

**RP Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.**  
**Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31st December, 2022**

**Independent auditors' report to the member of RP Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements**

*Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of RP Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 of the Company, and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 11 to 49.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

*Basis for opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

*Independence and other ethical responsibilities*

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants Standards (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

*Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon*

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Company, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Company or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

**Independent auditors' report to the member of RP Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (cont'd.)  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd.)**

*Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon (cont'd.)*

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

*Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements*

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

*Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Company as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

**Independent auditors' report to the member of RP Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (cont'd.)  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd.)**

*Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd.)*

- 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

**Other matters**

This report is made solely to the member of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

Ernst & Young PLT  
202006000003 (LLP0022760-LCA) & AF 0039  
Chartered Accountants

Ng Wai San  
No. 03514/08/2022 J  
Chartered Accountant

Kuantan, Pahang Darul Makmur, Malaysia  
6 April 2023

**Statement of financial position**  
**As at 31 December 2022**

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	9	366,021	317,219
Right-of-use assets	10	40,033	29,965
Deferred tax assets	11	73,257	76,188
Total non-current assets		<u>479,311</u>	<u>423,372</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	12	244,494	53,047
Trade and other receivables	13	41,561	82,983
Prepayments		264	264
Tax receivable		24	22
Cash and bank balances	14	15,098	26,334
Total current assets		<u>301,441</u>	<u>162,650</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>780,752</u>	<u>586,022</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	15	1,574,144	1,574,144
Other reserve	16	160,751	160,751
Accumulated losses		(1,198,686)	(1,207,552)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>536,209</u>	<u>527,343</u>
<b>Non-current liability</b>			
Lease liabilities	10	19,555	12,798
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	17	216,079	40,664
Lease liabilities	10	8,909	5,217
Total current liabilities		<u>224,988</u>	<u>45,881</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>244,543</u>	<u>58,679</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>536,209</u>	<u>527,343</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>780,752</u>	<u>586,022</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory information form an integral part of the financial statements.

**Statement of comprehensive income**  
**For the financial year ended 31 December 2022**

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<b>INCOME</b>			
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	266,338	287,941
Other income		<u>2,948</u>	<u>1,283</u>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<u>269,286</u>	<u>289,224</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Cost of materials consumed		(90,460)	(90,149)
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress		25,896	971
Employee benefits expense	5	(21,668)	(22,178)
Finance cost	6	(1,177)	(912)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(19,735)	(22,597)
Other expenses		<u>(150,289)</u>	<u>(141,127)</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<u>(257,433)</u>	<u>(275,992)</u>
<b>Profit before tax</b>	7	11,853	13,232
Income tax expense	8	<u>(2,987)</u>	<u>(3,466)</u>
<b>Profit net of tax</b>		<u>8,866</u>	<u>9,766</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory information form an integral part of the financial statements.

**Statement of changes in equity**  
**For the financial year ended 31 December 2022**

		-Non-distributable-			
	Note	Total equity RM'000	Share capital RM'000	Other reserve RM'000	Accumulated losses RM'000
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Opening balance at 1 January 2022</b>		527,343	1,574,144	160,751	(1,207,552)
Total comprehensive income for the year		8,866	-	-	8,866
<b>Closing balance at 31 December 2022</b>		<u>536,209</u>	<u>1,574,144</u>	<u>160,751</u>	<u>(1,198,686)</u>
<b>2021</b>					
<b>Opening balance at 1 January 2021</b>		517,577	1,574,144	160,751	(1,217,318)
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,766	-	-	9,766
<b>Closing balance at 31 December 2021</b>		<u>527,343</u>	<u>1,574,144</u>	<u>160,751</u>	<u>(1,207,552)</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory information form an integral part of the financial statements.

**Statement of cash flows**  
**For the financial year ended 31 December 2022**

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Profit before tax		11,853	13,232
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	10,704	13,803
Depreciation of rights-of-use assets	7	9,031	8,794
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	7	(46)	(26)
Property, plant and equipment written off	7	24	1
Reversal of provision for obsolescence of spares	7	(1)	(1)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	7	7	(19)
Finance cost	6	1,177	912
Interest income	7	(75)	(102)
Total adjustments		<u>20,821</u>	<u>23,362</u>
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		<u>32,674</u>	<u>36,594</u>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>			
Inventories		(191,446)	(4,156)
Trade and other receivables		41,422	45,663
Prepayments		-	37
Trade and other payables		175,408	746
Total changes in working capital		<u>25,384</u>	<u>42,290</u>
Cash flows from operations		<u>58,058</u>	<u>78,884</u>
Income taxes paid		<u>(58)</u>	<u>(99)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>58,000</u>	<u>78,785</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(59,530)	(78,268)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		46	26
Interest received		75	102
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(59,409)</u>	<u>(78,140)</u>
<b>Financing activity</b>			
Contractual lease payments, representing net cash outflow used in financing activity		<u>(9,827)</u>	<u>(9,450)</u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>(11,236)</u>	<u>(8,805)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	11
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</b>		<u>26,334</u>	<u>35,128</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	14	<u>15,098</u>	<u>26,334</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory information form an integral part of the financial statements.



## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 1. Corporate information

The Company is a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at Lot 116, Gebeng Industrial Estate, Balok, 26080 Kuantan, Pahang Darul Makmur, Malaysia.

The immediate holding company is Reliance Industries (Middle East) DMCC, a limited liability company incorporated in United Arab Emirates. The directors regard Reliance Industries Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the ultimate holding company.

The principal activities of the Company are producing, marketing, selling of Purified Terephthalic Acid ("PTA") and its by-product and providing manufacturing services.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities during the financial year.

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared under the historical cost basis except as disclosed in this summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RM'000) except when otherwise indicated.

#### 2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

On 1 January 2022, the Company adopted the following new and amended MFRS mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to MFRS 1 (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020 Cycle)	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 3 Business Combinations : Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020 Cycle)	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 116 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.2 Changes in accounting policies (cont'd.)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to MFRS 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 141 Biological Assets (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020 cycle)	1 January 2022

The adoption of the above amendments and standards did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

#### 2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
MFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 112 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 16: Leases	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred

The directors expect that the adoption of the above amendments and standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

#### 2.4 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.4 Current versus non-current classification (cont'd.)

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

#### 2.5 Foreign currency

##### (i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

##### (ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.5 Foreign currency (cont'd.)

##### (ii) Transactions and balances (cont'd.)

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income or part of it on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognise the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

#### 2.6 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.6 Fair value measurement (cont'd.)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### 2.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and exclude amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when or as it transfers control over a product or service to customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of the asset.

An entity transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs;
- the entity's performance creates or enhances an asset (for example, work-in-progress) that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

If a performance obligation is not satisfied over time, an entity satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.

##### (i) Provision for tolling services - manufacturing fees

Revenue from the provision of tolling services is recognised at the point in time in which the manufacturing activities are performed. There is no element of financing present as the sales is made with credit terms of 180 days (2020: 180 days).

##### (ii) Sale of steam

Revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the steam has transferred, being when the steam is delivered through the first flange at the customer's fence. The price of the steam is based on agreed transaction price by both parties. The volume is based on the actual volume transferred as recorded in the meter installed at the Company's plant site.

#### 2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.9 Income taxes

##### (i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

##### (ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise 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.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.9 Income taxes (cont'd.)

##### (iii) Sales tax

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

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

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

#### 2.10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the plant and equipment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Leasehold land improvements	20 years
Buildings	40 years
Plant and machinery	8 - 40 years
Motor vehicles	3 - 5 years
Equipments	3 - 10 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Leasehold property improvements	40 years

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.10 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd.)

Construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Construction in progress is not depreciated as this asset is not yet available for use.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

#### 2.11 Leases

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

##### Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

##### (i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Land	12.5 - 99 years
Vehicles	4 - 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 2.12.



## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.11 Leases (cont'd.)

##### (ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

##### (iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment and rental of condominium (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units ("CGUs") fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.13 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

##### (i) Financial assets

###### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measure a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

###### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.13 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd.)

##### (i) Financial assets (cont'd.)

###### Subsequent measurements (cont'd.)

- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company does not has financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments), financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments) and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

###### *Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)*

The Company measure financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

###### Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

###### Impairment

The Company recognise an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expect to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.13 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd.)

##### (i) Financial assets (cont'd.)

###### Impairment (cont'd.)

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company apply a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company may consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

##### (ii) Financial liabilities

###### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

###### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

###### Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition of financial liabilities including loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.13 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd.)

##### (ii) Financial liabilities (cont'd.)

###### Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings) (cont'd.)

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities, except for those having repayment date later than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current.

###### Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statements of profit or loss.

##### (iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### 2.14 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Finished goods purchased and Raw materials: purchase cost on a first in, first out basis.
- Work-in-progress: costs of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### 2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and in hand.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period they are incurred.

Borrowing costs consist of interest that the Company incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

#### 2.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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

#### 2.18 Employee benefits

##### (a) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

##### (b) Defined contribution plans

The Company participates in the national pension scheme as defined by the laws of the country in which it has operations. The Company makes contributions to the Employee Provident Fund in Malaysia, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

#### 2.19 Contingencies

A contingent liability or asset is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s) not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position of the Company.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

#### 2.20 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
  - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
- b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) the entity and the Company 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 ventures of the same third party;
  - (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 Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
  - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
  - (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).

### 3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

#### 3.1 Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies

There were no significant judgements made in applying the accounting policies of the Company which may have significant effects of the amounts recognised in the financial statements.



## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (cont'd.)

#### 3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

##### (a) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unabsorbed tax losses, unutilised reinvestment allowance and unutilised investment tax allowance to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses and allowances can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Assumptions about generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future production and sales volume, operating costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions. Judgement is also required about application of income tax legislation. These judgements and assumptions are subject to risks and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets recognised in the statement of financial position and the amount of unabsorbed tax losses, unutilised reinvestment allowance and unutilised investment tax allowance.

The carrying value of recognised deferred tax assets of the Company at 31 December 2022 was RM73,257,000 (2021: RM76,188,000).

The carrying amount of the Company's deferred tax assets at the reporting date is disclosed in Note 11.

##### (b) Income taxes

Significant estimation is involved in determining the provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognise liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The current year income tax expense of the Company for the financial year is disclosed in Note 8.

**Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022**

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**3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (cont'd.)****3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd.)****(c) Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate**

The Company unable to determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which require estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimate the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. Revenue from contracts with customers

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
Manufacturing fees	263,577	283,266
Sale of steam	2,761	4,675
	<u>266,338</u>	<u>287,941</u>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>		
Recognised at the point in time	<u>266,338</u>	<u>287,941</u>

### 5. Employee benefits expense

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Wages and salaries	17,776	18,552
Contributions to defined contribution plan	1,903	2,033
Social security contributions	144	137
Other benefits	1,845	1,456
	<u>21,668</u>	<u>22,178</u>

Included in employee benefits expense of the Company is director's remuneration amounting to RM835,000 (2021: RM761,000).

### 6. Finance cost

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 10)	<u>1,177</u>	<u>912</u>

### 7. Profit before tax

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Auditors' remuneration	90	90
Employee benefits expense (Note 5)	21,668	22,178
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	10,704	13,803
Depreciation of ROU assets (Note 10)	9,031	8,794
Property, plant and equipment written off	24	1
Rental expenses	1,225	727
Reversal of provision for obsolescence of spares	(1)	(1)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(46)	(26)
Interest income	(75)	(102)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	7	(19)
Realised foreign exchange loss	<u>160</u>	<u>526</u>

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 8. Income tax expense

#### Major components of income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Malaysian income tax		
- Current income tax	56	79
Deferred income tax: (Note 11)		
- Reversal of temporary differences	2,931	3,387
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,466</b>

#### Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by corporate tax rate for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Profit before tax	<hr/> 11,853	<hr/> 13,232
Tax at statutory tax rate of 24% (2021: 24%)	2,845	3,176
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	173	293
Income not subject to taxation	-	(3)
Recognition of previously unrecognised investment tax allowance, now recognised	(31)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,466</b>

The income tax is calculated at the statutory tax rate of 24% (2021: 24%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

Based on the Finance Act 2021 which was gazetted on 31 December 2021, the period to carry forward the unabsorbed business losses has been extended to ten years of assessment effective from the year of assessment 2019. For unutilised investment tax allowance and reinvestment allowance, the carry forward period remains the same.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

## 9. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land improvements RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Plant and machinery RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Equipments RM'000	Furniture and fittings RM'000	Leasehold property improvements RM'000	Construction in progress RM'000	Total RM'000
<b>Cost:</b>									
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	4,573	22,862	1,254,523	14,224	10,622	4,458	10,503	50,895	1,372,660
Additions	-	-	13	-	126	1	-	78,128	78,268
Disposals	-	-	-	(350)	-	-	-	-	(350)
Write offs	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	(6)
Transfer	-	-	273	-	-	-	-	(273)	-
<b>At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022</b>	4,573	22,862	1,254,809	13,874	10,742	4,459	10,503	128,750	1,450,572
Additions	-	-	527	111	145	-	14	58,733	59,530
Disposals	-	-	-	(948)	-	-	-	-	(948)
Write offs	-	-	(19,186)	(24)	(1,235)	-	(113)	-	(20,558)
Transfer	-	23	35,588	-	14	-	-	(35,625)	-
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	4,573	22,885	1,271,738	13,013	9,666	4,459	10,404	151,858	1,488,596
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>									
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	4,573	14,000	1,068,368	14,181	10,088	4,442	4,253	-	1,119,905
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 7)	-	572	12,705	43	217	3	263	-	13,803
Disposals	-	-	-	(350)	-	-	-	-	(350)
Write offs	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
<b>At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022</b>	4,573	14,572	1,081,073	13,874	10,300	4,445	4,516	-	1,133,353
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 7)	-	572	9,647	3	164	3	315	-	10,704
Disposals	-	-	-	(948)	-	-	-	-	(948)
Write offs	-	-	(19,164)	(24)	(1,233)	-	(113)	-	(20,534)
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	4,573	15,144	1,071,556	12,905	9,231	4,448	4,718	-	1,122,575
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>									
At 31 December 2021	-	8,290	173,736	-	442	14	5,987	128,750	317,219
At 31 December 2022	-	7,741	200,182	108	435	11	5,686	151,858	366,021

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 10. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Company has lease contracts for various items of land and vehicles used in its operations. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Leases of land generally have lease terms between 12.5 to 99 years, while vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms between 4 and 5 years.

With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and asset.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of rights-of-use assets of the Company recognised and the movements during the year:

	<b>Land use right RM'000</b>	<b>Vehicles RM'000</b>	<b>Total RM'000</b>
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	21,663	17,096	38,759
Depreciation expense (Note 7)	(734)	(8,060)	(8,794)
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	20,929	9,036	29,965
Addition	-	19,099	19,099
Depreciation expense (Note 7)	(732)	(8,299)	(9,031)
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	20,197	19,836	40,033

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities of the Company recognised and the movements during the year:

	<b>2022 RM'000</b>	<b>2021 RM'000</b>
<b>At 1 January</b>	18,015	26,553
Addition	19,099	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 6)	1,177	912
Payments	(9,827)	(9,450)
<b>At 31 December</b>	28,464	18,015
Current	8,909	5,217
Non current	19,555	12,798

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	<b>2022 RM'000</b>	<b>2021 RM'000</b>
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (Note 7)	9,031	8,794
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 6)	1,177	912
Expense relating to short-term leases	1,164	687
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	61	40
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	11,433	10,433
Cash outflows for lease	9,827	9,450

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 11. Deferred tax

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<b>Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:</b>		
Deferred tax assets	114,809	114,198
Deferred tax liabilities	(41,552)	(38,010)
	<u>73,257</u>	<u>76,188</u>

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	As at 1 January 2021 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss RM'000	As at 31 December 2021/ 1 January 2022 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss RM'000	As at 31 December 2022 RM'000
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	(37,474)	(536)	(38,010)	(3,542)	(41,552)
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>					
Unutilised tax losses	68,173	(3,078)	65,095	23	65,118
Unutilised investment tax allowance	47,800	(39)	47,761	-	47,761
Unutilised reinvestment allowance	-	-	-	631	631
Others	1,076	266	1,342	(43)	1,299
	<u>117,049</u>	<u>(2,851)</u>	<u>114,198</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>114,809</u>
	<u>79,575</u>	<u>(3,387)</u>	<u>76,188</u>	<u>(2,931)</u>	<u>73,257</u>

### 12. Inventories

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<b>At cost</b>		
Raw materials	131,445	3,323
Chemicals and catalyst	20,209	12,202
Work-in-progress	28,103	1,920
Finished goods	28,224	-
<b>At net realisable value</b>		
Materials and spares	36,513	35,602
Total of inventories at lower of cost and net realisable value	<u>244,494</u>	<u>53,047</u>

The reversal of write-down of inventories was made during the year when the related inventories was restated for used (Note 7).

Finished goods represents goods purchased from a related company.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 13. Trade and other receivables

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Trade receivables</b>		
Third parties	396	653
Related company	36,695	76,480
	<u>37,091</u>	<u>77,133</u>
<b>Other receivables</b>		
Deposits	191	193
Other receivables	4,279	5,657
	<u>4,470</u>	<u>5,850</u>
 Total trade and other receivables	 <u>41,561</u>	 <u>82,983</u>

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and is generally on 30 to 180 days (2021: 30 to 180 days) term.

The Company's trade receivables are neither past due nor impaired at the reporting date.

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment records with the Company and have not been renegotiated during the financial year. Related company refers to companies within Reliance Industries Limited Group.

#### Other receivables

Other receivables consist of an amount due from a corporation of RM3,260,000 (2021: RM3,252,000) which is non-trade, non-interest bearing, no fixed term of repayment and secured by a freehold land.



## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 14. Cash and bank balances

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Cash at banks and in hand	15,098	26,334

Cash at banks earns interest at fixed rate based on end-of-day available balance.

### 15. Share capital

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<b>Issued and fully paid:</b>		
<b>Ordinary shares</b>		
At 1 January/31 December	358,644	358,644
<b>Redeemable preference shares</b>		
At 1 January / 31 December	1,215,500	1,215,500
<b>Total share capital</b>	1,574,144	1,574,144

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions and rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

In prior year, the Company has obtained approval from the holders of Class A redeemable preference shares to vary the rights of Class A redeemable preference shares as follow:

- a) The holders of RPS have a right to receive out of profits of the Company a non-cumulative RPS dividends at a rate as may be determined by the Directors from time to time, in priority over the ordinary shares.
- b) The Company shall have the rights, at any time to redeem the whole or part of the total issuance of the RPS by giving written notice to the holder of the RPS stating the Company's intention to redeem, number of Class A RPS to be redeemed and the redemption date which shall be at least 30 days from the date of the written notice.

As a results of variation of the rights, the redeemable preference shares together with the share premium have been reclassified as an equity instrument.

### 16. Other reserve

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At 1 January / 31 December	160,751	160,751

The other reserve represents waiver of cumulative dividend premium for Article 4A and Article 4B Class A redeemable preference shares and waiver of cumulative dividend for Article 4B Class A redeemable preference shares.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 17. Trade and other payables

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Trade payables</b>		
Third parties	7,382	13,771
Related company	184,810	-
	<u>192,192</u>	<u>13,771</u>
<b>Other payables</b>		
Accruals	16,437	16,101
Other payables	7,450	10,786
Related company	-	6
	<u>23,887</u>	<u>26,893</u>
Total trade and other payables	<u>216,079</u>	<u>40,664</u>

#### (a) Trade payables

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on 30 to 60 days (2021: 30 to 60 days) term.

#### (b) Other payables

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Other payables are normally settled on cash before delivery to 120 days (2021: cash before delivery to 60 days) term.

### 18. Related party disclosures

- (a) List of related companies where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships is as follows:

<u>Name of the related companies</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate holding company
Reliance Industries (Middle East) DMCC	Immediate holding company
Recron (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Fellow subsidiary

- (b) Significant transactions between the Company and related parties are as follows:

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<b>With fellow subsidiary:</b>		
Rendering of manufacturing services	263,577	283,266
Purchasing of raw material and finished goods	184,810	-
Recovery of cost	-	(88)
Compensation payment for damaged PTA	-	(111)
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>With ultimate holding company:</b>		
Reimbursement for payment on behalf for computer software	(143)	(143)
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 18. Related party disclosures (cont'd.)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties have been entered into in the normal course of the business and have been established on mutually agreed terms and conditions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash (Note 13 and 17). There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivable. For the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by a related party. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(c) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of the director during the year was disclosed in Note 5.

### 19. Capital commitments

Capital expenditure as at the reporting date on property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>RM'000</b>	<b>RM'000</b>
Approved and contracted for	2,456	20,141
Approved but not contracted for	1,009	7,465
	<u>3,465</u>	<u>27,606</u>

### 20. Contingent liabilities

#### Bank guarantees

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's total amount of bank guarantees to third parties was RM15,287,000 (2021: RM10,042,000). No default event has occurred as at the end of the financial year.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

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### 21. Fair value of financial instruments

The following are classes of financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value:

	Note
Lease liabilities	10
Trade and other receivables	13
Trade and other payables	17

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values due to their short-term nature. The carrying amount of the lease liabilities is reasonable approximations of fair values due to the insignificant impact of discounting.

### 22. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from their operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no derivatives shall be undertaken. The Company does not apply hedge accounting.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

#### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets which comprises of cash and bank balances, the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Company trades only with recognised and creditworthy related party. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

#### Exposure to credit risk

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is only represented by the carrying amount of loans and receivables financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd.)

#### (a) Credit risk (cont'd.)

##### Credit risk concentration profile

As at 31 December 2022, the credit risk concentration profile of the Company's trade receivables is approximately 99% (2021: 99%) due from a related company located in Malaysia.

##### Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Information regarding trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired is disclosed in Note 13. Deposits with banks that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

#### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdraft facility and maintaining sufficient level of cash.

##### **Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	<b>Within one year RM'000</b>	<b>One to five years RM'000</b>	<b>More than five years RM'000</b>	<b>Total RM'000</b>
<b>2022</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade and other payables	216,079	-	-	216,079
Lease liabilities	9,773	15,811	21,690	47,274
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>225,852</u>	<u>15,811</u>	<u>21,690</u>	<u>263,353</u>
<b>2021</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Trade and other payables	40,664	-	-	40,664
Lease liabilities	5,871	8,757	21,850	36,478
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>46,535</u>	<u>8,757</u>	<u>21,850</u>	<u>77,142</u>

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 23. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise the shareholder value.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company monitors capital based on Return on Average Capital Employed ("ROACE"), which is earnings before interest and income tax ("EBIT") as a percentage of the average capital employed for the year. Capital employed is represented as total assets less current liabilities.

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Profit net of tax		8,866	9,766
Add: Interest	6	1,177	912
Income tax expense	8	2,987	3,466
EBIT		<u>13,030</u>	<u>14,144</u>
Capital employed - opening		540,141	535,591
Capital employed - closing		<u>555,764</u>	<u>540,141</u>
Capital employed - average		<u>547,953</u>	<u>537,866</u>
ROACE		<u>2%</u>	<u>3%</u>

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

### 24. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 6 April 2023.