual specification, maintenance quality and conditions of the vessel, the management considered the purchase price of the vessel is highly attractive. The vessel is expected to generate steady stream of income for the Group. Total carrying capacity of the Group's fleet will be increased by 53,806 metric tons to 1,139,362 metric tons after the completion of the acquisition of the vessel.

Save as disclosed above, there was no other significant events occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

## **GOING CONCERN**

We confirm that the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of going concern. This assumption is based on sound financial positions backed by cash generated from operation before changes in working capital, cash and marketable equity and debt securities, existing and available credit facilities and the Group's long term strategic and income forecasts. There exists good basis for the continued operations of the Group.

## **AUDITOR**

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 had been audited by Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited. A resolution for the re-appointment of Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited as the Company's auditor for the ensuing year will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

## EMPLOYEES

The employees are the Group's most important resource and are crucial to the Group's success in achieving its targets for long term value creation. The Group provides various resources for staff training and development. The Group remunerates its employees, including the Executive Directors, in accordance with their performances, experiences and prevailing market practices and provides them with usual fringe benefits including medical insurance and contributions to provident funds. As far as the Group is aware, it complies with all relevant applicable regulations concerning employment, social benefits and labour safety.

The Group pursues a policy of gender equality. Workload and working hours depend on positions while promotion and recruitment depend on performance and experience. At 31 December 2020, the Group had 67 (2019: 67) full-time employees, of whom 36 (2019: 36) employees were male and 31 (2019: 31) employees were female. At 31 December 2020, the Board consists of six members, of whom five members are male and one member is female. Procedures regarding recruitment, promotion and salary review are carefully reviewed with due consideration to avoid gender discrimination. The Group aims to ensure equal opportunities and rights in workplace.

The Group maintains a good relationship with its employees and crew and has not experienced any disruption of its operation as a result of industrial disputes.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Given the nature of the Group's principal activities being ship chartering and ship owning which are carried out internationally, the Group had no research expenditure or development costs being expensed or capitalized during the year.

## WORKING ENVIRONMENT

In order to attract and retain the best people for the sustainable growth of the Company, we place emphasis on a healthy and safe workplace on board in our vessels and ashore at our office and support all kinds of community activities that contribute to our community.

We put safety as our top priority in business operation. Accident preventions and efforts for improvement in working environment are given high priority in the business management, conventions and all parts of operations. We strive to comply with applicable safety and environmental laws and regulations to which seafarers of all ranks must be trained and certificated in order to be able to carry out their respective duties on board in our vessels. We ensure all crew on board are trained and certificated in accordance with STCW Convention.

During the year, absence due to sickness was 1.0% (2019: 1.8%) of the total hours worked by employees and there were no serious injuries or accidents of any kind among the employees of the Group. We also provide fringe benefits and welfare to our people including but not limited to medical and life insurance, pension schemes, paid leave for various purposes, travel or meals for business-related work, and other benefits to improve employees' well-being.

# Directors' Report

## EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

We are committed to operate our business in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. To achieve this, we strive to comply with all applicable rules and regulations with our best efforts in shipping operation as well as in our daily working environment to minimize any adverse impact to the environment. The possible environment impact may include air pollutants emissions, ballast water discharges and oil pollution in environmental disaster. By maintaining operational safety and providing quality training of our crews in compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations, we believe that the operation of our vessels is in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

It has always been our policy to maintain high standard of environmental protection awareness and to operate our vessels in a safe and environmentally friendly manner. We maintain our modern first-class fleet to enable maximum environmental performance and ensure our compliance to safety and environmental laws and regulations including The International Safety Management Code ("ISM Code"), The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code ("ISPS Code"), and other applicable rules regulated by IMO. These conventions have been ratified by majority of maritime nations and apply to all vessels registered in these countries or calling in the waters of these countries. We obtain safety management certificate, document of compliance and go through annual verification and audit for compliance with ISM Code issued by recognized organization on behalf of the flag states. Starting from 2019, our vessels adopted IMO Data Collection System on fuel consumption and we switched to compliant low sulfur content bunker fuel in order to meet the IMO 2020 Sulphur Cap requirement which is in effect starting from 1 January 2020.

The IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee ("MEPC") has published a review on the quality of marine fuels supplied ("MEPC 76"). Subject to the adoption of MEPC 76 in June 2021, the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index ("EEXI") is required to be calculated for every ship and the requirement will enter into force in 2023. Ships are required to meet a specific required EEXI, which is based on a required reduction factor expressed as a percentage relative to the Energy Efficiency Design Index ("EEDI") baseline. By 2023, our fleet vessels have to comply with the required EEXI. A series of modification on the main and auxiliary machinery will be made to meet with the EEXI requirement according to the adopted guidelines.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had nineteen owned vessels which comprised mainly of grabs fitted Supramaxes. We ensure our own fleet be equipped with proven green and energy efficiency equipment and technologies to minimize the emission of toxic pollutants, which include:

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) – our vessels are built with the main engine and auxiliary engines that are fuel-efficient and comply with the latest emission of pollutants limits;

Sulfur Oxides (SOx) – our vessels burn the required low sulfur content bunker fuel;

Ozone depleting substances – majority of our vessels' equipment do not contain ozone depleting substances and comply with all material aspects of MARPOL regulations pertaining to hazardous ozone depleting substances;

Ballast water – our vessels follow the latest requirements on ballast water exchange and operations.

## EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ISSUES *(Continued)*

Carbon Dioxide CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction – since February 2013 the Group has adopted the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (“SEEMP”), a plan that individual vessel can follow and improve each vessel’s energy efficiency through a series of procedures and efforts. Implementing of SEEMP will contribute towards reducing fuel consumption and carbon emission which influence the global environment. We also adopted SEEMP Part II during the year. Starting from 2019, our vessels adopted IMO Data Collection System on fuel consumption and we switched to compliant low sulphur content bunker fuel in order to meet the IMO 2020 Sulphur Cap requirement which is in effect starting from 1 January 2020.

### **Fuel oil consumption:**

2020: Fuel oil consumption – 69,621 tonnes  
0.5% low sulphur content heavy fuel oil consumption – 67,911 tonnes  
0.1% ultra-low sulphur content fuel oil consumption – 1,710 tonnes

2019: Fuel oil consumption – 95,034 tonnes  
3.5% sulphur content heavy fuel oil consumption – 87,503 tonnes  
0.1% ultra-low sulphur content fuel oil consumption – 7,531 tonnes

From 1 January 2020, our vessels have switched over to 0.5% low sulphur content heavy fuel oil according to IMO 2020 Sulphur Cap requirement. New requirements for China Emission Control Areas (“ECA”) in Chinese territorial waters as announced by the Chinese Ministry of Transport came into effect from 1 January 2019. When our vessels enter regional emission control areas, we switched to 0.1% ultra-low sulphur content fuel oil to minimize fuel consumption and emission.

### **Corresponding CO<sub>2</sub> emission:**

2020: CO<sub>2</sub> emission – 216,682 tonnes  
2019: CO<sub>2</sub> emission – 296,663 tonnes

Fuel oil consumption and corresponding CO<sub>2</sub> emission in 2020 is about 26.7% and 27.0% less than that of 2019 respectively.

There has been less steaming time for fleet vessels amid wide spread of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Our fleet spent more time idling for quarantine and other COVID-19 pandemic related interruptions, and hence overall we had less CO<sub>2</sub> emission for the year 2020.

The fleet vessels’ SEEMP plans are Nippon Kaiji Kyokai certified in compliance to IMO Resolutions.

# Directors' Report

## EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ISSUES *(Continued)*

CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction – since February 2013, the Group has adopted the SEEMP, a plan that individual vessel can follow and improve each vessel's energy efficiency through a series of procedures and efforts. Implementing of SEEMP will contribute towards reducing fuel oil consumption and carbon emission which influence the global environment. SEEMP Part II has also been adopted since 2018. Starting from 2019, our vessels adopted IMO Data Collection System on fuel consumption to allow us monitor and improve fuel efficiency and to mitigate emissions.

**Energy Efficiency Operational Indicator ("EEOI")** is an index showing the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emission per tonne of cargo carried per mile of sea voyage.

2020: the average EEOI of the fleet is about 12.5 grammes CO<sub>2</sub> / MT.Mile

2019: the average EEOI of the fleet is about 11.1 grammes CO<sub>2</sub> / MT.Mile

The EEOI of 2020 is about 1.4 grammes increase from the 2019 EEOI figure, representing an increase of 12.6% as compared to 2019.

With the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacting our chartering freight and hire business in 2020, there was an increase of EEOI, mainly due to our fleet ran more vessels positioning and ballast voyages without cargoes carried in the first half of the year.

For coming year 2021, our aim is to reduce the EEOI by 2% of the 2020 figure. The main effort will still be on better management on fuel consumption optimization and better arrangement on cargo carriage with less ballast passage.

### **Hazardous and non-hazardous waste produced:**

Waste from our vessels included garbage and food waste which are trivial and not hazardous. These wastes are disposed of by incineration, shore collection and other means according to MARPOL Annex V and local requirements. We consider the impact of disposal and these wastes are not material.

We were committed to operate our vessels in compliance with MARPOL regulations pertaining to hazardous ozone depleting substances; and there were no material marine waste discharge or environment pollution incidents happened in both years 2020 and 2019.

## EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ISSUES *(Continued)*

### **Water consumption:**

Water consumption is about 7 tonnes of water per vessel per day.

2020: Water consumption – 46,000 tonnes

2019: Water consumption – 54,000 tonnes

Fresh water is produced by vessel's own desalination plants running on waste heat of engines. Fresh water consumption for the year had reduced due to less steaming time for fleet vessels.

We realize the importance of environmental stewardship and share the same environmental preservation objective with our crew and our people. In order to foster the environmentally friendly practices in our vessels, we follow an internal safety management manual, which defines our objectives and commitments in complying with all applicable national and international rules and regulations, code and guidelines and standards recommended by IMO, flag states and other maritime industry organizations. These codes and guidelines and standards, together with our safety manual have been kept ashore and on our fleet and strictly followed by our team. We will closely monitor environmental regulations development to ensure compliance with all applicable environmental regulations in our business operation. We obtain safety management certificate, document of compliance and go through annual verification and audit for compliance with ISM Code issued by recognized organization on behalf of the flag states.

**The Paris Agreement** is a legally binding international treaty on climate change and was adopted by consensus within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Paris Agreement on climate change does not include international shipping, but IMO, as the regulatory body for the industry, is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from international shipping.

IMO is committed to reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from international shipping and, as a matter of urgency, aims to phase them out as soon as possible in this century.

# Directors' Report

## EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ISSUES *(Continued)*

Levels of IMO ambition:

1. Carbon intensity of the ship to decline through implementation of further phases of the energy efficiency design index (EEDI) for new ships and the energy efficiency existing ship index (EEXI) for existing ships.
2. Carbon intensity of international shipping to decline. To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per transport work, as an average across international shipping, by at least 40% by year 2030, pursuing efforts towards 70% by year 2050, compared to year 2008.
3. GHG emissions from international shipping to peak as soon as possible and to reduce the total annual GHG emissions by at least 50% by year 2050 compared to year 2008 whilst pursuing efforts towards phasing them out as called for in the vision as a point on a pathway of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction consistent with the Paris Agreement temperature goals.

We continue to assess the climate change phenomena and consider that there is no material and immediate threat to our operating business in short term. In medium and long term, we will monitor main climate change hazards, extreme weathers at seas, weather-related disruption to port and cargo loading activities across the global seaborne hubs and route. With flexible chartering policy and experienced captains and crew, we will swiftly respond to the climate change challenge by operating our vessels in geographical regions where are safe and practical. We will also reinvest, equip and modify our fleet to enable maximum environmental performance and compliance to climate change and maritime regulations.

# Directors' Report

## DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were:

*Executive Directors:*

- Mr. Ng Siu Fai
- Mr. Ng Kam Wah Thomas
- Mr. Ng Ki Hung Frankie
- Ms. Ho Suk Lin Cathy

*Non-executive Directors:*

- Mr. Tsui Che Yin Frank
- Mr. William Yau

In accordance with the Company's Bye-Laws, Mr. William Yau will retire from office at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, will offer himself for re-election.

Brief biographical details of the Directors and executive personnel are set out in "Board of Directors and Executive Personnel" on pages 29 and 30.

## DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

None of the directors who are proposed for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has a service contract with the Company which is not determinable within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.



# Directors' Report

## DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS OR CONTRACTS

No transaction, arrangement or contract of significance to which the Company, or any of the Company's holding company, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party and in which a director of the Company or a connected entity of the director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

## DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES

### (i) Directors' interests in shares of the Company

Name	Number of shares in the Company held and capacity			Total
	Beneficial owner	Interest of spouse	Interest in corporation	
Ng Siu Fai	4,141,830	1,079,196	407,858 <i>Note 1</i>	5,628,884
Ng Kam Wah Thomas	864,900	–	260,000 <i>Note 2</i>	1,124,900

#### Notes:

1. Mr. Ng Siu Fai is deemed to be interested in 407,858 shares of the Company through his 51% owned company, Fairline Consultants Limited.
2. Mr. Ng Kam Wah Thomas is deemed to be interested in 260,000 shares of the Company through his wholly owned company, Timberfield Limited.

# Directors' Report

## DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES (Continued)

### (ii) Directors' interests in shares of Jinhui Holdings

Jinhui Holdings, the controlling shareholder of the Company, held 60,841,240 shares of the Company representing approximately 55.69% of the Company's issued shares as at 31 December 2020.

Name	Number of shares in Jinhui Holdings held and capacity			Total
	Beneficial owner	Interest of spouse	Interest in corporation	
Ng Siu Fai	23,260,000	15,140,000	205,325,568 <i>Note 1</i>	243,725,568
Ng Kam Wah Thomas	5,909,000	–	136,883,712 <i>Note 2</i>	142,792,712
Ng Ki Hung Frankie	3,000,000	–	–	3,000,000
Ho Suk Lin Cathy	3,850,000	–	–	3,850,000
Tsui Che Yin Frank	1,000,000	–	–	1,000,000
William Yau	441,000	–	–	441,000

#### Notes:

1. Mr. Ng Siu Fai is deemed to be interested in 205,325,568 shares of Jinhui Holdings held by his 51% owned company, Fairline Consultants Limited.
2. Mr. Ng Kam Wah Thomas is deemed to be interested in 136,883,712 shares of Jinhui Holdings held by his wholly owned company, Timberfield Limited.
3. The number of issued shares of Jinhui Holdings as at 31 December 2020 was 530,289,480 shares.

Save as disclosed herein, none of the Directors or their associates had any interest either beneficially or non-beneficially in any shares of the Company, its holding company or any of its subsidiaries and associated corporations at the reporting date.

# Directors' Report

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Jinhui Shipping recognizes the importance of good corporate governance to the Company's value creation. The corporate governance report of 2020 was set out in "Corporate Governance Report" on pages 11 to 28, which covered every section of Norwegian Code of Practice with the description of our conformance throughout the year and provided explanation of the reasons for the deviations. It also included the required report contents as set out in Section 3-3b of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

**Restrictions in the Bye-Laws of the Company that may limit the rights to freely trade the shares.** Jinhui Shipping's shares are freely traded in the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs). The Company's shares are registered shares with its shareholders register located at Bermuda. Shareholders of the Company may transfer their shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual common form or in such form as decided by the Board. In general, all shares are freely negotiable. However, the Board may deny the transfer of shares according to the Bye-Law 11 of the Company. The Board has the option to decline to register the transfer of any share if the registration of such transfer would be likely to result in 50% or more of the aggregate issued share capital and the votes of the Company being held or owned directly or indirectly by a person or persons resident for tax purposes in Norway. This type of restriction is common for Bermuda and other low-tax jurisdiction companies listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs).

## RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is principally exposed to various risks and uses appropriate measures to manage risks related to its business and operations.

**Business and operational risks.** The Group is exposed to the business and operational risks to the extent that certain changes may have a negative effect on the Group's cash flows and operations. These changes include the fluctuations in charter rates of the shipping market; the changes in demand and supply in the dry bulk market; the drop in vessel values which results in impairment loss of the Group's assets; the changes in operating expenses including bunker prices, crewing costs, drydocking and insurance costs; and the maintenance expenses which include costs of spare parts. The dry bulk market is highly volatile and market freight rates may fluctuate significantly within a short period of time. We will continue to adopt a flexible chartering policy and manage different business risk exposures by diversification of counterparties, sourcing reliable charterers from a wider range of ship brokers, and maintaining a good balance of geographical positioning of our fleet.

The Group entered into an agreement with a third party on 10 July 2020 in respect of the acquisition of a Supramax of deadweight 50,259 metric tons, built in year 2001, at a purchase price of US\$3,950,000, which was delivered to the Group on 16 July 2020. The Group also entered into an agreement with a third party on 15 December 2020 to dispose of a Supramax of deadweight 50,777 metric tons, built in year 2002, at a consideration of US\$5,500,000 which was subsequently delivered to the purchaser in January 2021. Following the above acquisition and disposal of the vessels, total carrying capacity of the Group's fleet reduced to deadweight 1,085,556 metric tons.

## RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

The Group's loan receivables, which arise from asset-based financing are denominated in United States Dollars and are secured by collaterals provided by the borrowers, bear interest and are repayable with fixed terms agreed with the borrowers. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's loan receivables was approximately US\$33.4 million (2019: US\$44.9 million). The loans are collateralized and the value of the collateral ships were appraised by independent qualified appraisal firms. Taking into consideration of, amongst other things, (i) the stable and recurring interest income expected to be generated from asset-based financing to the Group and (ii) the value of the collateral ships, we consider the provision of loans represent a reasonable allocation of capital into income generating assets that is asset-light. We believe the additional source of income from asset-based financing would help mitigate cyclicality from core shipping business.

Looking ahead, we will continue to focus on taking sensible and decisive actions to maintain a strong financial position. We will continuously monitor the market as well as our operations going forward and look out for opportunities to maintain a reasonably modern and competitive fleet, not ruling out any future disposal or acquisition of vessels and will make such decisions on an ad hoc basis to maintain a high financial flexibility and operational competitiveness.

**Market risk.** Market risk is the risk of operational loss or financial loss due to adverse changes in the market exposure. It also includes the adverse change of value of a financial instrument or portfolio of financial instruments when there are changes in market factors such as underlying interest rates, exchange rates, equity securities prices, debt securities prices or in the volatility of these factors. The Group's major market risk exposures on financial instruments mainly arise from bank borrowings committed on floating rate basis, and investments in equity and debt securities. In the ordinary course of business, the Group identifies these risks and mitigates their financial impact through the use of appropriate financial instruments in accordance with the Group's risk management policies. Additional information regarding the Group's use of financial instruments is disclosed in the "Financial Risk Management and Policies" in note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

**Credit risk.** Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if the counterparty fails to discharge its contractual obligations under the terms of the financial instrument. The Group's exposures to credit risk principally arising from the trade receivables from charterers, loan receivables to third parties and deposits or other financial assets placed with financial institutions. The potential loss is generally limited to the carrying amount of receivables and liquid assets as shown in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. Credit risk arising from loan receivables are reference to the market values of the vessels which were appraised by independent qualified appraisal firms. By reference to the value of the collateral ships without significant change in the quality, the management believes that loan receivables of approximately US\$33.4 million as at 31 December 2020 were concluded as low credit risk without any default events, modified credit risk or other factors lead to a significant increase in the credit risk. Credit risk also includes concentration risk of large exposures or concentrations to certain counterparties. The Group will, wherever possible, maintain a diversified customer portfolio or only enter into financial instruments with creditworthy counterparties. The Group regularly monitors the potential exposures to each significant counterparty and performs ongoing credit quality assessment and does not expect to incur material credit losses on managing the financial instruments.

# Directors' Report

## RISK MANAGEMENT *(Continued)*

**Liquidity risk.** Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group fails to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Group takes conservative treasury policies to maintain sufficient cash reserves, readily realizable marketable equity and debt securities and obtain credit facilities from well-known financial institutions. The management actively involves in treasury management to ensure adequate cash flows to meet the expected liquidity requirements, working capital and capital expenditures needs. With the dry bulk market being extremely challenging, preserving optimal liquidity is of pinnacle importance. The Group will be working closely with lenders to devise ways to maximize liquidity position in case of the challenging freight environment will continue for longer than expected.

We will continuously review the prevailing market conditions of the shipping industry and monitor and adjust the Group's fleet profile as appropriate and make adjustments to its capital structure in the light of changes in economic conditions, recent market values of the Group's assets as well as the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

## RISK FACTORS

This report may contain forward looking statements. These statements are based upon various assumptions, many of which are based, in turn, upon further assumptions, including the Company's management's examination of historical operating trends. Although the Company believes that these assumptions were reasonable when made, because assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties which are difficult or impossible to predict and are beyond its control, the Company cannot give assurance that it will achieve or accomplish these expectations, beliefs or targets.

Key risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in this report will include but not limited to the way world economies, currencies and interest rate environment may evolve going forward, general market conditions including fluctuations in charter rates and vessel values, financial market conditions including fluctuations in marketable securities value, counterparty risk, changes in demand in the dry bulk market, changes in operating expenses including bunker prices, crewing costs, drydocking and insurance costs, availability of financing and refinancing, inability to obtain restructuring or rescheduling of indebtedness from lenders in liquidity trough, changes in governmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities, potential liability from pending or future litigation, general domestic and international political conditions, potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents, piracy or political events, and other important factors described from time to time in the reports filed by the Company.

## OUTLOOK

The freight market in 2020 has been challenging due to a slowdown in global economic activity, which was further amplified by the COVID-19 global pandemic. Our operations from loading and discharging of cargoes, to periodic crew changing had taken more time and had been complicated given the various necessary testing and quarantine protocols implemented by ports globally to prevent and control the spreading of the virus.

On a positive note, we see increasing activities in 2021. The global public health concern worldwide meant market participants of all industries had to be careful and conservative. We see an easing of this negative sentiment, and expect further increase in activity in the dry bulk freight market as business confidence recover. We see the likelihood of strategic reserves of various energy to agriculture commodities to be restocked by many nations given the disruptions in the past year. The relaxation of national lockdowns, availability of vaccines and other measures to contain the spread of the virus have begun in many countries. The route to a full reversion to normality will be rocky, but we remain confident that we will overcome this challenge collectively with economic activity to slowly recover in 2021.

China continues to be the biggest importer of raw materials by far given its important role in the global manufacturing supply chain, which is evident in the outbound container throughputs statistics of Chinese ports. We remain cautiously optimistic that business and industrial activity will continue to pick up in China.

While we have full confidence in mankind's capacity to respond to events and shape their futures for the better, we have to be mindful that increasingly frequent economic, political, or other unforeseen surprises can introduce volatility to our business performance, as well as the carrying value of our shipping assets and financial assets. We currently have no capital expenditure commitment in relation to newbuilding contracts, and will continue to focus on taking sensible and decisive actions to maintain a strong financial position.

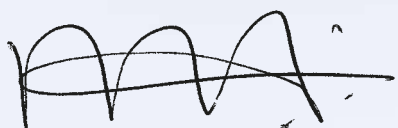
On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company, I would like to first express our heartfelt appreciation to the 400 seafarers who have continued to remain professional under an extremely challenging environment, as well as all customers and stakeholders for their ongoing support.

# Directors' Report

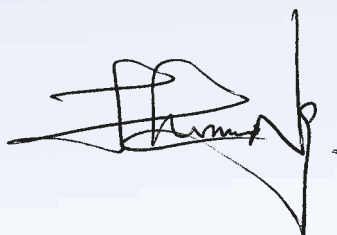
## PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This report is available on the website of the Company at [www.jinhuiship.com](http://www.jinhuiship.com) and the NewsWeb of the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs) at <https://newsweb.oslobors.no>.

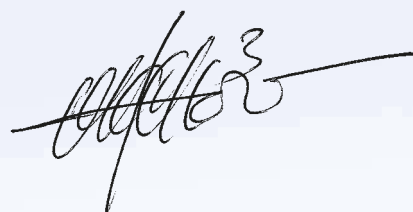
15 March 2021




**Ng Siu Fai**  
*Chairman*



**Ng Kam Wah Thomas**  
*Managing Director and  
Deputy Chairman*



**Ng Ki Hung Frankie**  
*Executive Director*



**Ho Suk Lin Cathy**  
*Executive Director*



**Tsui Che Yin Frank**  
*Non-executive Director*



**William Yau**  
*Non-executive Director*

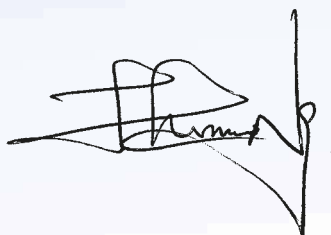
# Responsibility Statement

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge, that the audited consolidated financial statements for the year from 1 January to 31 December 2020 have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results of operations of the Group and the Company, and that the Directors' Report includes a true and fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group and the Company together with a description of the key principal risks and uncertainty factors that the Group and the Company face.

15 March 2021



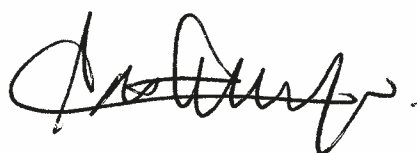
**Ng Siu Fai**  
*Chairman*



**Ng Kam Wah Thomas**  
*Managing Director and  
Deputy Chairman*



**Ng Ki Hung Frankie**  
*Executive Director*



**Ho Suk Lin Cathy**  
*Executive Director*



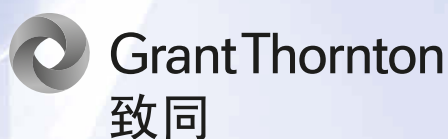
**Tsui Che Yin Frank**  
*Non-executive Director*



**William Yau**  
*Non-executive Director*



# Independent Auditor's Report



**To the members of**  
**Jinhui Shipping and Transportation Limited**  
*(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)*

## **REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **OPINION**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Jinhui Shipping and Transportation Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") set out on pages 61 to 125, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA").

### **BASIS FOR OPINION**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Independent Auditor's Report

## KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

### Carrying value of owned vessels

The Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Refer to notes 4.11, 5 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our audit procedures included:
The Group's carrying amount of motor vessels and capitalised drydocking costs amounted to US\$182,427,000 as at 31 December 2020 and no impairment loss or reversal of impairment was recorded by the Group for the year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- evaluating the process of assessments of impairment indicators and indications of potential reversal of impairment of owned vessels adopted by the management;</li></ul>
The Group assesses at each reporting date (i) whether there are indicators of impairment and if there are such indicators, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of owned vessels concerned; and (ii) whether there are indications that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for owned vessels may no longer exist or may have decreased. Management has exercised judgement in assessing whether there is any objective evidence of impairment and reversal of impairment loss of such owned vessels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- evaluating the process of impairment assessments of owned vessels and value in use calculation methodology adopted by the management and approved by the Board;</li><li>- testing the calculation for the impairment assessment performed by the management;</li></ul>
The recoverable amount of owned vessels was determined based on the value in use calculation which is estimated based on the estimated future cash flows projections from the continuous use of such vessels. An independent qualified appraisal firm was employed to appraise the value in use calculation as the calculation involves significant judgements and estimates about the future performance, key assumptions including discount rate, useful life, hire rates and utilisation rate of the owned vessels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- assessing the reasonableness of the key assumptions including discount rate, hire rates, useful life and utilisation rate by comparing the current year actual performance and prior year projections and by reference to the market and industry information;</li><li>- involving our internal valuation specialists to assist us when considering the appropriateness of the discount rate and hire rates; and</li><li>- assessing the adequacy of management's sensitivity analysis of value in use calculation.</li></ul>
Considering the significance of judgements and estimates and the financial impacts of the assessments of impairment indicators and indications of reversal of impairment in respect of the Group's owned vessels, we identified the valuation of owned vessels as a key audit matter.	We obtained supportive evidence for the significant judgements and estimates on the assessments of impairment indicators and indications of reversal of impairment in respect of owned vessels and the value in use calculation and key assumptions applied in the estimated future cash flow projections.

# Independent Auditor's Report

## OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information in the 2020 annual report of the Company, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs issued by IASB and HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The directors assisted by the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

## AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981 and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

# Independent Auditor's Report

## AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 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 consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

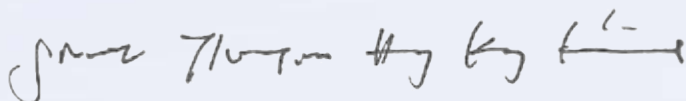
# Independent Auditor's Report

## AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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



### **Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited**

*Certified Public Accountants*

Level 12

28 Hennessy Road

Wanchai

Hong Kong

15 March 2021

Kwong Kam Wing Kelvin

Practising Certificate No.: P05373

# Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
<b>Revenue</b>	7	<b>47,118</b>	63,160
Net gain on disposal of owned vessels	8	–	90
Other operating income	9	<b>6,753</b>	7,855
Interest income	10	<b>4,957</b>	3,694
Shipping related expenses		<b>(34,493)</b>	(32,684)
Staff costs	11	<b>(12,032)</b>	(12,339)
Other operating expenses		<b>(9,037)</b>	(5,596)
<b>Operating profit before depreciation and amortization</b>		<b>3,266</b>	24,180
Depreciation and amortization		<b>(15,168)</b>	(15,362)
<b>Operating profit (loss)</b>		<b>(11,902)</b>	8,818
Finance costs		<b>(3,117)</b>	(4,323)
<b>Profit (Loss) before taxation</b>		<b>(15,019)</b>	4,495
Taxation	15	<b>(233)</b>	–
<b>Net profit (loss) for the year</b>		<b>(15,252)</b>	4,495
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>			
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI (non-recycling)		<b>1,705</b>	(684)
Change in fair value arisen from reclassification from leasehold land and buildings to investment properties		–	476
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>			
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI (recycling)		<b>5</b>	(25)
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company</b>		<b>(13,542)</b>	4,262
<b>Earnings (Loss) per share</b>	16		
– Basic and diluted		<b>US\$(0.140)</b>	US\$0.041

# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2020

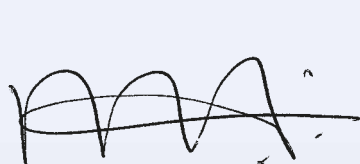
	Note	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	18	194,093	206,021
Investment properties	19	29,479	30,138
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	20	10,743	6,910
Loan receivables	22	28,131	40,044
		<b>262,446</b>	<b>283,113</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories		780	1,613
Loan receivables	22	5,227	4,891
Trade and other receivables	23	12,919	10,717
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	24	40,033	64,071
Pledged deposits		5,941	8,437
Bank balances and cash		33,438	33,591
		<b>98,338</b>	<b>123,320</b>
Assets held for sale		5,380	-
		<b>103,718</b>	<b>123,320</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>366,164</b>	<b>406,433</b>

# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

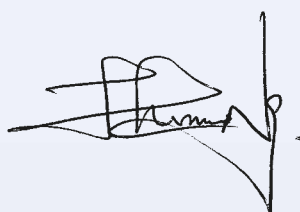
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Issued capital	27	5,463	5,463
Reserves		233,697	247,239
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>239,160</b>	<b>252,702</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Secured bank loans	29	51,789	64,869
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	30	18,510	19,689
Amount due to holding company		149	127
Secured bank loans	29	56,556	69,046
		<b>75,215</b>	<b>88,862</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>366,164</b>	<b>406,433</b>

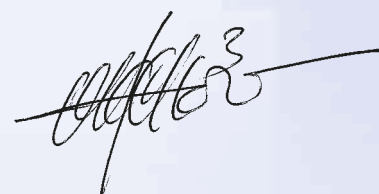
Approved and authorized for issue on 15 March 2021



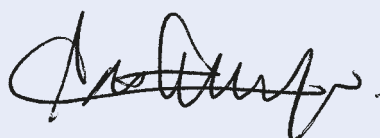
**Ng Siu Fai**  
Chairman



**Ng Kam Wah Thomas**  
Managing Director and  
Deputy Chairman



**Ng Ki Hung Frankie**  
Executive Director



**Ho Suk Lin Cathy**  
Executive Director



**Tsui Che Yin Frank**  
Non-executive Director



**William Yau**  
Non-executive Director



# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Issued capital US\$'000	Share premium US\$'000	Capital redemption reserve US\$'000	Contributed surplus US\$'000	Revaluation reserve US\$'000	Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI US\$'000	Retained profits US\$'000	Total equity US\$'000
At 1 January 2019	5,463	95,585	719	16,297	-	(243)	133,132	250,953
<b>Comprehensive income</b>								
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,495	4,495
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>								
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	(709)	-	(709)
Change in fair value arisen from reclassification from leasehold land and buildings to investment properties	-	-	-	-	476	-	-	476
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-	-	476	(709)	4,495	4,262
2018 final dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,513)	(2,513)
At 31 December 2019	5,463	95,585	719	16,297	476	(952)	135,114	252,702
At 1 January 2020	5,463	95,585	719	16,297	476	(952)	135,114	252,702
<b>Comprehensive loss</b>								
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,252)	(15,252)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>								
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	1,710	-	1,710
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1,710	(15,252)	(13,542)
At 31 December 2020	5,463	95,585	719	16,297	476	758	119,862	239,160

# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2020

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2020</b> <i>US\$'000</i>	2019 <i>US\$'000</i>
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash generated from (used in) operations	31	<b>30,589</b>	(39,751)
Interest paid		<b>(3,299)</b>	(4,347)
<b>Net cash from (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>27,290</b>	(44,098)
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Interest received		<b>5,466</b>	2,722
Dividend income received		<b>1,178</b>	1,862
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		<b>(8,890)</b>	(8,942)
Purchase of investment properties		–	(5,195)
Payment of unlisted equity investments		<b>(2,123)</b>	(2,678)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment, net		–	1,454
Proceeds from disposal of assets held for sale, net		–	2,990
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(4,369)</b>	(7,787)
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
New secured bank loans		<b>19,113</b>	79,752
Repayment of secured bank loans		<b>(44,683)</b>	(36,020)
Decrease (Increase) in pledged deposits		<b>2,496</b>	(5,011)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company		–	(2,513)
<b>Net cash from (used in) financing activities</b>		<b>(23,074)</b>	36,208
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(153)</b>	(15,677)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</b>		<b>33,591</b>	49,268
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<b>33,438</b>	33,591

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Jinhui Shipping and Transportation Limited was incorporated on 16 May 1994 and registered as an exempted company with limited liability in Bermuda. The registered office of the Company is at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. The Company's shares are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs).

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. Its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the businesses of ship chartering and ship owning which are carried out internationally.

The Group is controlled by Jinhui Holdings Company Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong which holds approximately 55.69% of the Company's shares at the reporting date. The registered office of Jinhui Holdings, where its consolidated accounts can be obtained, locates at 26th Floor, Yardley Commercial Building, 1-6 Connaught Road West, Hong Kong, PRC.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 were approved for issue by the Board on 15 March 2021.

## 2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, which collective term includes all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

## 3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR AMENDED IFRSs AND HKFRSs

In current year, the Group has applied for the first time, the following new IFRSs and HKFRSs, amendments and interpretations to IFRSs and HKFRSs issued by the IASB and the HKICPA, which are relevant to and effective for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the accounting period beginning on 1 January 2020.

Amendments to IFRS 3 and HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business
Amendments to IFRS 9 and HKFRS 9, IAS 39 and HKAS 39, and IFRS 7 and HKFRS 7	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
Amendments to IAS 1 and HKAS 1, and IAS 8 and HKAS 8	Definition of Material

The adoption of the new and amended IFRSs and HKFRSs does not have material impact on the Group's financial performance and financial position for the current and prior periods have been prepared and presented.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 3. ADOPTION OF NEW OR AMENDED IFRSs AND HKFRSs (Continued)

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, certain other new or amended IFRSs and HKFRSs have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been early adopted by the Group. The management anticipated that all pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policy for the first accounting period beginning after the effective dates of the pronouncements. Information on these new pronouncements that are expected to be relevant to the Group's consolidated financial statements is provided below.

Amendments to IFRS 16 and HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions <sup>1</sup>
IFRS 17 and HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts and related amendments <sup>4</sup>
Amendments to IFRS 3 and HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework <sup>6</sup>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and HKFRS 9, IAS 39 and HKAS 39, IFRS 7 and HKFRS 7, IFRS 4 and HKFRS 4, and IFRS 16 and HKFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 <sup>2</sup>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and HKFRS 10, and IAS 28 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture <sup>5</sup>
Amendments to IAS 1 and HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current <sup>4</sup>
Amendments to IAS 16 and HKAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use <sup>3</sup>
Amendments to IAS 37 and HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract <sup>3</sup>
Amendments to IFRSs and HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to IFRSs and HKFRSs 2018-2020 <sup>3</sup>
Accounting Guideline 5 (Revised)	Merger Accounting for Common Control Combinations <sup>6</sup>

### Notes:

1. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020
2. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
3. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
4. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
5. Effective date not yet determined
6. Effective for business combinations / common control combinations that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The management is currently assessing the possible impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations on the Group's results and financial position in the first year of application. Certain other new standards and interpretations have also been issued but are not yet effective and are not expected to have material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 4.1 Basis of preparation

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarized below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for: investment properties, assets held for sale, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through OCI that are stated at fair values. The measurement bases are fully described in the accounting policies below.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgement of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 5.

### 4.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to 31 December each year.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are excluded from consolidation from the date that control ceases.

### 4.3 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment loss. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable at the reporting date.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.4 Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. The functional and presentation currencies of the Company's subsidiaries are either in United States Dollars or Hong Kong Dollars.

In the individual financial statements of the consolidated entities, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the individual entity using the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the reporting date retranslation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined and are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated (i.e. only translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date).

In the consolidated financial statements, all individual financial statements of foreign operations, originally presented in a currency different from the Group's presentation currency, have been converted into United States Dollars. Assets and liabilities have been translated into United States Dollars at the closing rates at the reporting date. Income and expenses have been converted into United States Dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates, or at the average rates over the reporting period provided that the exchange rates do not fluctuate significantly. Any significant differences arising from this translation procedure are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in the translation reserve in equity.

### 4.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue mainly arises from the operations of ship chartering or owning business comprises chartering freight and hire income.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Group follows a five-step process:

- (a) Identify contracts with customers
- (b) Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract
- (c) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- (d) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligation in the contract
- (e) Recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.5 Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

In all cases, the total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognized over time, when (or as) the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Further details of the Group's revenue recognition policies are as follows:

- (a) Hire income under time charter is accounted for as operating lease and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of each time charter contract.
- (b) Freight income under voyage charter is accrued over the period from the date of loading of charterer's cargo to the date of discharging the cargo and is recognized on percentage of completion basis measured by time proportion of each voyage charter contract. The existing practice reflects the performance obligation to provide transportation services which is satisfied over time from when transport of the goods begins from loading port through delivery to discharging port and freight income is recognized over the period of performance.

### 4.6 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the acquisition or construction of any qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete or prepare the asset for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

The capitalization of borrowing costs as part of the qualifying assets commences when borrowing costs are being incurred and the activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are in progress. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended or ceased when substantially all activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for its intended use are interrupted or completed.

### 4.7 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants are deferred and recognized in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to income is presented in gross under "Other operating income" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.8 Income tax

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax assets and / or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are unpaid at the reporting date. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and their respective tax bases. It is calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period the liability is settled or the asset is realized, provided these tax rates have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses available to be carried forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized.

For investment properties measured using the fair value model in accordance with the accounting policy below, the measurement of the related deferred tax asset or liability reflects the tax consequences of recovering the carrying amount of the investment properties entirely through sale, unless the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from goodwill or from initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets or liabilities in a transaction that affects neither taxable nor accounting profit or loss.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized in profit or loss, or in other comprehensive income or directly in equity if they relate to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income or directly to equity.

When difference tax rates apply to different levels of taxable income, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the average tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable income of the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.8 Income tax *(Continued)*

The determination of the average tax rates requires an estimation of (i) when the existing temporary difference will reverse and (ii) the amount of future taxable profit in those years. The estimate of future taxable profit includes:

- income or loss excluding reversals of temporary differences; and
- reversals of existing temporary differences.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are presented in net if, and only if,

- (a) the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- (b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group presents deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in net if, and only if,

- (a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
  - (i) the same taxable entity; or
  - (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

### 4.9 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Improvements are capitalized 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. Expenditures incurred in restoring assets to their normal working conditions and other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Motor vessels are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

Drydocking and special survey costs are capitalized and depreciated over the drydocking cycle of two to three years on a straight-line basis. Upon disposal of vessels, any relevant carrying amounts not yet written off are transferred to profit or loss. Vessel repairs and survey costs are expensed during the financial period in which they are incurred.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.9 Property, plant and equipment *(Continued)*

Leasehold land and buildings (where the fair values of the leasehold interest in the land and buildings cannot be measured separately at the inception of the lease and the building is not clearly held under an operating lease) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost of motor vessels over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method of 25 years from the date of the initial delivery from the shipyards.

Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost of other property, plant and equipment as specified below over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method, at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold land and buildings	over the shorter of unexpired term of lease or 3% per annum
Leasehold improvement	20% – 30% per annum
Utility vessels, furniture and equipment	6% – 25% per annum

Estimated residual value is the estimated amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, as if the asset was already of the age and in the conditions expected at the end of its useful life. The Group estimates the residual values of motor vessels based on the light-weight tonnes of each vessel multiply by market demolition metal price per ton. Estimate of residual value and useful life are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

The gain or loss arising on retirement or disposal is determined as the difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.10 Investment properties

Investment properties are land and / or buildings which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income and / or for capital appreciation.

On initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value which is determined by external professional valuers with sufficient experience with respect to both the location and category of the investment property and it reflects the prevailing market conditions at the reporting date.

Gain or loss arising from either change in the fair value or the sale of an investment property is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The change in fair value arisen from reclassification from leasehold land and buildings to investment properties will be credited to revaluation reserve. Upon disposal of such properties, the amount previously recognized in revaluation reserve will be transferred to retained profits.

### 4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and the Company's interests in subsidiaries are subject to impairment testing whenever there are indications that the assets' carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized as an expense immediately for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions, less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, where an asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash generating unit). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash generating unit level.

Impairment loss recognized for cash generating unit is allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the cash generating unit on pro rata basis. In allocating the impairment loss, the carrying amount of an asset will not be reduced below its fair value less costs of disposal, value in use or zero.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount and only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 4.12 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost, which comprises all costs of purchase and, where applicable, other costs that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, and is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and applicable selling expenses.

### 4.13 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all of its risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

#### *Classification and initial measurement of financial assets*

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15 and HKFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value, in case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortized cost;
- fair value through profit or loss; or
- fair value through OCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within other operating income, interest income, other operating expenses and finance costs, except for ECL of trade receivables which is presented in other operating expenses.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.13 Financial assets *(Continued)*

#### **Subsequent measurement of financial assets**

##### *Debt investments*

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as fair value through profit or loss):

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

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income from these financial assets is included in profit or loss. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's bank balances and cash, pledged deposits, loan receivables and trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through OCI – recycling*

If the contractual cash flows of the investment comprise solely payments of principal and interest and the investment is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale, changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for the recognition in profit or loss of ECL, interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) and foreign exchange gains and losses. When the investment is derecognized, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is recycled from equity to profit or loss.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than “hold to collect” or “hold to collect and sell” are categorized at fair value through profit or loss. Further, irrespective of business model, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 4.13 Financial assets (Continued)

#### **Subsequent measurement of financial assets (Continued)**

##### *Equity investments*

An investment in equity securities is classified as fair value through profit or loss unless the equity investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition of the investment, the Group elects to designate the investment at fair value through OCI (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in "Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI" in equity. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective.

The equity instruments at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss in "Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI" will not be reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of the equity investments.

Dividends from these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established. Dividend income are included in "other operating income" in profit or loss.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

IFRS 9 and HKFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognize ECL – the "ECL model". Instruments within the scope included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI and trade receivables.

The Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring ECL, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- Stage 1: financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since their initial recognition or that have low credit risk.
- Stage 2: financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since their initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low.
- Stage 3: financial instruments that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.13 Financial assets *(Continued)*

#### *Impairment of financial assets (Continued)*

For Stage 1 category, loss allowance is recognized at the present value of expected credit losses that will result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date ("12-month ECL"). For Stage 2 and Stage 3 category, loss allowance is recognized at the present value of expected credit shortfalls over their remaining life ("lifetime ECL").

Measurement of the ECL is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL and recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial assets. In calculating the ECL, the Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience and external indicators, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

To measure the ECL, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

For loan receivables secured by collaterals provided by borrowers, the Group measures the loss allowance for these financial assets equal to 12-month ECL with taking those collaterals into accounts (which is recognized at Stage 1), unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or classified as credit-impaired, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL (which is recognized at Stage 2). The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition or classified as credit-impaired. The loan receivables are reviewed at the reporting date to assess impairment allowance which are based on the evaluation of current creditworthiness, collection statistic and the market values of the vessels or similar vessels which were appraised by independent qualified appraisal firms.

For other financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through OCI, the Group measures the loss allowance for these financial assets equal to 12-month ECL (which is recognized at Stage 1), unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL (which is recognized at the Stage 2). The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition.

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets at the reporting date with the risk of default occurring on the financial assets at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.13 Financial assets *(Continued)*

#### *Impairment of financial assets (Continued)*

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in regulatory, business, financial, economic conditions, or technological environment that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations; and
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the end of each reporting period. A debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk if it has a low risk of default, the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group considers the default has occurred when: (1) information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); (2) a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

The Group writes off trade and other receivables in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Detailed analysis of the ECL assessment of trade receivables, other financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt investments at fair value through OCI are set out in note 39(e).



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.14 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale when:

- (a) they are available for immediate sale;
- (b) management is committed to a plan to sell;
- (c) it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn;
- (d) an active programme to locate a buyer has been initiated;
- (e) the asset is being marketed at a reasonable price in relation to its fair value; and
- (f) a sale is expected to complete within 12 months from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount immediately prior to being classified as held for sale and fair value less costs of disposal. Following their classification as held for sale, the assets are not depreciated. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense immediately for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount prior to being classified as held for sale exceeds its fair value less costs of disposal. The gain or loss of assets being disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income up to the date of disposal.

### 4.15 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

The Group classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories:

#### ***Trade and other payables***

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair values and subsequently measured at amortized costs, using the effective interest method.

#### ***Borrowings***

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

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

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.16 Fair value measurement

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurement is categorized into Level 1, 2 and 3 of the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined under IFRS 13 and HKFRS 13. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

Level 1: fair values measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: fair values measured using valuation techniques in which all significant inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 are directly or indirectly based on observable market data.

Level 3: fair values measured using valuation techniques in which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

### 4.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks and in hand, demand deposits with banks and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, with original maturities of three months or less. For the purpose of consolidated statement of cash flows presentation, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

### 4.18 Share capital

Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction.

### 4.19 Employee benefits

#### *Retirement benefits schemes*

The Group operates a defined contribution provident fund scheme and a mandatory provident fund scheme. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Group in their respective schemes managed by an independent trustee. The contributions to retirement benefits schemes charged to profit or loss represent contributions payable to the funds by the Group at the rates specific in the rules of the schemes.

The contributions to the defined contribution provident fund scheme vest in employees according to the vesting percentage set out in the scheme. When employees leave the defined contribution provident fund scheme prior to being vested fully in the contributions, the contributions payable by the Group are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions. On the other hand, the contributions to the mandatory provident fund scheme vest immediately and fully in employees once the contributions are payable by the Group. There is no forfeited contribution when employees leave the mandatory provident fund scheme.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.19 Employee benefits *(Continued)*

#### **Short term employee benefits**

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave and maternity leave are not recognized until the time of leave.

### 4.20 Leases

A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an identified asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To apply this definition, the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assess whether it has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use.

#### **Assets leased out under operating leases (as a lessor)**

Where the Group as a lessor leases out assets under operating leases, such assets are measured and presented according to the nature of the asset.

Rental income receivable from operating leases is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Hire income applicable to operating leases in respect of time charters are recognized as revenue on time basis over the period of each lease.

Lease incentives granted are recognized in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net income receivable from the lease.

#### **Sale and leaseback transactions (as a buyer-lessor)**

For a transfer of asset that satisfies the requirements as a sale in accordance with IFRS 15 and HKFRS 15, the Group as a buy-lessor accounts for the purchase of the asset applying applicable standards, and for lease applying the lessor accounting requirements in accordance with IFRS 16 and HKFRS 16.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.21 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow of economic benefits occurs, and an outflow is probable, it will then be recognized as a provision.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

### 4.22 Related parties

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:
  - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.
  
- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint venture of the same third entity.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
  - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

### 4.23 Segment reporting

The Group identifies operating segments and prepares segment information based on the regular internal financial information reported to the chief operating decision maker for their decisions about resources allocation to the Group's business components and for their review of the performance of those components. The Group has regarded the business of ship chartering and ship owning as the only dominant reportable operating segment to be reported to the chief operating decision maker. Thus, no analysis of segment revenue, segment results, segment assets and segment liabilities are presented in the consolidated financial statements for the years 2020 and 2019.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates 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 significant estimates and judgements made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies are discussed below.

### **Impairment of owned vessels**

In determining whether owned vessels are impaired or the event previously causing the impairment no longer exists, the Group has to exercise judgement in assessing whether there is any objective evidence of impairment or reversal of impairment. Given that dry bulk shipping market faced a challenging year amid the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic that significantly and negatively affected many industries and markets globally and the negative backdrop translated to a reduction in demand for dry bulk commodities including iron ore, coal and certain minor bulk cargoes. The poor business sentiment in early 2020 as affected by the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic led to a reduction in chartering freight and hire revenue. The management considered that impairment indication of the Group's fleet existed at end of 2020. The Group has to make estimation and assumptions in the area of impairment test on owned vessels. The recoverable amounts of owned vessels have been determined based on the value in use calculation based on the estimated future cash flows projections from the continuous use of such vessels. Key assumptions applied in value in use calculation mainly included discount rate and hire rates earned by the vessels as the value in use is most sensitive to the changes in these two factors. Based on the management's assumptions employed in the impairment assessment, the Group concluded that the recoverable amount approximated to the carrying value of the owned vessels as at 31 December 2020 and the impairment assessment of owned vessels are in compliance with IAS 36 and HKAS 36 Impairment of Assets after the reassessment of indicators of impairment or reversal of impairment. Hence, the Group did not recognize any impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss on owned vessels during the year ended 31 December 2020. As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of the owned vessels was US\$182,427,000 (2019: US\$193,372,000).

### **Valuation of investment properties**

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's investment properties were stated at fair value of US\$29,479,000 (2019: US\$30,138,000). As disclosed in note 19, change in fair value loss of investment properties of US\$659,000 (2019: US\$245,000) was recognized in profit or loss during the year. The fair values of the Group's investment properties were determined by an independent qualified professional valuer. The valuations are dependent on certain significant unobservable inputs, including market unit sale rate per square feet / carpark which are determined based on comparable transactions after applying adjusting factors such as the age, location, size, view, floor level and quality of buildings and carparks to reflect the conditions and locations of the subject properties. Details of the valuation methodologies and significant unobservable inputs used in the valuations are disclosed in note 19.

### **Fair values of financial assets at fair value through OCI**

Fair values of financial assets at fair value through OCI that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group determines the fair values primarily based on the recent transaction prices, net asset value (representing the fair value of the equity instruments reported by investment manager of the investees) and take into account of its financial results and other factors. The fair values of financial assets at fair value through OCI that are not traded in active market are determined by using valuation techniques as disclosed in note 20.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS *(Continued)*

### **Impairment of trade receivables and other financial assets**

As at 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of the trade receivables (note 23) was US\$529,000 (2019: US\$1,659,000). For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL and recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial assets. To measure the ECL, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

For other financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI (note 39(a)), the Group measures the loss allowance for these financial assets equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk for other financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets at the reporting date with the risk of default occurring on the financial assets at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

For loan receivables (note 22) secured by collaterals provided by borrowers, the Group measures the loss allowance for these financial assets equal to 12-month ECL with taking those collaterals into accounts unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or classified as credit-impaired, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition or classified as credit-impaired. The loan receivables are reviewed by the management at the reporting date to assess impairment allowance which are based on the evaluation of current creditworthiness, collection statistic and the market values of the vessels or similar vessels which were appraised by independent qualified appraisal firms.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is principally engaged in the business of ship chartering and ship owning and the management has regarded this business as the only dominant reportable operating segment to be reported to the chief operating decision maker.

While the Group's revenue was mainly attributable to its chartering operations which are carried out internationally and cannot be attributable to any particular geographical location, analysis of revenue from chartering freight and hire business by geographical split of revenue by charterers' location is presented in note 7.

The Group's non-current assets mainly consist of property, plant and equipment and investment properties. Property, plant and equipment mainly comprised of the Group's motor vessels. As the Group's motor vessels are operated across different geographical regions, it is meaningless to identify the specific geographical locations of the motor vessels at the reporting date. The Group's investment properties comprised of premises and car parks and all are located in Hong Kong. While majority of the Group's non-current assets other than financial instruments cannot be attributable to any particular geographical location, no analysis of non-current assets other than financial instruments by geographical area is presented in the consolidated financial statements.

## 7. REVENUE

Revenue represents chartering freight and hire income arising from the Group's owned and chartered-in vessels. Revenue recognized during the year is as follows:

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Chartering freight and hire income:		
Hire income under time charters <sup>1</sup>	45,030	63,160
Freight income under voyage charters <sup>2</sup>	2,088	–
	<b>47,118</b>	<b>63,160</b>

### Notes:

- Hire income under time charter is accounted for as operating lease and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of each time charter contract.
- Freight income under voyage charter is accrued over the period from the date of loading of charterer's cargo to the date of discharging the cargo and is recognized on percentage of completion basis measured by time proportion of each voyage charter contract.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 7. REVENUE (Continued)

### Information about major charterers

Revenue of US\$20,087,000, US\$7,498,000 and US\$7,435,000 (2019: US\$21,484,000, US\$15,993,000 and US\$15,267,000) were derived from three charterers that contributed 43%, 16% and 16% (2019: 34%, 25% and 24%) respectively to the Group's revenue for the year 2020.

### Information about geographical distribution

Revenue from external customers (charterers) is as follows:

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
<i>Geographical split of revenue by charterers' location:</i>		
Singapore	33,704	16,991
China	12,112	46,053
Ireland	1,172	–
Thailand	130	–
Japan	–	116
	<b>47,118</b>	<b>63,160</b>

## 8. NET GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF OWNED VESSELS

During the year 2019, the Group entered into an agreement to dispose of a Supramax of deadweight 50,230 metric tons with net book value of US\$5,364,000 at a consideration of US\$5,460,000. The vessel was delivered to the purchaser in December 2019 and a net gain of US\$90,000 was recognized by the Group in 2019.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2020	2019
	<i>US\$'000</i>	<i>US\$'000</i>
Gross rental income from operating leases on investment properties	556	435
Other shipping operating income	2,663	2,327
Dividend income	1,249	1,929
Settlement income in relation to repudiation claims	205	614
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables, net	1,351	2
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	1,498
Net gain on disposal of assets held for sale	–	608
COVID-19 related government subsidies	454	–
Sundry income	275	442
	<b>6,753</b>	<b>7,855</b>

## 10. INTEREST INCOME

	2020	2019
	<i>US\$'000</i>	<i>US\$'000</i>
Interest income in respect of:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,287	2,179
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	173	613
Interest-bearing note and loan receivables	3,497	902
	<b>4,957</b>	<b>3,694</b>

## 11. STAFF COSTS

	2020	2019
	<i>US\$'000</i>	<i>US\$'000</i>
Directors' emoluments (excluding directors' fees):		
Salaries and other benefits	7,226	7,521
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	434	434
Other staff costs:		
Salaries and other benefits	4,187	4,201
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	185	183
	<b>12,032</b>	<b>12,339</b>

At the reporting date, the Group has 67 (2019: 67) full-time employees.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 12. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

	Directors' fees <sup>1</sup> <i>US\$'000</i>	Salaries and allowances <sup>2</sup> <i>US\$'000</i>	Discretionary bonus <sup>2</sup> <i>US\$'000</i>	Contributions to retirement benefits schemes <sup>2</sup> <i>US\$'000</i>	Total <i>US\$'000</i>
<b>2020</b>					
<b>Executive Directors</b>					
Ng Siu Fai	248	3,846	–	231	4,325
Ng Kam Wah Thomas	248	3,077	–	185	3,510
Ng Ki Hung Frankie	170	123	–	7	300
Ho Suk Lin Cathy	60	180	–	11	251
<b>Non-executive Directors</b>					
Tsui Che Yin Frank	28	–	–	–	28
William Yau	23	–	–	–	23
	<b>777</b>	<b>7,226</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>8,437</b>
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Executive Directors</b>					
Ng Siu Fai	248	3,846	160	231	4,485
Ng Kam Wah Thomas	248	3,077	128	185	3,638
Ng Ki Hung Frankie	170	123	–	7	300
Ho Suk Lin Cathy	60	187	–	11	258
<b>Non-executive Directors</b>					
Tsui Che Yin Frank	28	–	–	–	28
William Yau	23	–	–	–	23
	<b>777</b>	<b>7,233</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>8,732</b>

*Notes:*

- The directors' fees were provided by the Company. None of the Directors received directors' fees from its subsidiaries.
- Directors' other emoluments, which included salaries and allowances, discretionary bonus and contributions to retirement benefits schemes, were provided by a subsidiary.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 13. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses for the year 2020 mainly included net loss of US\$3,900,000 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, directors' fee of US\$777,000, professional fee of US\$730,000, change in fair value of investment properties of US\$659,000, impairment loss on assets held for sale (disposed vessel) of US\$270,000 recognized upon reclassification to assets held for sale in December 2020, auditor's remuneration related to audit services of US\$151,000, bad debts written off in respect of trade receivables of US\$139,000 and remaining are various office administrative expenses.

Other operating expenses for the year 2019 mainly included professional fee of US\$1,091,000, directors' fee of US\$777,000, change in fair value of investment properties of US\$245,000, auditor's remuneration related to audit services of US\$157,000, bad debts written off in respect of trade receivables of US\$214,000 and remaining are various office administrative expenses.

## 14. OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Auditor's remuneration <sup>1</sup> :		
Audit services	151	157
Other services	13	12
Rent and rates payments in respect of premises	89	91
Net loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,159)	(568)
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,059	(930)
Interest income in respect of:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,287)	(2,179)
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	(173)	(613)
Interest-bearing note and loan receivables	(3,497)	(902)
Dividend income	(1,249)	(1,929)
Net gain on disposal of assets held for sale	–	(608)
Change in fair value of investment properties	659	245
Impairment loss on assets held for sale	270	–
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables, net	(1,351)	(2)
Net exchange gain	(13)	–
Gross rental income from operating leases on investment properties	(556)	(435)
Outgoings in respect of investment properties	34	48
Bad debts written off in respect of trade receivables	139	214

Note:

1. The auditor's remuneration disclosed above excluded VAT and fees paid for other services mainly included fees for tax compliance services of US\$2,000 (2019: US\$2,000) and review of internal control systems of US\$2,000 (2019: US\$3,000).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 15. TAXATION

Taxation has been provided on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong from a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company which is a qualifying corporation in accordance with the two-tiered profits tax rates regime in Hong Kong. Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime, the first HK\$2,000,000 (approximately US\$256,000) of assessable profits of the qualifying corporation are taxed at 8.25%, and the assessable profits above HK\$2,000,000 (approximately US\$256,000) are taxed at 16.5%. Apart from the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong from that subsidiary, in the opinion of the Directors, the Group is not subject to taxation in any other jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Taxation had not been provided in 2019 as the Group had no assessable profit for the prior year.

There was no Bermuda income, corporation or profits tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, estate duty or inheritance tax payable by the Company for the years.

The Company has received from the Minister of Finance of Bermuda under The Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966, as amended, an assurance that, in the event of there being enacted in Bermuda any legislation imposing tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset gain or appreciation or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, the imposition of such tax shall not until 31 March 2035 be applicable to the Company or to any of its operations, or to the shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company.

The amount of taxation charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income represents:

	2020	2019
	<i>US\$'000</i>	<i>US\$'000</i>
Hong Kong Profits Tax	<b>233</b>	–

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 15. TAXATION (Continued)

Reconciliation between taxation charge and accounting profit (loss) at the applicable tax rates:

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Profit (Loss) before taxation	<u>(15,019)</u>	4,495
Income tax at the applicable tax rates in the tax jurisdictions concerned	(2,136)	(1,329)
Non-deductible expenses	544	318
Tax exempted revenue	(407)	(1,035)
Unrecognized tax losses	2,261	2,147
Unrecognized temporary differences	(27)	(33)
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	(2)	(68)
Taxation charge for the year	<u>233</u>	–

The applicable tax rates are the weighted average of current rates of taxation ruling in the relevant jurisdictions.

## 16. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

	2020	2019
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	<u>109,258,943</u>	109,258,943
Net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company (US\$'000)	(15,252)	4,495
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>US\$(0.140)</u>	US\$0.041

Diluted earnings (loss) per share for the years 2020 and 2019 were the same as basic earnings (loss) per share as there was no potentially dilutive ordinary shares in existence for the years 2020 and 2019.

## 17. DIVIDEND

The Board has resolved not to recommend the payment of any final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 18. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Motor vessels <sup>1</sup> and capitalized drydocking costs <i>US\$'000</i>	Leasehold land and buildings <i>US\$'000</i>	Others <i>US\$'000</i>	Total <i>US\$'000</i>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2019	711,010	27,279	6,829	745,118
Reclassification to investment properties <sup>2</sup>	–	(511)	–	(511)
Additions	8,730	–	212	8,942
Disposals / write-off <sup>3</sup>	(9,114)	–	(14)	(9,128)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>710,626</b>	<b>26,768</b>	<b>7,027</b>	<b>744,421</b>
Reclassification to assets held for sale <sup>4</sup>	(22,335)	–	–	(22,335)
Additions	8,883	–	7	8,890
Write-off	(3,910)	–	(4)	(3,914)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>693,264</b>	<b>26,768</b>	<b>7,030</b>	<b>727,062</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss</b>				
At 1 January 2019	506,720	14,629	5,585	526,934
Reclassification to investment properties <sup>2</sup>	–	(132)	–	(132)
Charge for the year	14,284	835	243	15,362
Eliminated on disposals / write-off <sup>3</sup>	(3,750)	–	(14)	(3,764)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>517,254</b>	<b>15,332</b>	<b>5,814</b>	<b>538,400</b>
Reclassification to assets held for sale <sup>4</sup>	(16,685)	–	–	(16,685)
Charge for the year	14,178	821	169	15,168
Write-off	(3,910)	–	(4)	(3,914)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>510,837</b>	<b>16,153</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>532,969</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>182,427</b>	<b>10,615</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>194,093</b>
At 31 December 2019	193,372	11,436	1,213	206,021

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 18. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

*Notes:*

1. All motor vessels are held for use under operating leases.
2. Reclassification to investment properties:  
During the year 2019, an owner-occupied leasehold land and building was reclassified to an investment property and a revaluation surplus of US\$476,000 was credited to revaluation reserve in 2019.
3. Disposal of motor vessel:  
During the year 2019, the Group entered into an agreement to dispose of a Supramax of deadweight 50,230 metric tons with net book value of US\$5,364,000 at a consideration of US\$5,460,000. The vessel was delivered to the purchaser in December 2019 and a net gain of US\$90,000 was recognized by the Group in 2019.
4. Reclassification to assets held for sale:  
The Group entered into an agreement on 15 December 2020 for the disposal of a Supramax of deadweight 50,777 metric tons at a consideration of US\$5,500,000 which was subsequently delivered to the purchaser in January 2021. For financial reporting purposes, the disposed vessel was reclassified to "Assets held for sale" in accordance with IFRS 5 and HKFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", with an impairment loss on assets held for sale (disposed vessel) of US\$270,000 was recognized in 2020 upon reclassification to assets held for sale and such impairment loss was included in other operating expenses for the year.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 19. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2020 <i>US\$'000</i>	2019 <i>US\$'000</i>
At 1 January	30,138	24,333
Additions	–	5,195
Reclassification from leasehold land and buildings	–	855
Change in fair value	<b>(659)</b>	<b>(245)</b>
At 31 December	<b>29,479</b>	30,138

The Group's investment properties were stated at fair value and comprised of premises and car parks held under operating leases to earn rentals or held for capital appreciation, or both. These premises and car parks are held under long term leases.

The Group entered into an agreement in respect of the acquisition of an investment property at a consideration of HK\$19,500,000 (approximately US\$2,500,000) on 29 July 2020 with expected completion of the acquisition in late October 2020. Upon advice from the solicitors on title, the purchaser, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and the vendor of the property had duly signed a cancellation agreement on 29 October 2020 to cancel the proposed transaction for the acquisition of the property and the initial deposit of HK\$800,000 (approximately US\$103,000) and the further deposit of HK\$1,150,000 (approximately US\$147,000) had been refunded to the Group. The termination of the acquisition of the investment property did not have any material adverse effect on the financial position and operations of the Group.

At the reporting date, the fair values of the Group's investment properties were determined by Centaline Surveyors Limited, an independent qualified professional valuer, on direct comparison approach on annually basis with reference to comparable transactions available in the relevant locality. In estimating the fair value of investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use. The fair value measurement of these investment properties was categorized as Level 3 of the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined under IFRS 13 and HKFRS 13 and there was no transfer among the three levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 19. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

Details of the Group's investment properties and information about the determination of the fair values of these investment properties, in particular the valuation techniques, significant unobservable inputs and category of the fair value hierarchy are disclosed as below:

Properties	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs		Relationship of significant unobservable inputs to fair value
				2020	2019	
Premises	Level 3	Direct comparison method	Market unit sale rate per square feet, after taking into account the age, location and individual factors such as size, view, floor level and quality of building	US\$2,100 – US\$4,200 per square feet	US\$1,700 – US\$4,200 per square feet	An increase in percentage of market unit sale rate per square feet would result in an increase in fair value measurement of the premises by the same percentage increase, and vice versa
Car parks	Level 3	Direct comparison method	Market unit sale rate per car park	US\$323,000 – US\$430,000 per car park	US\$397,000 – US\$616,000 per car park	An increase in percentage of market unit sale rate per car park would result in an increase in fair value measurement of the car park by the same percentage increase, and vice versa

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 20. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI

	2020	2019
	<i>US\$'000</i>	<i>US\$'000</i>
Unlisted equity investments		
Co-investment in a property project		
At 1 January	6,545	4,551
Additions	2,123	2,678
Addition of investment under Special Capital Call <sup>3</sup>	4,277	–
Disposal of investment under share repurchase scheme <sup>4</sup>	(4,277)	–
Change in fair value <sup>1</sup>	1,705	(684)
	<b>10,373</b>	6,545
Unlisted club membership		
At 1 January	365	390
Change in fair value <sup>2</sup>	5	(25)
	<b>370</b>	365
	<b>10,743</b>	6,910

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 20. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI (Continued)

*Notes:*

1. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.
2. Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.
3. A wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Co-Investor") provided additional US\$4,276,915 (2019: nil) as co-investment supplemental capital call in early February 2020 pursuant to a supplemental memorandum (the "Memorandum") signed on 31 January 2020 for acquiring 4,276,915 issued non-voting participating class A shares of Dual Bliss Limited (the "Co-Investment Supplemental Capital Call"). This Co-Investment Supplemental Capital Call was required for all shareholders of Dual Bliss Limited ("Dual Bliss") and all other investors of the co-investment in Tower A of One Financial Street Center, Jing'an Central Business District, Shanghai, the PRC (the "Tower A" or previously named as "T3 Property") on a pro rata basis for the purpose of temporarily funding the unwinding of intercompany loan receivable / payable of the wholly-owned foreign-owned subsidiaries and onshore subsidiaries within the existing structure of the co-investment vehicle by the special funding (the "Special Fund") from this Co-Investment Supplemental Capital Call in order to obtain banking facilities under PRC regulations for the co-investment. The unwinding exercise was a condition precedent for the bank loan drawdown.

Subject to all applicable PRC governmental and regulatory approvals, the wholly-owned foreign-owned subsidiaries and onshore subsidiaries within the existing structure of the co-investment vehicle used the Special Fund to unwind the intercompany loan receivable / payable and upon the fulfilment of the condition precedent for successful drawdown of the bank loan facilities, the Special Fund had remitted back to respective shareholders in proportion to the shareholdings under the share repurchase scheme mechanism under the Memorandum.

4. In March 2020, the Co-Investor received a total of US\$4,276,915 under the share repurchase scheme and those 4,276,915 issued non-voting participating class A shares of Dual Bliss under the Co-Investment Supplemental Capital Call had been repurchased and cancelled.

Pursuant to the co-investment documents, the Co-Investor committed to acquire non-voting participating class A shares of Dual Bliss of US\$10,000,000. Dual Bliss is one of the investors of the co-investment in Tower A. During the year, the Co-Investor paid US\$2,123,000 (2019: US\$2,678,000) in accordance with the terms and conditions of the co-investment documents and as at the reporting date, the capital expenditure commitments contracted by the Group but not provided for was US\$372,000 (2019: US\$2,495,000).

The Co-Investor received updates from Phoenix Property Investors Limited (the "Investment Manager") in May 2020 in relation to the status of the co-investment as announced by the Company on 28 May 2020. Due to unexpected COVID-19 pandemic that has broadly affected different economic sectors, the Investment Manager advised the Co-Investor on 21 August 2020 that the vendor of Tower A has agreed on the extension of the closing of the acquisition. The acquisition was eventually completed in early December 2020.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 20. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI (Continued)

There is no quoted market price in active market for unlisted equity investments. Transactions in such investments do not occur on a regular basis. The Group uses its net asset value (representing the fair value of the equity instruments reported by Investment Manager) to determine its fair value as the Group determined that this is the fair price at which shareholders subscribe and redeem the investments or determined its fair value with generally accepted pricing models. The fair value measurement of unlisted equity investments was categorized as Level 3 of the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined under IFRS 13 and HKFRS 13 and there was no transfer among the three levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

Unlisted club membership stated at fair value represented investment in club membership which their fair values can be determined directly by reference to published price quotations in active markets and were categorized as Level 1 of the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined under IFRS 13 and HKFRS 13 and there was no transfer among the three levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

## 21. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of bunker stock and ship stores on the Group's vessels. At the reporting date, these inventories were carried at cost.

## 22. LOAN RECEIVABLES

	2020 <i>US\$'000</i>	2019 <i>US\$'000</i>
At 1 January	44,935	–
Gross new loan originated	–	46,381
Repayment	(11,577)	(1,446)
Provision of individual impairment	–	–
Loan receivables, net of provision	33,358	44,935
Less: Amount receivable within one year	(5,227)	(4,891)
Amount receivable after one year	28,131	40,044

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 22. LOAN RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The maturity of loan receivables (net of impairment loss) is as follows:

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Within one year	5,227	4,891
In the second year	8,193	5,202
In the third to fifth year	19,938	34,842
	<b>33,358</b>	<b>44,935</b>

In 2019, the Group entered into two agreements to dispose of two vessels to two purchasers with the payment terms of the balance of approximately US\$4.4 million and US\$4 million which would be repayable in three years. To secure the purchasers' performance and observance of and compliance with all of the covenants, the purchasers provided first priority ship mortgage of the vessels in favour of the Group. In 2019, the Group also entered into six facility agreements, pursuant to which the Group agreed to provide six loans of US\$38 million which bear interest ranged from 8% to 10% per annum and are repayable in three years to five years.

The Group's loan receivables, which arise from asset-based financing, are denominated in United States Dollars and are secured by collaterals provided by the borrowers, and are repayable with fixed terms agreed with the borrowers. The Group generally grants loans with a loan-to-value ratio of no more than 70% of the value in the valuation report of the vessels held as collateral. The directors consider that the credit risk arising from loan receivables is significantly mitigated by the vessels held as collateral, with reference to the market values of the vessels which were appraised by independent qualified appraisal firms.

At the reporting date, these receivables have been reviewed by management to assess impairment allowances which are based on the evaluation of current creditworthiness and the collection statistics, and are not considered as impaired. Due to the slight decrease in market values of collateral vessels, we requested top-up repayment of loans in June 2020 in accordance with the facility agreements and such top-up repayments led to an increase in repayment during the year and a decrease in loan receivables at the reporting date. The carrying amount of these loan receivables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 23. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 <i>US\$'000</i>	2019 <i>US\$'000</i>
Trade receivables	529	1,659
Prepayments	1,257	1,247
Rental and other deposits	59	52
Other receivables	11,074	7,759
	<b>12,390</b>	<b>9,058</b>
	<b>12,919</b>	<b>10,717</b>

Management has a credit policy in place for approving the credit limits and the exposures to credit risk are monitored such that any outstanding trade receivables are reviewed and followed up on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations including assessing the customer's creditworthiness and financial standing are performed on customers requiring a credit over certain amount.

The credit terms given to charterers vary from 15 to 60 days according to the types of vessels' employment.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to their short term maturities.

The aging analysis of trade receivables (net of impairment loss) that are past due at the reporting date but not individually considered to be impaired is included in the following analysis:

	2020 <i>US\$'000</i>	2019 <i>US\$'000</i>
Neither past due nor impaired	142	240
Past due but not impaired		
Within 3 months past due	334	1,057
Over 3 months but within 6 months past due	46	-
Over 6 months but within 12 months past due	7	-
Over 12 months past due	-	362
	<b>387</b>	<b>1,419</b>
	<b>529</b>	<b>1,659</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 23. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The movement for impairment loss on trade and other receivables is as follows:

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
At 1 January	10,732	13,805
Impairment loss recognized	329	–
Reversal of impairment loss	(1,680)	(2)
Written off as uncollectible	(122)	(3,071)
At 31 December	<b>9,259</b>	10,732

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL and recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. In calculating the ECL, the Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience and external indicators, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For other receivables, the Group measures the loss allowance for other receivables equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition.

At the reporting date, the Group had determined trade receivables of US\$9,259,000 (2019: US\$10,732,000) as impaired. No impairment loss on other receivables was provided as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 24. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
<i>Held for trading</i>		
Listed equity securities	34,041	41,536
Listed debt securities	5,741	22,535
	<b>39,782</b>	64,071
<i>Designated as such upon initial recognition:</i>		
Investment funds	251	–
	<b>40,033</b>	64,071

At the reporting date, the fair value measurements of listed equity securities and listed debt securities were determined by reference to their quoted bid prices in active markets and were categorized as Level 1 and the fair value measurements of investment funds represented the quoted market prices on the underlying investments provided by financial institution and were categorized as Level 2 of the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined under IFRS 13 and HKFRS 13. There was no transfer among the three levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

## 25. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

On 15 December 2020, the Group entered into an agreement for the disposal of a Supramax of deadweight 50,777 metric tons at a consideration of US\$5,500,000 which was subsequently delivered to the purchaser in January 2021. For financial reporting purposes, the disposed vessel was reclassified to "Assets held for sale" in accordance with IFRS 5 and HKFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", with an impairment loss on assets held for sale (disposed vessel) of US\$270,000 was recognized in 2020 upon reclassification to assets held for sale and such impairment loss was included in other operating expenses for the year.

## 26. AMOUNT DUE TO HOLDING COMPANY

Amount due to holding company is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. The carrying amount of the amount due is considered to be a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 27. SHARE CAPITAL

	2020		2019	
	Number of ordinary shares of US\$0.05 each	Amount US\$'000	Number of ordinary shares of US\$0.05 each	Amount US\$'000
<b>Authorized:</b>				
At 1 January and 31 December	800,000,000	40,000	800,000,000	40,000
<b>Issued and fully paid:</b>				
At 1 January and 31 December	109,258,943	5,463	109,258,943	5,463

At the reporting date, the Company had 2,201 (2019: 2,239) shareholders. Pursuant to the record registered on the Norwegian Registry of Securities, the major shareholders holding more than 1% of the outstanding shares at the reporting date were as follows:

Shareholder's name	Percentage of total issued capital
Jinhui Holdings Company Limited*	40.81%
BNP Paribas Securities Services BPSS*	24.00%
Nordnet Bank AB	6.87%
BNP Paribas Securities Services ITA	1.83%
Anderson Invest AS	1.43%
Nordea Bank Abp Denmark Branch	1.06%
Willumsen Thor Inge	1.05%
Danske Bank A/S	1.02%
	78.07%

\* BNP Paribas Securities Services BPSS held 16,252,990 shares of the Company in custodian for Jinhui Holdings Company Limited as at 31 December 2020 and hence Jinhui Holdings Company Limited had approximately 55.69% beneficial interests in the Company.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 28. RESERVES

Details of movements in reserves of the Group are set out in the “Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity” on page 64.

### **Share premium**

The application of the share premium account is governed by Section 40(2) of the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda.

### **Capital redemption reserve**

Capital redemption reserve represents the par value of the repurchased and cancelled shares.

### **Contributed surplus**

Contributed surplus will be dealt with in accordance with Section 54 of the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda.

### **Revaluation reserve**

Revaluation reserve represents the revaluation surplus between the carrying amount of the leasehold land and building which is owner-occupied and the fair value of that property at the date of reclassification to investment properties.

### **Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI**

Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI represents the changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI. As at 31 December 2020, the reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI consists of recycling and non-recycling portion amounting to income of US\$32,000 (2019: US\$27,000) and income of US\$726,000 (2019: loss of US\$979,000) respectively.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 29. SECURED BANK LOANS

The maturity of secured bank loans is as follows:

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Within one year	56,556	69,046
In the second year	14,320	13,880
In the third to fifth year	37,469	46,213
Wholly repayable within five years	108,345	129,139
After the fifth year	–	4,776
Total secured bank loans	108,345	133,915
Less: Amount repayable within one year	(56,556)	(69,046)
Amount repayable after one year	51,789	64,869

During the year, the Group had drawn new secured bank loans of US\$19,113,000 (2019: US\$79,752,000) and repaid US\$44,683,000 (2019: US\$36,020,000).

At the reporting date, secured bank loans represented vessel mortgage loans that were denominated in United States Dollars, revolving loans, term loans and property mortgage loans that were denominated in Hong Kong Dollars and United States Dollars. All secured bank loans were committed on floating rate basis ranging from 0.90% to 2.18% (2019: 2.99% to 5.16%) per annum. These loans are secured by certain of the Group's assets as disclosed in note 35.

The carrying amount of the secured bank loans is considered to be a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 30. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 <i>US\$'000</i>	2019 <i>US\$'000</i>
Trade payables	232	365
Accrued charges	921	846
Taxation payable	233	–
Other payables		
Payables related to vessel running cost and ship operating expenses	15,886	16,810
Hire receipt in advance	679	432
Loan interest payables	162	344
Accrued employee benefits	237	557
Others	160	335
	<b>17,124</b>	18,478
	<b>18,510</b>	19,689

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 31. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2020	2019
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Profit (Loss) before taxation	(15,019)	4,495
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	15,168	15,362
Interest income	(4,957)	(3,694)
Interest expenses	3,117	4,323
Dividend income	(1,249)	(1,929)
Net gain on disposal of owned vessels	–	(90)
Net gain on disposal of assets held for sale	–	(608)
Change in fair value of investment properties	659	245
Impairment loss on assets held for sale	270	–
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables, net	(1,351)	(2)
Bad debts written off in respect of trade receivables	139	214
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash generated from (used in) operations before changes in working capital	(3,223)	18,316
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>		
Inventories	833	(1,263)
Loan receivables	11,577	(36,554)
Trade and other receivables	(1,499)	4,572
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	24,109	(24,161)
Trade and other payables	(1,230)	(698)
Amount due to holding company	22	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Changes in working capital	33,812	(58,067)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Cash generated from (used in) operations</b>	<b>30,589</b>	<b>(39,751)</b>

### Non-cash transactions

During the year 2019, the Group entered into non-cash investing activities which are not reflected in the consolidated statement of cash flows. The Group entered into two agreements in 2019 to dispose of two vessels to two purchasers with the payment terms of the balance of approximately US\$4.4 million and US\$4 million which would be repayable in three years. Certain sales proceeds had not been received in cash and was recognized as loan receivables (note 22) in 2019.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 32. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities are classified as follows:

	Vessel mortgage loans US\$'000	Other secured bank loans US\$'000	Total secured bank loans US\$'000
At 1 January 2019	72,710	17,473	90,183
<b>Cash flows:</b>			
Drawdown of loans	–	79,752	79,752
Repayment of loans	(10,082)	(25,938)	(36,020)
At 31 December 2019	62,628	71,287	133,915
At 1 January 2020	62,628	71,287	133,915
<b>Cash flows:</b>			
Drawdown of loans	–	19,113	19,113
Repayment of loans	(8,273)	(36,410)	(44,683)
At 31 December 2020	54,355	53,990	108,345

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 33. DEFERRED TAXATION

At the reporting date, deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of tax losses of US\$289,103,000 (2019: US\$275,411,000).

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of tax losses because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. Such tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation.

## 34. FUTURE OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

At the reporting date, the Group had future minimum lease income receivables under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2020 <i>US\$'000</i>	2019 <i>US\$'000</i>
Within one year:		
Premises	31	66
Owned vessels	33	1,884
	64	1,950
In the second to fifth year:		
Premises	9	14
	73	1,964



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 35. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

At the reporting date, the Group had certain credit facilities which were secured by the followings:

- (a) Legal charges on the Group's property, plant and equipment (note 18) with an aggregate net book value of US\$189,161,000 (2019: US\$204,808,000) and investment properties (note 19) with an aggregate carrying amount of US\$23,872,000 (2019: US\$24,164,000);
- (b) Assets held for sale with a carrying amount of US\$5,380,000 (2019: nil);
- (c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of US\$25,940,000 (2019: US\$55,428,000);
- (d) Deposits totaling US\$5,941,000 (2019: US\$8,437,000) of the Group placed with banks;
- (e) Assignment of twenty (2019: twenty) subsidiaries' income in favour of banks; and
- (f) Assignment of two (2019: two) subsidiaries' loan receivables of US\$29,358,000 (2019: US\$40,935,000) in favour of bank.

In addition, shares of ten (2019: ten) ship owning subsidiaries were pledged to banks for vessel mortgage loans.

## 36. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

During the year, capital expenditure on additions of property, plant and equipment was US\$8,890,000 (2019: US\$8,942,000). During the year 2019, there was also capital expenditure on additions of investment properties of US\$5,195,000.

Pursuant to the co-investment documents, the Co-Investor committed to acquire non-voting participating class A shares of Dual Bliss of US\$10,000,000. Dual Bliss is one of the investors of the co-investment in Tower A. During the year, the Co-Investor paid US\$2,123,000 (2019: US\$2,678,000) in accordance with the terms and conditions of the co-investment documents and as at the reporting date, the capital expenditure commitments contracted by the Group but not provided for was US\$372,000 (2019: US\$2,495,000).

Save as disclosed above, there was no other significant capital expenditure commitments contracted by the Group but not provided for as at the reporting date.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Save as disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, during the year, the Group had the following related party transactions:

- (a) Receipt of an administrative fee of US\$248,000 (2019: US\$248,000) from Jinhui Holdings;
- (b) Lease payment of US\$17,000 (2019: US\$17,000) under a short term lease to a fellow subsidiary; and
- (c) Compensation of key management personnel as follows:

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
Salaries and other benefits	7,781	8,127
Contributions to retirement benefits schemes	443	443
	<b>8,224</b>	<b>8,570</b>

## 38. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Group entered into an agreement with a third party on 2 March 2021 in respect of the acquisition of a Supramax of deadweight 53,806 metric tons, built in year 2004, at a purchase price of US\$7,275,000. The vessel will be delivered to the Group on or before 5 April 2021.

## 39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES

The Group is exposed to financial risks through its use of financial instruments which arise from its business activities. The financial risks include market risk (mainly comprise of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The management manages and monitors the financial risk exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner. These policies have been in place for years and are considered to be effective.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES (Continued)

### (a) Categories of financial instruments

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of financial instruments presented in the consolidated statement of financial position related to the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

	2020 US\$'000	2019 US\$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<i>Financial assets at fair value through OCI</i>		
Unlisted equity investments	10,373	6,545
Unlisted club membership	370	365
	<b>10,743</b>	6,910
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>		
Listed equity securities	34,041	41,536
Listed debt securities	5,741	22,535
Investment funds	251	–
	<b>40,033</b>	64,071
<i>Financial assets at amortized cost</i>		
Trade and other receivables	11,659	9,467
Loan receivables	33,358	44,935
Pledged deposits	5,941	8,437
Bank balances and cash	33,438	33,591
	<b>84,396</b>	96,430
	<b>135,172</b>	167,411
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<i>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</i>		
Trade and other payables	17,368	19,236
Amount due to holding company	149	127
Secured bank loans	108,345	133,915
	<b>125,862</b>	153,278

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES (Continued)

### (b) Interest rate risk

#### Exposures to interest rate risk and the Group's risk management policies

Interest rate risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from bank borrowings that were committed on floating rate basis. The Group receives fixed interest income from investment in debt securities and loan receivables.

The Group manages interest rate risk by monitoring its interest rate profile as set out in note 29.

#### Sensitivity analysis\*

Based on the exposures to bank borrowings of US\$108,345,000 (2019: US\$133,915,000) at the reporting date, it was estimated that an increase of 25 (2019: 25) basis points in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant, the Group's net loss would increase by approximately US\$271,000 (2019: net profit would decrease by approximately US\$335,000).

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined as if the change in interest rate had occurred at the reporting date. The basis of 25 (2019: 25) points increase is considered to be reasonably possible change based on observation of current market conditions and represents the management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rate over the period until the next reporting date.

### (c) Foreign currency risk

#### Exposures to foreign currency risk and the Group's risk management policies

Foreign currency risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's transactions, assets and liabilities are mainly denominated in United States Dollars, the functional currency of the Company. Certain of the Company's subsidiaries report in Hong Kong Dollars which is linked to United States Dollars at exchange rate of around US\$1.00 to HK\$7.80. The Group believes that there will be no significant fluctuation in the exchange rates between Hong Kong Dollars and United States Dollars.

At the reporting date, the Group was exposed to foreign currency risk primarily through holding certain bank deposits and investment in equity securities mainly denominated in Singapore Dollars amounting to SGD3,433,000 and SGD21,081,000, approximately US\$2,579,000 and US\$15,837,000 respectively (2019: certain bank deposits and investment in equity securities mainly denominated in Singapore Dollars amounting to SGD2,514,000 and SGD23,590,000, approximately US\$1,862,000 and US\$17,469,000 respectively and through holding certain bank deposits mainly denominated in Renminbi amounting to RMB4,565,000, approximately US\$653,000).

\* The sensitivity analysis disclosed above represents the risks inherent to the Group's financial instruments as of each reporting date. The result of the sensitivity analysis may differ from time to time according to the then prevailing market conditions.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES (Continued)

### (c) Foreign currency risk (Continued)

#### Sensitivity analysis\*

At the reporting date, based on the total exposures to the bank deposits and equity securities mainly denominated in Singapore Dollars of SGD24,514,000, approximately US\$18,416,000 (2019: bank deposits and equity securities mainly denominated in Singapore Dollars of SGD26,104,000, approximately US\$19,331,000, and the bank deposits mainly denominated in Renminbi amounting to RMB4,565,000, approximately US\$653,000), it was estimated that a depreciation of 5% in exchange rate of Singapore Dollars (2019: a depreciation of 5% in exchange rate of Singapore Dollars and Renminbi) against United States Dollars would result in an increase to the Group's net loss by approximately US\$877,000 (2019: a decrease to the Group's net profit by approximately US\$952,000) with all other variables remain constant. The sensitivity analysis had been determined based on the assumed exchange rate movement of Singapore Dollars (2019: Singapore Dollars and Renminbi) against United States Dollars taking place at the beginning of the year and held constant throughout the year.

### (d) Price risk

#### Exposures to price risk and the Group's risk management policies

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will decline because of adverse market price movements of the financial instrument. The Group is exposed to price risk primarily through its investments in listed equity securities and debt securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group's portfolio of financial instruments that exposed to price risk at the reporting date is set out in note 24.

#### Sensitivity analysis\*

Based on the portfolio of listed equity securities held by the Group at the reporting date, if the quoted prices of the listed equity securities had been decreased by 10% (2019: 10%), the Group's net loss would increase by approximately US\$3,404,000 (2019: net profit would decrease by approximately US\$4,154,000).

Based on the portfolio of listed debt securities held by the Group at the reporting date, if the quoted prices of the listed debt securities had been decreased by 10% (2019: 10%), the Group's net loss would increase by approximately US\$574,000 (2019: net profit would decrease by approximately US\$2,253,000).

\* The sensitivity analysis disclosed above represents the risks inherent to the Group's financial instruments as of each reporting date. The result of the sensitivity analysis may differ from time to time according to the then prevailing market conditions.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

### (e) Credit risk

#### **Exposures to credit risk and the Group's risk management policies**

Credit risk relates to the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument would fail to discharge its contractual obligations under the terms of the financial instrument and cause a financial loss to the Group. The Group's exposures to credit risk mainly arises from granting credit to charterers in the ordinary course of its operations, loan receivables to third parties and deposits or other financial assets placed with financial institutions.

Management has a credit policy in place for approving the credit limits and the exposures to credit risk are monitored such that any outstanding trade receivables are reviewed and followed up on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations including assessing the customer's creditworthiness and financial standing are performed on customers requiring a credit over certain amount. During the year, impairment loss of US\$329,000 was provided on the Group's outstanding trade receivables over one year past due and reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables of US\$1,680,000 was recognized upon recovery of outstanding trade receivables in prior years, and US\$122,000 was written off as uncollectible.

The credit terms given to charterers vary from 15 to 60 days according to the types of vessels' employment.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL and recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial assets. In calculating the ECL, the Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience and external indicators, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

To measure the ECL, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES (Continued)

### (e) Credit risk (Continued)

#### Exposures to credit risk and the Group's risk management policies (Continued)

On the above basis, the ECL for trade receivables as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 was determined as follows:

	Current US\$'000	Within 3 months past due US\$'000	Over 3 months but within 6 months past due US\$'000	Over 6 months but within 12 months past due US\$'000	Over 12 months past due US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<b>2020</b>						
Trade receivables						
– gross carrying amount	142	334	46	7	9,259	9,788
Lifetime ECL	–	–	–	–	9,259	9,259
ECL rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
<b>2019</b>						
Trade receivables						
– gross carrying amount	240	1,057	–	–	11,094	12,391
Lifetime ECL	–	–	–	–	10,732	10,732
ECL rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	

For other receivables, the Group measures the loss allowance for other receivables equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition. For the result of the assessment, no impairment loss on other receivables was provided as at 31 December 2020 and 2019. The remaining outstanding other receivables of US\$11,130,000 (2019: US\$7,808,000) are considered as not deteriorated significantly in credit quality or with low credit risk. Management believes that there was no significant increase in credit risk inherent in the Group's outstanding balance of other receivables.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES *(Continued)*

### (e) Credit risk *(Continued)*

#### Exposures to credit risk and the Group's risk management policies *(Continued)*

For loan receivables, it is recognized at the stage of the financial instruments that have not deteriorated in credit quality or not credit-impaired on initial recognition or that have low credit risk as those receivables are with collaterals to cover or limit any potential loss. The Group continuously monitors its credit risk and measures the loss allowance for these financial assets equal to 12-month ECL with taking those collaterals into accounts, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or classified as credit-impaired, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition or classified as credit-impaired.

The Group generally grants loans with a loan-to-value ratio of no more than 70% of the value in the valuation report of the vessels held as collateral. The directors consider that the credit risk arising from loan receivables is significantly mitigated by the vessels held as collateral, with reference to the market values of the vessels which were appraised by independent qualified appraisal firms. When the market value of borrowers' collaterals falls below the loan-to-value ratio and the borrower is past due on its contractual repayment, the Group considers loan receivables to have experienced an increase in credit risk. The average credit terms given to borrowers are generally 15 days. The loan receivables are reviewed by the management at the reporting date to assess impairment allowance which are based on the evaluation of current creditworthiness, collection statistic and the market values of the vessels or similar vessels which were appraised by independent qualified appraisal firms.

For the result of the assessment, by reference to the value of the collateral ships of approximately US\$64.2 million (2019: approximately US\$74.2 million) without significant change in the quality, the management believes that loan receivables of US\$33,358,000 (2019: US\$44,935,000) as at 31 December 2020 were concluded as low credit risk without any default events, modified credit risk or other factors lead to a significant increase in the credit risk. Therefore, no loan receivables was impaired or written off as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

For the financial assets at fair value through OCI, the management believes that the credit risk inherent in the Group is low and counterparties have the capacity to meet their contractual cash flow obligation in the near term and the ECL recognized is based on the 12-month ECL.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk in respect of trade receivables, with exposure spread over a number of charterers. At the reporting date, the Group did not hold any collateral from charterers.

Bank deposits are only placed with creditworthy financial institutions. The management does not expect any financial institutions fail to meet their obligations.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES (Continued)

### (f) Liquidity risk

#### Exposures to liquidity risk and the Group's risk management policies

Liquidity risk relates to the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Group is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of settlement of trade and other payables and its financing obligations, and also in respect of its cash flow management.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and other borrowings. The management regularly monitors the Group's current and expected liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and bank balances, readily realizable marketable equity and debt securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirement.

The analysis below set out the remaining contractual maturity based on undiscounted cash flow of the Group's financial liabilities at the reporting date.

	Within one year US\$'000	In the second year US\$'000	In the third to fifth year US\$'000	After the fifth year US\$'000	Total undiscounted amount US\$'000	Carrying amount US\$'000
<b>2020</b>						
Trade and other payables	17,368	-	-	-	17,368	17,368
Amount due to holding company	149	-	-	-	149	149
Secured bank loans	58,460	15,283	38,453	-	112,196	108,345
	<b>75,977</b>	<b>15,283</b>	<b>38,453</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>129,713</b>	<b>125,862</b>
<b>2019</b>						
Trade and other payables	19,236	-	-	-	19,236	19,236
Amount due to holding company	127	-	-	-	127	127
Secured bank loans	74,343	16,064	49,540	4,828	144,775	133,915
	<b>93,706</b>	<b>16,064</b>	<b>49,540</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>164,138</b>	<b>153,278</b>

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's capital management objectives are:

- (a) to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern;
- (b) to provide adequate returns for shareholders;
- (c) to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital; and
- (d) to support the Group's stability and sustainable growth.

The Group's capital management strategies are to rely on internal resources and interest-bearing borrowings to finance the capital expenditures. The management may make adjustments to its capital structure in the light of changes in economic conditions, recent market values of the Group's assets as well as the risk characteristics of the underlying assets through adjusting the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issuing new shares or selling assets to reduce debts.

The Group monitors capital structure on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debts (total interest-bearing debts net of equity and debt securities, bank balances and cash) over total equity. The gearing ratio of the Group at the reporting date is calculated as follows:

	2020 <i>US\$'000</i>	2019 <i>US\$'000</i>
Secured bank loans repayable within one year	56,556	69,046
Secured bank loans repayable after one year	51,789	64,869
<b>Total secured bank loans</b>	<b>108,345</b>	133,915
Less: Equity and debt securities	(39,782)	(64,071)
Less: Bank balances and cash	(33,438)	(33,591)
<b>Net debts</b>	<b>35,125</b>	36,253
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>239,160</b>	252,702
<b>Gearing ratio</b>	<b>14.69%</b>	14.35%

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 41. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Issued and paid-up capital / registered capital	Attributable equity interest at 31/12/2020	Attributable equity interest at 31/12/2019	Principal activities	Place of operation
<b>Incorporated in Bermuda</b>					
# Jinhui MetCoke Limited	12,000 ordinary shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Investment holding	Worldwide
<b>Incorporated in the British Virgin Islands</b>					
Advance Rich Limited	1 share of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Investment	Worldwide
# Jin Hui Shipping Inc.	50,000 shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Investment holding	Worldwide
# Jinhui Investments Limited	1 share of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Investment holding	Worldwide
<b>Incorporated in Hong Kong</b>					
Best Flame International Limited	HK\$2 divided into 2 ordinary shares	100%	100%	Property investment	Hong Kong
Fair Fait International Limited	HK\$2 divided into 2 ordinary shares	100%	100%	Property investment	Hong Kong
Goldbeam International Limited	HK\$5,000,000 divided into 5,000,000 ordinary shares	100%	100%	Ship management services, shipping agent and investment	Hong Kong
Good Sunshine Limited	HK\$1 divided into 1 ordinary share	100%	100%	Property investment	Hong Kong
Jinhui Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	HK\$10,000 divided into 10,000 ordinary shares	100%	100%	Money lending	Hong Kong

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 41. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Name	Issued and paid-up capital / registered capital	Attributable equity interest at 31/12/2020	Attributable equity interest at 31/12/2019	Principal activities	Place of operation
<b>Incorporated in Hong Kong (Continued)</b>					
Leadford Industries Limited	HK\$2 divided into 2 ordinary shares	100%	100%	Property investment	Hong Kong
Monocosmic Limited	HK\$10,000 divided into 10,000 ordinary shares	100%	100%	Property investment	Hong Kong
Noble Talent Development Limited	HK\$1 divided into 1 ordinary share	100%	100%	Property investment	Hong Kong
Ringo Star Company Limited	HK\$2 divided into 2 ordinary shares	100%	100%	Property investment	Hong Kong
Union Gold Limited	HK\$1 divided into 1 ordinary share	100%	100%	Property investment	Hong Kong
<b>Incorporated in the Republic of Liberia</b>					
Galsworthy Limited	1 registered share of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship chartering	Worldwide
Goldbeam Shipping Inc.	100 registered shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship chartering	Worldwide
Paxton Enterprises Limited	500 registered shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship chartering	Worldwide
Sompol Trading Limited	10 registered shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship chartering	Worldwide
Wonder Enterprises Ltd.	500 registered shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship chartering	Worldwide

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 41. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Name	Issued and paid-up capital / registered capital	Attributable equity interest at 31/12/2020	Attributable equity interest at 31/12/2019	Principal activities	Place of operation
<b>Incorporated in the Republic of Panama</b>					
Jinao Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jingang Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinhong Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinji Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinjun Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinlang Marine Inc.	2 registered shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinli Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinmei Marine Inc.	2 registered shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinping Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinsheng Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinsui Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

## 41. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

Name	Issued and paid-up capital / registered capital	Attributable equity interest at 31/12/2020	Attributable equity interest at 31/12/2019	Principal activities	Place of operation
<b>Incorporated in the Republic of Panama (Continued)</b>					
Jintong Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinwan Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinxiang Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinxing Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinyao Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinyi Shipping Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinyuan Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide
Jinyue Marine Inc.	2 common shares of US\$1 each	100%	100%	Ship owning	Worldwide

# These are direct subsidiaries of the Company. All other companies are indirect subsidiaries.

# Glossary

This glossary contains the abbreviations and main terms used in the 2020 annual report.

<b>Abbreviations / Main terms</b>	<b>Meanings in the annual report</b>
Board	Board of Directors;
Chairman	Chairman of the Board;
China / PRC	The People's Republic of China;
Company / Jinhui Shipping	Jinhui Shipping and Transportation Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Bermuda and an approximately 55.69% owned subsidiary of Jinhui Holdings as at 31 December 2020, whose shares are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange (Oslo Børs) (stock code: JIN);
Company Code	A set of code adopted by the Company, which sets out the corporate standards and practices used by the Group;
Continuing Obligations	Continuing Obligations for Issuers of Shares as contained in the Oslo Rule Book II – Issuer Rules issued by Oslo Børs Euronext;
Director(s)	Director(s) of the Company;
DWT	Deadweight tonnage;
ECL	Expected credit loss;
Group	Company and its subsidiaries;
HKAS	Hong Kong Accounting Standards;
HKFRS	Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards;

# Glossary

<b>Abbreviations / Main terms</b>	<b>Meanings in the annual report</b>
HKICPA	Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants;
Hong Kong	The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC;
IAS	International Accounting Standards;
IASB	The International Accounting Standards Board;
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards;
IMO	The International Maritime Organization;
ISM Code	The International Safety Management Code;
ISPS Code	The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code;
Jinhui Holdings	Jinhui Holdings Company Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong, whose shares are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (stock code: 137);
MARPOL	The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships;
Nordea Bank	Nordea Bank Abp, Filial Norge;
Norwegian Code of Practice	The Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance issued by the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board;
Post-Panamax	Vessel of deadweight approximately between 90,000 metric tons to 100,000 metric tons;
Shareholder(s)	Shareholder(s) of the Company;



# Glossary

<b>Abbreviations / Main terms</b>	<b>Meanings in the annual report</b>
STCW Convention	The International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers;
Supramax(es)	Dry cargo vessel(s) of deadweight approximately 50,000 metric tons;
VAT	Value added tax;
VPS	Verdipapirsentralen ASA (Euronext VPS), the Norwegian Registry of Securities / Norwegian Central Securities Depository;
HK\$	Hong Kong Dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong;
RMB	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC;
SGD	Singapore Dollars, the lawful currency of Singapore; and
US\$	United States Dollars, the lawful currency of the United States of America.

