

MODEC, INC. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2006 and 2005

MODEC, INC. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2006 and 2005

ASSETS

	Thousands of Japanese yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and time deposits	¥28,827,361	¥ 25,061,948	\$ 242,003
Accounts receivable – trade (Note 16)	10,641,277	16,409,320	89,332
Inventories (Note 2)	2,518,199	2,237,994	21,140
Short-term loans receivable (Note 16)	27,270,756	255,827	228,935
Short-term lease receivable	2,352,593	2,145,448	19,750
Deferred tax assets (Note 11)	335,005	156,195	2,812
Other current assets	3,040,775	2,568,466	25,528
Less- Allowance for bad debts	(3,408)	(3,013)	(29)
Total current assets	74,982,558	48,832,185	629,471
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:			
Buildings and equipment	936,512	774,407	7,862
Vessel	10,893,929	10,236,883	91,453
Construction in progress	30,759	3,735,215	258
Less- Accumulated depreciation	(7,933,102)	(7,651,566)	(66,597)
	3,928,098	7,094,939	32,976
INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Note 4)	15,119,857	5,246,688	126,930
OTHER ASSETS:			
Investment securities (Note 3)	11,127,213	8,463,479	93,412
Long-term loans receivable from unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies (Note 16)	13,782,627	28,289,633	115,704
Long-term lease receivable	2,565,483	5,043,801	21,537
Deferred tax assets (Note 11)	1,339,169	1,345,512	11,243
Other investments	507,647	388,817	4,261
Less- Allowance for bad debts	(2,400)	(6,400)	(21)
	29,319,739	43,524,842	246,136
Total assets	¥123,350,252	¥104,698,654	\$1,035,513

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these balance sheets.

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

	Thousands of Japanese yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable – trade	¥ 16,265,379	¥ 18,889,959	\$ 136,546
Short-term loans payable (Notes 5 and 6)	34,172,577	27,960,410	286,875
Current portion of long-term loans payable (Note 5)	2,955,844	3,107,316	24,814
Accrued expenses	5,025,737	1,692,027	42,191
Income taxes payable (Note 11)	1,842,845	345,594	15,470
Provision for product warranty	791,649	504,574	6,646
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 11)	7,941	725,719	67
Other current liabilities	3,182,919	3,205,519	26,721
Total current liabilities	<u>64,244,891</u>	<u>56,431,118</u>	<u>539,330</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Long-term loans payable (Note 5)	12,822,085	6,478,169	107,640
Severance and retirement benefits			
For employees (Note 9)	125,594	113,839	1,054
For directors and corporate auditors	189,671	120,944	1,592
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 11)	3,167,137	1,548,182	26,588
Other long-term liabilities	578,399	355,674	4,856
Total long-term liabilities	<u>16,882,886</u>	<u>8,616,808</u>	<u>141,730</u>
NET ASSETS :			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 7):			
Common stock;			
Authorized – 102,868,000 shares			
Issued – 37,408,000 shares	12,391,600	12,391,600	104,026
Capital surplus	13,121,672	13,121,672	110,155
Retained earnings	13,319,511	10,434,178	111,816
Less- Treasury stock, at cost	(713)	(547)	(6)
Total shareholders' equity	<u>38,832,070</u>	<u>35,946,903</u>	<u>325,991</u>
ACCUMULATED GAINS FROM VALUATION AND TRANSACTION ADJUSTMENTS			
Net unrealized holding gains on securities	780,351	865,195	6,551
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,237,041	1,031,558	10,385
Total valuation transaction and adjustments	<u>2,017,392</u>	<u>1,896,753</u>	<u>16,936</u>
MINORITY INTERESTS IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES			
	1,373,013	1,807,073	11,526
Total net assets	<u>42,222,475</u>	<u>39,650,729</u>	<u>354,453</u>
Total liabilities, net assets	<u>¥123,350,252</u>	<u>¥104,698,654</u>	<u>\$1,035,513</u>

MODEC, INC. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

	Thousands of Japanese yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
SALES	¥99,149,334	¥71,614,166	\$832,348
COST OF SALES (Note 10)	89,767,807	63,053,293	753,591
Gross profit	9,381,527	8,560,873	78,757
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	5,887,122	4,665,333	49,422
Operating profit	3,494,405	3,895,540	29,335
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):			
Interest income and dividend income	3,552,577	1,287,727	29,824
Interest expense	(2,555,538)	(1,261,365)	(21,454)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(1,106,006)	580,714	(9,285)
Equity in earnings of affiliates	1,132,458	763,396	9,507
Other, net	187,443	142,046	1,574
Total other income (expenses)	1,210,934	1,512,518	10,166
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTERESTS	4,705,339	5,408,058	39,501
INCOME TAXES (Note 11):			
Current	2,636,783	1,010,252	22,136
Deferred	(1,511,569)	841,903	(12,689)
INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS	3,580,125	3,555,903	30,054
MINORITY INTERESTS	274,376	342,901	2,303
NET INCOME	¥ 3,305,749	¥ 3,213,002	\$ 27,751
	Japanese yen	U.S. dollars	
Net income per share (Note 8)	¥88.37	¥93.46	\$0.74
Dividends per share	¥12.50	¥10.00	\$0.10

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

MODEC, INC. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

Thousands of Japanese yen

	Shareholders' equity					Accumulated gains from valuation and transaction adjustments			Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	Total net assets
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock at cost	Total shareholders' equity	Net unrealized holding gains on securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total valuation transaction and other adjustments		
Balance at December 31, 2004	7,159,000	7,675,150	7,531,745	(230)	22,365,665	575,834	(656,489)	(80,655)	1,393,822	23,678,832
Issuance of new shares	5,232,600	5,446,522			10,679,122			—		10,679,122
Net income			3,213,002		3,213,002			—		3,213,002
Cash dividends paid			(297,569)		(297,569)			—		(297,569)
Bonuses paid to directors			(13,000)		(13,000)			—		(13,000)
Other					—			—		—
Purchases of treasury stock				(317)	(317)			—		(317)
Increase due to changes in fair market values of available-for-sale securities					—	289,361		289,361		289,361
Adjustments from translation of foreign currency financial statements					—		1,688,047	1,688,047		1,688,047
Increase in minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries					—			—	413,250	413,250
Balance at December 31, 2005	12,391,600	13,121,672	10,434,178	(547)	35,946,903	865,195	1,031,558	1,896,753	1,807,072	39,650,728
Net income			3,305,749		3,305,749			—		3,305,749
Cash dividends paid			(420,837)		(420,837)			—		(420,837)
Bonuses paid to directors			(18,000)		(18,000)			—		(18,000)
Other			18,421		18,421			—		18,421
Purchases of treasury stock				(166)	(166)			—		(166)
Decrease due to changes in fair market values of available-for-sale securities					—	(84,844)		(84,844)		(84,844)
Adjustments from translation of foreign currency financial statements					—		205,483	205,483		205,483
Increase in minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries					—			—	(434,059)	(434,059)
Balance at December 31, 2006	12,391,600	13,121,672	13,319,511	(713)	38,832,070	780,351	1,237,041	2,017,392	1,373,013	42,222,475

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Thousands of USD

	Shareholders' equity					Accumulated gains from valuation and transaction adjustments			Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	Total net assets
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock at cost	Total shareholders' equity	Net unrealized holding gains on securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total valuation transaction and other adjustments		
Balance at December 31, 2005	104,026	110,155	87,594	(4)	301,771	7,263	8,660	15,923	15,170	332,864
Net income			27,751		27,751			—		27,751
Cash dividends paid			(3,533)		(3,533)			—		(3,533)
Bonuses paid to directors			(151)		(151)			—		(151)
Other			155		155			—		155
Purchases of treasury stock				(2)	(2)			—		(2)
Decrease due to changes in fair market values of available-for-sale securities					—	(712)		(712)		(712)
Adjustments from translation of foreign currency financial statements					—		1,725	1,725		1,725
Increase in minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries					—			—	(3,644)	(3,644)
Balance at December 31, 2006	104,026	110,155	111,816	(6)	325,991	6,551	10,385	16,936	11,526	354,453

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

MODEC, INC. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

	<u>Thousands of Japanese yen</u>		<u>Thousands of</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>U.S. dollars</u>
			<u>2006</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING			
ACTIVITIES:			
Income before income taxes and minority interests	¥ 4,705,339	¥ 5,408,058	\$39,501
Adjustments to reconcile income before income taxes and minority interests to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	743,185	1,116,419	6,239
Amortization of consolidation goodwill	26,486	26,486	222
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for bad debts	(3,605)	(2,379)	(30)
Provision for severance and retirement benefits for employees	11,755	10,730	99
Provision for severance and retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors	68,727	15,964	577
Provision for product warranty	283,263	139,505	2,378
Interest income and dividend income	(3,552,577)	(1,287,727)	(29,824)
Interest expense	2,555,538	1,261,365	21,453
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(38,533)	131,722	(323)
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(1,132,458)	(763,396)	(9,507)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (Increase) in			
– Accounts receivable - trade	9,513,599	1,407,818	79,866
– Inventories	(247,482)	(2,072,878)	(2,078)
– Consumption taxes refund receivable	34,700	(51,674)	291
Increase (Decrease) in			
– Accounts payable - trade	(2,992,121)	7,614,825	(25,119)
Bonuses paid to directors	(18,000)	(13,000)	(151)
Other, net	2,637,461	1,424,803	22,142
	<u>12,595,277</u>	<u>14,366,641</u>	<u>105,736</u>
Interest and dividend received	2,593,165	1,132,849	21,769
Interest paid	(2,478,193)	(1,513,965)	(20,804)
Income taxes paid	(994,213)	(2,107,517)	(8,346)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>11,716,036</u>	<u>11,878,008</u>	<u>98,355</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

	Thousands of Japanese yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets	¥(1,384,713)	¥(4,399,785)	\$(11,625)
Purchases of investments in affiliates	(2,535,886)	(2,613,862)	(21,288)
Disbursement of short-term loans receivable	(12,572,739)	—	(105,547)
Decrease (Increase) in short-term loans receivable	6,124,975	10,699,185	51,419
Disbursement of long-term loans receivable	(32,315,137)	(25,660,021)	(271,282)
Collection of long-term loans receivable	28,476,911	426,203	239,061
Purchases of investment in subsidiaries	(5,836,635)	—	(48,998)
Other, net	0	(1,500)	(1)
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,043,224)	(21,549,780)	(168,261)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Increase in short-term loans payable	5,963,515	13,853,314	50,063
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	10,010,576	3,075,259	84,038
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(3,052,688)	(8,225,701)	(25,627)
Issuance of shares	—	10,679,122	—
Cash dividends paid to minority interests	(632,527)	(81,202)	(5,310)
Cash dividends paid	(420,837)	(297,379)	(3,533)
Other, net	(166)	(316)	(1)
Net cash provided by financing activities	11,867,873	19,003,097	99,630
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	223,651	1,668,696	1,877
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,764,336	11,000,021	31,601
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	25,061,948	14,061,927	210,392
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DUE TO ADDITIONAL EXCLUSION OF CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	1,077	—	10
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	¥28,827,361	¥25,061,948	\$242,003

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

(a) Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of MODEC, Inc. (the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Securities and Exchange Law and its related accounting regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

The accounts of overseas subsidiaries are based on their accounting records maintained in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles prevailing in the respective countries of domicile. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restructured and translated into English (with some expanded descriptions and the inclusion of consolidated statements of shareholders' equity) from the consolidated financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP and filed with the appropriate Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance as required by the Securities and Exchange Law. Some supplementary information included in the statutory Japanese language consolidated financial statements, but not required for fair presentation, is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The translations of the Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan, using the prevailing exchange rate at December 31, 2006, which was ¥119.12 to U.S. \$1. The convenience translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

(b) Principles of Consolidation and Equity Method

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and 19 of its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. Material inter-company balances, transactions and profits have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investments in all of significant unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which were 14 companies for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 10 companies for the year ended December 31, 2005, were accounted for by using the equity method.

The consolidated financial statements are required to include the accounts of the Company and significant companies that are controlled by the Company through substantial ownership of more than 50% of the voting rights or through ownership of a high percentage of the voting rights, even if it is equal to or less than 50%, and existence of certain conditions evidencing control by the Company of decision-making bodies of such companies.

Investments in significant unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, of which the Company has ownership of 20% or more but less than or equal to 50%, and of 15% or more and less than 20% and can exercise significant influences over operating financial policies of investees, have been accounted for by the equity method.

All consolidated subsidiaries have the same balance sheet date, December 31, corresponding with that of the Company.

(c) Valuation of Assets and Liabilities of Subsidiaries

In the elimination of investments in subsidiaries, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries, including the portion attributable to minority shareholders, were evaluated using the fair value at the time the Company acquired the control of the respective subsidiaries.

(d) Consolidation Goodwill

The differences between cost and net assets acquired of consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies which are accounted for by using the equity method are recognized as consolidation goodwill and amortized using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives, except that goodwill recognized in a consolidated subsidiary in the U.S.A. is treated in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

(e) Securities

In accordance with the Japanese accounting standard for financial instruments, all companies required to examine the intent of holding each security and classify those securities as (a) securities held for trading purposes (hereafter, “trading securities”), (b) debt securities intended to be held to maturity (hereafter, “held-to-maturity debt securities”), (c) equity securities issued by unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies, and (d) all other securities that are not classified in any of the above categories (hereafter, “available-for-sale securities”).

Based on the examination of the intent of holding, the Company classifies its securities as equity securities issued by unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies and available-

for-sale securities. Available-for-sale securities maturing within one year from the balance sheet date are included in current assets. Other securities are included in investments securities. The Company does not have trading securities or held-to-maturity debt securities.

Equity securities issued by unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies that are not accounted for by equity method are stated at moving-average cost. Available-for-sale securities with available fair market values are stated at fair market value as of balance sheet dates. Unrealized gains and losses on these securities are reported, net of applicable income taxes, as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses on sale of such securities are computed using moving-average cost. Available-for-sale securities without available fair market values are stated at moving-average cost.

(f) Inventories

Both raw materials and costs of uncompleted contracts are stated at cost, determined on an individual project basis.

(g) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried substantially at cost. Depreciation of Floating Production Storage & Offloading System ("FPSO") and Floating Storage & Offloading System ("FSO"), owned by the consolidated overseas subsidiaries are calculated by using the straight-line method based on their lease term or their economic useful lives.

Depreciation of property and equipment other than FPSO and FSO is calculated as follows. The Company depreciates property and equipment using the declining-balance method based on their useful lives and residual value prescribed by the Japanese corporation tax laws and regulations, except that buildings, acquired after March 31, 1998, are depreciated using the straight-line method. Consolidated overseas subsidiaries depreciate property and equipment using the straight-line method based on their useful lives.

(h) Intangible Assets

The Company amortizes software costs using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life (5 years), and amortizes intangible assets using the straight-line method based on their useful lives and residual value prescribed by the Japanese corporation tax laws and regulations.

Goodwill of a consolidated overseas subsidiary is amortized using the straight-line method based on the terms of an agreement.

Mining rights of a consolidated overseas subsidiary is amortized using the production method based on the amount of production forecast.

(i) Allowance for Bad Debts

The Company provides for a sufficient allowance for bad debts to cover probable losses on collection by estimating uncollectable amounts individually in addition to amounts for possible losses based on actual losses on collection in the past.

(j) Accrued Employees' Bonuses

The Company accrues employees' bonuses based on the estimated amounts to be paid in the subsequent period.

(k) Provision for Product Warranty

Provision for product warranty is provided based on the estimated amounts for covering the probable product warranties.

(l) Severance and Retirement Benefits for Employees

The Company has an unfunded lump-sum severance and retirement payment plan for employees. The Company and some overseas consolidated subsidiaries also adopt defined contribution pension plans. Under the plan, employees whose employment is terminated or who retire are entitled to benefits which are, in general, determined on the basis of length of service and current basic salary at the time of termination or retirement. If the termination is involuntary, the employees are generally entitled to larger benefits than in the case of voluntary termination or retirement.

The Company provides allowance for employees' severance and retirement benefits based on the estimated amount of projected benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

(m) Severance and Retirement Benefits for Directors and Corporate Auditors

Subject to shareholders' approval, directors and corporate auditors customarily receive lump-sum payments upon retirement under an unfunded retirement allowances plan.

The Company records severance and retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors at the amounts payable if all directors and corporate auditors voluntarily terminated their employment at the balance sheet date.

(n) Translation of Foreign Currency Accounts

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Japanese yen using the exchange rate in effect at the time of each transaction or at the applicable exchange rates under forward exchange contracts.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the year-end exchange rate, and the resulting gains or losses are included in other income (expenses) in the statement of income.

Financial statements of consolidated overseas subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of each fiscal year, except the exchange rates in effect at the date of transactions are used for shareholders' equity. The Company records foreign currency translation adjustments in the shareholders' equity.

(o) Finance Lease Transactions without Transfer of Ownership

Finance lease transactions, other than those that transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee, are accounted for in the same way as operating lease transactions.

(p) Derivative Transactions and Hedge Accounting

Derivative financial instruments of the Company are stated at fair value and gains or losses are recognized for changes in the fair value unless derivative financial instruments are used for hedging purposes.

If derivative financial instruments are used as hedges and meet certain hedging criteria, the Company defers recognition of gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments until the related losses or gains on the hedged items are recognized.

However, in cases where forward foreign exchange contracts are used as hedges and meet certain hedging criteria, forward foreign exchange contracts and hedged items are accounted for in the following manner.

- 1) If a forward foreign exchange contract is executed to hedge existing foreign currency receivables or payables,

- a) the difference, if any, between the Japanese yen amount of the hedged foreign currency receivable or payable translated using the spot rate at the inception date of the contract and the book value of the receivable or payable is recognized in the income statement in the period which includes the inception date, and
 - b) the discount or premium on the contract (that is, the difference between the Japanese yen amount of the contract translated using the contracted forward rate and that translated using the spot rate at the inception date of the contract) is recognized over the term of the contract.
- 2) If a forward foreign exchange contract is executed to hedge a future transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the future transaction will be recorded using the contracted forward rate, and no gains or losses on the forward foreign exchange contract are recognized.

Also, if interest rate swap contracts are used as hedges and meet certain hedging criteria, the net amount to be paid or received under the interest rate swap contract is added to or deducted from the interest on the assets or liabilities for which the swap contract was executed.

Some consolidated overseas subsidiaries adopt hedge accounting in accordance with U.S.GAAP.

(q) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues on contracts by the completed contract method, except for those items whose contract amount is over 1 billion yen and whose term of construction is over one year in which cases the percentage of completion method is used.

The U.S.A. consolidated subsidiary recognizes revenues on all contracts by the percentage of completion method.

(r) Income Taxes

The Company provides income taxes at the amounts currently payable based on taxable income for tax purposes that may be different from income for the accounting purposes. The Company recognizes tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

(s) Cash Flow Statement

In preparing the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash on hand, readily available deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with maturities not exceeding three months at the time of purchase are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Reconciliations of cash and time deposits shown in the consolidated balance sheets and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Cash and time deposits	<u>¥28,827,361</u>	<u>¥25,061,948</u>	<u>\$242,002</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>¥28,827,361</u>	<u>¥25,061,948</u>	<u>\$242,002</u>

(t) Accounting Changes in Basic of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

1) ACCRUED BONUSES TO DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE AUDITORS

Effective the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company has adopted an accounting standard for directors' bonuses.

The standard requires that directors' bonuses be accounted for as an expense of the accounting period in which such bonuses were accrued.

As a result, operating profit, income before income taxes and minority interests and net income decreased by ¥18,000 thousand (\$151 thousand) compared with the amounts which would have been recorded under the previous method.

2) PRESENTATION OF NET ASSETS IN THE BALANCE SHEET

Effective the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company has adopted an accounting standard for presentation of net assets in the balance sheet.

The amount corresponding to total net assets for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 under the previous standards were ¥40,849,462 thousand (\$342,927 thousand) and ¥37,843,656 thousand, respectively. However, the adoption of this standard had no material effect on the statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2006.

This standard requires that balance sheets be presented as follows;

1. The balance sheet is divided into “Assets,” “Liabilities,” and “Net assets” section. “Net assets” is divided into “Shareholders’ equity,” “Accumulated gains from valuation and transaction adjustments,” and “Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries.”
2. “Shareholders’ equity” is divided into “Common stock,” “Capital surplus,” “Retained earnings” and “Treasury stock, at cost.”
3. “Accumulated gains from valuation and transaction adjustments” is divided into “Unrealized holding gain on securities,” “Deferred losses on derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting” and “Foreign currency transaction adjustments.”

(u) Reclassification

Certain reclassifications have been made to the previously reported fiscal 2005 amounts to conform to fiscal 2006 presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported net income or total shareholders’ equity.

2. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 consisted of the following:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Raw materials	¥2,039,603	¥1,836,861	\$17,122
Costs of uncompleted contracts	478,596	401,133	4,018
	<u>¥2,518,199</u>	<u>¥2,237,994</u>	<u>\$21,140</u>

3. Marketable Securities and Investment Securities

- (a) The following tables summarize acquisition costs, book values (fair values) of securities with available fair values as of December 31, 2006 and 2005

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Differences
2006			
Available-for-sale securities:			
Securities with book values exceeding acquisition costs:			
Equity securities	¥310,587	¥1,633,216	¥1,322,629
Total	<u>¥310,587</u>	<u>¥1,633,216</u>	<u>¥1,322,629</u>

2005	Thousands of Japanese Yen		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Differences
Available-for-sale securities:			
Securities with book values exceeding acquisition costs:			
Equity securities	¥310,587	¥1,777,020	¥1,466,433
Total	¥310,587	¥1,777,020	¥1,466,433

2006 :	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Differences
Available-for-sale securities:			
Securities with book values exceeding acquisition costs:			
Equity securities	\$2,607	\$13,711	\$11,103
Total	\$2,607	\$13,711	\$11,103

(b) The following table summarizes book values of securities with no available fair values as of December 31, 2006 and 2005

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Available-for-sale securities:			
Unlisted equity securities	¥ 200,111	¥ 200,000	\$ 1,680
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates:	9,293,885	6,486,459	78,021
Total	¥9,493,996	¥ 6,686,459	\$79,701

4. Consolidation Goodwill

Consolidation goodwill included in intangible assets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 were ¥7,238,064 thousand (\$60,763 thousand) and ¥3,866,433 thousand, respectively.

5. Loans Payable

Short-term loans payable represent notes payable to banks due generally in twelve months and bearing an average interest rate of 6.1% and 5.1% as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Long-term loans payable as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 are summarized below:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Loans from banks and others, at average rate of 5.9% due through 2008	¥15,777,929	¥9,585,485	\$132,454
Less: Current portion included in current liabilities	(2,955,844)	(3,107,316)	(24,814)
	<u>¥12,822,085</u>	<u>¥6,478,169</u>	<u>\$107,640</u>

The aggregate annual maturities of long-term loans payable are summarized below:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	Thousands of Japanese Yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2007	¥ 2,955,844	\$ 24,814
2008	12,822,085	107,640
	<u>¥15,777,929</u>	<u>\$132,454</u>

6. Lending Commitment

The Company has a commitment line provided by co-financing consisted of five correspondent financial institutions for the purpose of efficient providing operating funds. The commitment line amount is \$150,000 thousand, and the amount of loans as of December 31, 2006 is \$116,092 thousand.

7. Net Assets

Japanese Corporate Law (“the Law”) became effective on May 1, 2006, replacing the Japanese Commercial Code (“the Code”).

Under the Japanese laws and regulations, the entire amount paid for new shares is required to be designated as common stock. However, a company may, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, designate an amount not exceeding one-half of the price of the new shares as additional paid-in capital, which is included in capital surplus.

Under the Law, in cases where dividend distribution of surplus is made, the smaller of an amount equal to 10% of the dividend and the excess, if any, of 25% of common stock over the total of additional paid-in-capital and legal earnings reserve must be set aside as additional paid-in-capital

or legal earnings reserve. Legal earnings reserve is included in retained earnings in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Under the Code, companies were required to set aside an amount equal to at least 10% of cash dividends and other cash appropriations as legal earnings reserve until the total of legal earnings reserve and additional paid-in-capital equaled 25% of common stock.

Under the Code, legal earnings reserve and additional paid-in capital could be used to eliminate or reduce a deficit by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting or could be capitalized by a resolution of the Board of Directors. Under the Law, both of these appropriations generally require a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

Additional paid-in capital and legal earnings reserve may not be distributed as dividends. Under the Code, however, additional paid-in capital and legal earnings reserve may be transferred to retained earnings by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting as long as the total amount of legal earnings reserve and additional paid-in capital remained equal to or exceeded 25% of common stock. Under the Law, all additional paid-in capital and all legal earnings reserve may be transferred to other capital surplus and retained earnings, respectively, which are potentially available for dividends.

The maximum amount that the Company can distribute as dividends is calculated based on the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Law.

At the annual shareholders' meeting held on March 29, 2007, the shareholders resolved cash dividends amounting to ¥233,798 thousand (\$1,963 thousand). Such appropriations have not been accrued in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006, and are recognized in the period in which they were resolved.

8. Per Share Data

Net income per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the fiscal year.

Diluted net income per share reflects the effect of potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. There is no outstanding potential common stock for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

9. Severance and Retirement Benefits for Employees

The company has an unfunded lump-sum severance and retirement payment plan for employees. The Company and some overseas consolidated subsidiaries also adopt defined contribution pension plans. In accordance with the Japanese accounting standard for employees' severance and pension benefits, a "simpler method" can be adopted to calculate severance and retirements benefits employees if the number of employees is less than 300. Therefore the Company adopts the "simpler method", and records severance and retirement benefits for employees at the amounts payable if all employees voluntarily terminated their employment at the balance sheet date. None of the consolidated subsidiaries have any termination and retirement allowances plan for employees.

The severance and retirement benefits for employees included in the liability section of the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 consisted of the following:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Projected benefit obligation	¥125,594	¥113,839	\$1,054
Severance and retirement benefits for employees	¥125,594	¥113,839	\$1,054

Severance and retirement benefit expenses included in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 were comprised of the following:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Service costs – benefits earned during the year	¥23,099	¥22,638	\$193
Others	27,346	11,180	230
Severance and retirement benefit expenses	¥50,445	¥33,818	\$423

10. Research and Development Costs

Costs relating to research and development activities charged to income for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are ¥18,586 thousand (\$156 thousand) and ¥17,108 thousand, respectively.

11. Income Taxes

The normal statutory income tax rate in Japan arising out of the aggregation of corporate, enterprise and inhabitants taxes are 41% for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

The following table summarizes the significant differences between the statutory tax rate and the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries' effective tax rate for financial statement purposes for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Statutory tax rate	41.0%	41.0%
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	0.3	0.3
Additional payment or refund based on tax examination	–	0.1
Offset of dividends from overseas consolidated subsidiaries	10.1	6.2
Taxation on revenue basis of foreign subsidiaries	–	4.8
Non-deductible income excluded from accounting purposes	(4.9)	–
Deductible expenses excluded from accounting purposes	(3.5)	1.9
Income of foreign subsidiaries taxed at lower than		
Japanese normal rate	(3.8)	(8.9)
Credit for foreign taxes	(6.5)	(5.9)
Tax loss carry forward	2.6	1.8
Equity in earning of affiliates	(9.9)	(5.8)
Realization of tax loss carry forward	–	(2.1)
Undistributed profits in a tax haven	0.2	–
Others	(1.7)	0.8
Effective tax rate	<u>23.9%</u>	<u>34.2%</u>

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	<u>Thousands of Japanese Yen</u>		<u>Thousands of U.S. dollars</u>
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Deferred tax assets:			
Current assets:			
Enterprise tax payable	¥ 146,366	–	\$1,229
Accrued employees' bonuses	29,717	¥ 19,469	249
Provision for product warranty	286,307	31,152	2,404
Undistributed profits in a tax haven	–	–	–
Tax loss carry forward	–	194,534	–
Credit for foreign taxes	–	156,440	–
Foreign exchange losses	93,038	22,077	781
Others	76,623	28,318	643
Sub total	<u>632,051</u>	<u>451,990</u>	<u>5,306</u>

Valuation Allowance	(27,397)	—	(230)
Offset to deferred tax liabilities (short-term)	(269,649)	(295,795)	(2,264)
Total	335,005	156,195	2,812
Fixed assets:			
Unrealized inter-company profit on fixed assets	1,339,169	868,100	11,242
Tax loss carry forward	488,310	273,698	4,099
Depreciation	20,549	280,649	173
Severance and retirement benefits for employees	51,494	44,807	432
Severance and retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors	77,765	—	653
Others	145,527	270,467	1,223
Sub total	2,122,814	1,737,721	17,822
Valuation allowance	(508,859)	(295,886)	(4,272)
Offset to deferred tax liabilities (long-term)	(274,786)	(96,323)	(2,307)
Total	1,339,169	1,345,512	11,243
Total deferred tax assets	<u>¥1,674,174</u>	<u>¥1,501,707</u>	<u>\$14,055</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Reduction of tax rate in foreign subsidiaries	¥ (7,941)	¥ (121,229)	\$(67)
Refund repair costs	—	(81,412)	—
Foreign exchange gains	(269,649)	(606,263)	(2,264)
Others	—	(212,610)	—
Sub total	(277,590)	(1,021,514)	(2,331)
Offset to deferred tax assets (short-term)	269,649	295,795	2,264
Total	(7,941)	(725,719)	(67)
Long-term liabilities:			
Finance lease	(691,522)	(962,548)	(5,805)
Depreciation	(2,140,375)	—	(17,968)
Net unrealized holding gains on securities	(542,278)	(601,237)	(4,552)
Others	(67,748)	(80,720)	(570)
Sub total	(3,441,923)	(1,644,505)	(28,895)
Offset to deferred tax assets (long-term)	274,786	96,323	2,307
Total	(3,167,137)	(1,548,182)	(26,588)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(3,175,078)</u>	<u>(2,273,901)</u>	<u>(26,655)</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>¥(1,500,904)</u>	<u>¥(772,194)</u>	<u>\$(12,600)</u>

12. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company was contingently liable for the following:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Guarantees of bank loans and other indebtedness	¥3,762,137	¥510,450	\$31,583

13. Leases

(a) As Lessee

- i) Information on a “as if capitalized” basis of leased property such as acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation, obligations under finance leases and depreciation equivalent of finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen	
	Buildings and equipment	Total
2006:		
Acquisition cost	¥9,700	¥9,700
Accumulated depreciation	(8,873)	(8,873)
Net leased property	¥ 827	¥ 827

	Thousands of Japanese Yen	
	Buildings and equipment	Total
2005:		
Acquisition cost	¥9,700	¥9,700
Accumulated depreciation	(8,070)	(8,070)
Net leased property	¥ 1,630	¥ 1,630

	Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Buildings and equipment	Total
2006:		
Acquisition cost	\$81	\$81
Accumulated depreciation	(74)	(74)
Net leased property	\$ 7	\$ 7

ii) Obligations under finance leases:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Due within one year	¥ 707	¥ 906	\$6
Due after one year	412	942	3
Total	<u>¥1,119</u>	<u>¥1,848</u>	<u>\$9</u>

iii) Annual lease payments and depreciation equivalent:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Annual lease payments	¥906	¥3,094	\$8
Depreciation equivalent	803	2,820	7
Interest expense equivalent	65	174	1

Depreciation equivalent is computed by a straight-line method over the lease period with no residual value. The difference between total lease payments and acquisition costs under finance leases is recognized as interest expense equivalent, which is allocated to relevant accounting period based on the interest method.

(b) As Lessor

Future lease receivables from operating lease transactions as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2006	2005	2006
Due within one year	¥920,559	¥1,474,165	\$7,728
Due after one year	—	9,731,307	—
Total	<u>¥920,559</u>	<u>¥11,205,472</u>	<u>\$7,728</u>

14. Derivative Transactions of the Company and its Consolidated Subsidiaries

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries utilize forward foreign currency contracts in order to hedge currency fluctuation risks arising from export of products in addition to hedging through increases in overseas production and overseas procurement of materials.

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries also utilize interest rate swaps as derivative transactions in order to hedge interest rate risks of bonds and loans payable.

As the derivative transactions are made solely with leading financial institutions, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries do not expect any credit risks.

The Company follows its internal regulations for derivatives, which stipulates the policy, objective, scope, organization, procedures, and financial institutions to deal with, and has a reporting system for derivative transactions reflecting proper internal control functions.

The following summarizes hedging derivative financial instruments used and items hedged:

<u>Hedging instruments:</u>	<u>Hedged items:</u>
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Foreign currency receivables and payables including future transactions
Currency swap contracts	Foreign currency receivables and payables
Interest rate swap contracts	Foreign currency bonds and loans payable

The Company evaluates hedge effectiveness on a semi-annual basis by comparing the cumulative changes in cash flows from or the changes in fair value of hedged items with the corresponding changes in the hedging derivative instruments.

Also, if interest rate swap contracts are used as hedges and meet certain hedging criteria, the net amount to be paid or received under the interest rate swap contract is added to or deducted from the interest on the assets or liabilities for which the swap contract was executed.

Some consolidated overseas subsidiaries adopt hedge accounting in accordance with U.S.GAAP.

The following tables summarize market value information as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 of derivative transactions for which hedge accounting has not been applied:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen			
	Notional amount		Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)
2006:	Total	Due after one year		
Currency related derivatives:				
Forward contracts:				
To sell U.S. dollars	¥18,686,396	–	¥18,693,247	¥6,851
				<u>¥6,851</u>

	Thousands of Japanese Yen			
	Notional amount		Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)
	Total	Due after one year		
2005:				
Currency related derivatives:				
Forward contracts:				
To sell U.S. dollars	¥5,316,056	–	¥5,348,855	(¥34,986)
				<u>(¥34,986)</u>

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	Notional amount		Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)
	Total	Due after one year		
2006:				
Currency related derivatives:				
Forward contracts:				
To sell U.S. dollars	\$156,870	–	\$156,928	\$58
				<u>\$58</u>

15. Segment Information

Industry segment information for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 is not disclosed because the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries operate a single business relevant to floating production facilities.

Geographical segment information by area for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

	Thousands of Japanese Yen							
	Japan	Asia	Central and South America	North America	Others	Total	Corporate and Elimination	Consolidated
2006:								
Sales:								
Outside customers	¥27,524,177	¥ 6,969,218	¥ 2,204,392	¥62,451,547	–	¥99,149,334	–	¥ 99,149,334
Inter segment	1,375,504	–	–	1,152,685	–	2,528,189	¥ (2,528,189)	–
Total	28,899,681	6,969,218	2,204,392	63,604,232	–	101,677,523	(2,528,189)	99,149,334
Operating expenses	27,001,126	6,667,815	1,451,382	63,133,327	¥ 47,962	98,301,612	(2,646,682)	95,654,930
Operating profit	¥ 1,898,555	301,403	753,010	470,905	(47,962)	3,375,911	118,493	3,494,404
Assets	¥85,264,440	¥8,357,130	¥8,909,224	¥31,359,747	¥4,188,855	¥138,079,396	¥ (14,729,144)	¥123,350,252

Thousands of Japanese Yen

2005:	Central and South America						Corporate and Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	Asia	South America	North America	Others	Total		
Sales:								
Outside customers	¥19,314,068	¥ 8,416,882	¥ 2,497,624	¥41,385,592	–	¥71,614,166	–	¥ 71,614,166
Inter segment	4,588,182	–	–	1,107,069	–	5,695,251	¥ (5,695,251)	–
Total	23,902,250	8,416,882	2,497,624	42,492,661	–	77,309,417	(5,695,251)	71,614,166
Operating expenses	23,517,371	6,726,316	1,406,035	41,399,583	¥ 32,814	73,082,119	(5,363,493)	67,718,626
Operating profit	¥ 384,879	1,690,566	1,091,589	1,093,078	(32,814)	4,227,298	(331,758)	3,895,540
Assets	¥72,208,210	¥13,592,948	¥12,295,612	¥20,747,989	¥1,921,812	¥120,766,571	¥ (16,067,917)	¥104,698,654

Thousands of U.S. dollars

2006:	Central and South America						Corporate and Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	Asia	South America	North America	Others	Total		
Sales:								
Outside customers	\$231,063	\$58,506	\$18,505	\$524,274	–	\$832,348	–	\$832,348
Inter segment	11,547	–	–	9,677	–	21,224	\$(21,224)	–
Total	242,610	58,506	18,505	533,951	–	853,572	(21,224)	832,348
Operating expenses	226,672	55,976	12,184	529,998	\$ 402	825,232	(22,219)	803,013
Operating profit	\$ 15,938	\$2,530	\$ 6,321	\$ 3,953	\$(402)	\$ 28,340	\$ 995	\$ 29,335
Assets	\$715,786	\$70,157	\$74,792	\$263,262	\$35,165	\$1,159,162	\$(123,649)	\$1,035,513

The overseas sales of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 consisted of the following:

Thousands of Japanese Yen

2006:	Central and South America						Total
	Asia	Africa	Oceania	South America	North America		
Overseas sales	¥11,530,157	¥5,535,961	¥22,366,557	¥45,345,362	¥14,353,053	¥99,131,090	
Consolidated sales	–	–	–	–	–	¥99,149,334	
The ratio of consolidated sales	11.6%	5.6%	22.6%	45.7%	14.5%	100.0%	

Thousands of Japanese Yen

2005:	Central and South America						Total
	Asia	Africa	Oceania	South America	North America		
Overseas sales	¥7,883,375	¥20,821,801	¥13,414,920	¥28,880,883	¥588,397	¥71,589,376	
Consolidated sales	–	–	–	–	–	¥71,614,166	
The ratio of consolidated sales	11.0%	29.1%	18.8%	40.3%	0.8%	100.0%	

Thousands of U.S. dollars						
2006:	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Central and South America	North America	Total
Overseas net sales	\$96,794	\$46,474	\$187,765	\$380,670	\$120,492	\$832,195
Consolidated sales	—	—	—	—	—	\$832,348
The ratio of consolidated sales	11.6%	5.6%	22.6%	45.7%	14.5%	100.0%

16. Related Party Transactions

Significant related party transactions and corresponding balances between the Company and unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

Related party	Transactions	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
		2006	2005	2006
Jasmine FPSO PTE LTD.	Plant and Equipment Investment	¥606,321	—	\$5,090
MODEC FPSO B.V.	Construction of FPSO	27,178	¥53,643	228
MODEC FPSO B.V.	Guarantees of bank loans	347,213	—	2,915
Rong Doi MV12 PTE LTD.	Construction of FSO	4,155,358	—	34,884
Rong Doi MV12 PTE LTD.	Plant and Equipment Investment	2,480,642	—	20,825
Rong Doi MV12 PTE LTD.	Guarantees of bank Loans	3,414,923	—	28,668
Espadarte MV14 B.V.	Construction of FPSO	275,763	—	2,315
Espadarte MV14 B.V.	Plant and Equipment Investment	2,757,952	—	23,153
PRA-1 MV15 B.V.	Construction of FSO	221,645	—	1,861
PRA-1 MV15 B.V.	Plant and Equipment Investment	3,281,342	—	27,547
Stybarrow MV16 B.V.	Construction of FPSO	20,386,042	8,458,765	171,139
Stybarrow MV16 B.V.	Plant and Equipment Investment	6,735,806	—	56,546
IMC-MODEC JV 1 INC.	Plant and Equipment Investment	392,500	—	3,295
Rang Dong MV17 B.V.	Construction of FSO	1,729,317	—	14,517

Related party	Balances	Thousands of Japanese Yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
		2006	2005	2006
Jasmine FPSO PTE LTD.	Long-term loans receivable	¥1,368,370	¥1,957,285	\$11,487
MODEC FPSO B.V.	Accounts receivable - trade	1,890,290	2,477,603	15,869
MODEC FPSO B.V.	Long-term loans receivable	1,995,260	1,977,673	16,750
MODEC VENTURE 10 B.V.	Long-term loans receivable	2,382,400	2,361,400	20,000
MODEC VENTURE 11 B.V.	Long-term loans receivable	1,300,790	1,289,324	10,920
Rong Doi MV12 PTE LTD.	Accounts receivable - trade	17,117	—	144
Rong Doi MV12 PTE LTD.	Short-term loans receivable	30,769	—	258
Espadarte MV 14 B.V.	Short-term loans receivable	14,268,398	—	119,782
Espadarte MV14 B.V.	Long-term loans receivable	—	11,408,986	—
PRA-1 MV 15 B.V.	Short-term loans receivable	12,000,926	—	100,747
PRA-1 MV 15 B.V.	Long-term loans receivable	—	8,642,724	—
Stybarrow MV16 B.V.	Accounts receivable - trade	617,060	7,029,790	5,180
Stybarrow MV16 B.V.	Long-term loans receivable	6,735,806	—	56,546
IMC-MODEC JV 1 INC. LTD.	Short-term loans receivable	1,274,703	—	10,701
Rang Dong MV17 B.V.	Accounts receivable - trade	1,729,317	—	14,517