



Ernst & Young PLT
202006000003 (LLP0022760-LCA) & AF 0039
SST ID: W10-2002-32000062
Chartered Accountants
Level 23A Menara Milenium
Jalan Damanlela
Pusat Bandar Damansara
50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: +603 7495 8000
Fax: +603 2095 5332 (General line)
+603 2095 9076
+603 2095 9078
ey.com

Independent Auditor's Report on special purpose financial statement prepared for Consolidation Purposed for the financial year ended 31 March 2020

From: Ernst & Young PLT, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

To: Mr. Sumesh E S, Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, India

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd. ("the Company"), which comprise statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, 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 statement ("financial statement"), in our opinion, the accompanying financial statement of the Company are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with group accounting policies of Thirumalai Chemicals Limited.

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' responsibility* 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.

Emphasis of matter - basis of preparation

In accordance with your instructions dated 16 April 2020, we have audited, for purposes of your audit of the consolidated financial statements of Thirumalai Chemicals Limited (the "Group"), on the financial statement of Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd. for the financial year ended 31 March 2020. This financial statement has been prepared solely to enable the Group to prepare its consolidated financial statements.

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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 (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statement in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statement of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement of the Company, the management is 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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement 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 this financial statement.

**Independent Auditor's Report on special purpose financial statement prepared for
Consolidation Purposed for the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

Auditors' responsibility (cont'd.)

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:

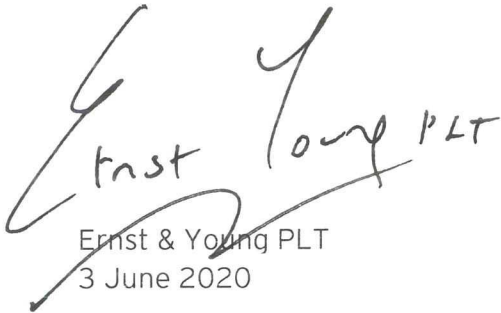
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of 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.
- 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.

**Independent Auditor's Report on special purpose financial statement prepared for
Consolidation Purposed for the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

Restriction on use and distribution

The financial statement has been prepared for purposes of providing information to the Group to enable it to prepare its consolidated financial statements. As a result, the financial statement is not a complete set of financial statement of Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd. in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS") and is not intended to give a true and fair view of the financial position of Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd. as of 31 March 2020, and of its financial performance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS and MFRS. The financial statement may, therefore, not be suitable for another purpose.

This report is intended solely for Thirumalai Chemicals Limited and should not be used by, or distributed to, anyone in the Group, any of its components, or any other third party.



Ernst & Young PLT
3 June 2020

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
200901029988 (873094-V)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Audited Financial Statements
31 March 2020

200901029988 (873094-V)

**Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

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200901029988 (873094-V)

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD
Revenue	4	33,648,293	42,405,896
Cost of sales		<u>(31,799,347)</u>	<u>(34,841,086)</u>
Gross profit		1,848,946	7,564,810
Other income	5	129,398	554,643
Other items of expense			
Selling and marketing expenses		(2,546,157)	(2,380,987)
Administrative expenses		(1,807,199)	(1,715,114)
Other expenses		<u>(284,552)</u>	<u>(215,262)</u>
Operating (loss)/profit		(2,659,564)	3,808,090
Finance costs	6	<u>(91,357)</u>	<u>(75,486)</u>
(Loss)/profit before tax	7	(2,750,921)	3,732,604
Income tax benefit/(expense)	10	<u>559,077</u>	<u>(990,730)</u>
(Loss)/profit net of tax, representing total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(2,191,844)</u>	<u>2,741,874</u>

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

200901029988 (873094-V)

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	29,293,760	32,776,999
Right-of-use asset	12	1,210,846	-
		<u>30,504,606</u>	<u>32,776,999</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	13	1,859,185	2,414,951
Trade and other receivables	14	4,071,698	6,766,141
Prepayments		139,052	138,526
Tax recoverable		135,170	-
Cash and bank balances	15	3,704,788	3,305,181
		<u>9,909,893</u>	<u>12,624,799</u>
Total assets		<u>40,414,499</u>	<u>45,401,798</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	5,124,786	9,151,770
Tax payable		-	31,643
Borrowings	18	1,838,945	1,115,609
		<u>6,963,731</u>	<u>10,299,022</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,946,162</u>	<u>2,325,777</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	18	7,650,000	6,534,391
Deferred tax liabilities	19	3,407,337	3,983,110
		<u>11,057,337</u>	<u>10,517,501</u>
Total liabilities		<u>18,021,068</u>	<u>20,816,523</u>
Net assets		<u>22,393,431</u>	<u>24,585,275</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	16	12,712,881	12,712,881
Retained earnings	20	9,680,550	11,872,394
Total equity		<u>22,393,431</u>	<u>24,585,275</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>40,414,499</u>	<u>45,401,798</u>

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

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Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
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Statement of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Total equity USD	Non- distributable Share capital (Note 16) USD	Distributable Retained earnings (Note 20) USD
Opening balance at 1 April 2019	24,585,275	12,712,881	11,872,394
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(2,191,844)	-	(2,191,844)
Closing balance at 31 March 2020	<u>22,393,431</u>	<u>12,712,881</u>	<u>9,680,550</u>
Opening balance at 1 April 2018	21,843,401	12,712,881	9,130,520
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,741,874	-	2,741,874
Closing balance at 31 March 2019	<u>24,585,275</u>	<u>12,712,881</u>	<u>11,872,394</u>

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

200901029988 (873094-V)

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
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Statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before tax		(2,750,921)	3,732,604
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	5	(69,629)	(22,696)
Interest expense	6	91,357	75,486
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	3,265,309	3,126,995
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	7	34,189	-
Total adjustments		<u>3,321,226</u>	<u>3,179,785</u>
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		570,305	6,912,389
<u>Changes in working capital</u>			
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		555,766	(450,062)
Decrease in trade and other receivables		2,694,443	4,687,142
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments		(526)	1,132
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		<u>(4,026,984)</u>	<u>2,717,010</u>
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operations		(206,996)	13,867,611
Interest paid		(91,357)	(75,486)
Interest received		69,629	22,696
Income tax paid		<u>(183,509)</u>	<u>(386,709)</u>
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities		<u>(412,233)</u>	<u>13,428,112</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Withdrawal/(placement) of deposits with licensed bank		270,091	(34,501)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	<u>(1,027,105)</u>	<u>(7,800,831)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(757,014)</u>	<u>(7,835,332)</u>

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Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
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Statement of cash flows (cont'd.)
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD
Cash flows from financing activity			
Net drawdowns/(repayments) of borrowings, representing net cash flows generated from/ (used in) financing activity		1,838,945	(2,768,250)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		669,698	2,824,530
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		2,914,533	90,003
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	15	3,584,231	2,914,533

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

200901029988 (873094-V)

**Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2020**

1. Corporate information

The Company is a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office of the Company is located at Level 8 Symphony House, Pusat Dagangan Dana 1, Jalan PJU 1A/46, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan. The principal place of business of the Company is located at Lot 3351, Teluk Kalong Industrial Estate, 24007 Kemaman, Terengganu Darul Iman.

The holding and ultimate holding companies of the Company are Cheminvest Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore and Thirumalai Chemicals Ltd., a company incorporated in India and listed on Bombay Stock Exchange ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India ("NSE") respectively.

The principal activities of the Company are the manufacturing and trading of petro-chemical products. 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") and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

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

The financial statements of the Company are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared for consolidation and use in conjunction with the audit of financial statements of Thirumalai Chemicals Ltd..

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

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

On 1 April 2019, the Company adopted the following new and amended MFRS, and interpretation mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
MFRS 9: <i>Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to MFRS 9)</i>	1 January 2019
MFRS 16: <i>Leases</i>	1 January 2019
MFRS 128: <i>Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to MFRS 128)</i>	1 January 2019
Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2015 – 2017 Cycle:	
- Amendments to MFRS 3: <i>Business Combinations: Previously held interest in a joint operation</i>	1 January 2019
- Amendments to MFRS 11: <i>Joint Arrangements: Previously held interest in a joint operation</i>	1 January 2019
- Amendments to MFRS 112: <i>Income Taxes: Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity</i>	1 January 2019
- Amendments to MFRS 123: <i>Borrowing Costs: Borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation</i>	1 January 2019
IC Interpretation 23: <i>Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments</i>	1 January 2019

The adoption of the above standards and amendments did not result in any material impact to the financial statements of the Company except for MFRS 16: *Leases*. The effects of adoption of MFRS 16 is discussed below:

MFRS 16: Leases

MFRS 16 supersedes MFRS 117: *Leases*, IFRIC 4: *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15: *Operating Leases - Incentives* and SIC-27: *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the statement of financial position.

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

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (cont'd.)

MFRS 16: Leases (cont'd.)

Lessor accounting under MFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from MFRS 117. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in MFRS 117. Therefore, MFRS 16 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted MFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at 1 April 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying MFRS 117 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application.

There was no significant impact of adopting MFRS 16 to opening balance as at 1 April 2019 to the Company, except for reclassification of leasehold land in property, plant and equipment to right-of-use asset with net carrying amount of RM1,245,035 as further disclosed in Notes 11 and 12 to the financial statements.

Upon adoption of MFRS 16, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer to Note 2.20 for the accounting policy for leases beginning 1 April 2019. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

Leases previously classified as finance leases

The Company did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases, the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under MFRS 117 and these finance leases which were previously presented as part of property, plant and equipment are now presented within right-of-use assets. The requirements of MFRS 16 were applied to these leases from 1 April 2019.

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (cont'd.)

MFRS 16: Leases (cont'd.)

Leases previously classified as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application;
- applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

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.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 2: <i>Share-based Payment</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 3: <i>Business Combinations</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 6: <i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 14: <i>Regulatory Deferral Accounts</i>	1 January 2020

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

2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd.)

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 101: <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 108: <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 134: <i>Interim Financial Reporting</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 137: <i>Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 138: <i>Intangible Assets</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to IC Interpretation 12: <i>Service Concession Agreements</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to IC Interpretation 19: <i>Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments</i>	1 January 2020
Amendment to IC Interpretation 20: <i>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to IC Interpretation 22: <i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to IC Interpretation 132: <i>Intangible Assets-Website Costs</i>	1 January 2020
MFRS 17: <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	1 January 2021
Amendments to MFRS 101: <i>Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Deferred

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

2.4 Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

2.4 Foreign currency (cont'd.)

(b) Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded in the functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the translation of monetary items, are included in profit or loss for the period.

The principal exchange rate used in the translation for foreign monetary assets of the Company are as follows:

	2020	2019
Malaysian Ringgit ("MYR")	4.3130	4.0850

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, only if, 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.

Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the 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.

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

2.5 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd.)

Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment is computed on a straight line basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful lives of the assets, at the following annual rates:

Buildings	3%
Plant and machinery	5.88%
Catalyst	25%
Office equipment	15%
Furniture and fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	20%

Work-in-progress included in property, plant and equipment is not depreciated as this asset is not available for use.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.6 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 such indication exists, or when an annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units ("CGU")).

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd.)

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset 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. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of a CGU or groups of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to those units or groups of units and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or groups of units on a pro-rata basis. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Financial instruments

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.

(a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

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 have 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 FVTPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company have applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under MFRS 15.

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

2.7 Financial instruments (cont'd.)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd.)

(i) Initial recognition and measurement (cont'd.)

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 payment 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 they manage their 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.

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, such as the date that the Company commit to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- FVTOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVTOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVTPL

The Company does not has financial assets at FVTOCI 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 FVTPL.

Financial assets at amortised cost

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 asset in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

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

2.7 Financial instruments (cont'd.)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd.)

(ii) Subsequent measurement (cont'd.)

Financial assets at amortised cost (cont'd.)

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables, and cash and bank balances.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (such as removed from the statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a 'pass-through' arrangement, they evaluate if and to what extent they have retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When they have neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognise an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

2.7 Financial instruments (cont'd.)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd.)

(iii) Derecognition (cont'd.)

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Trade and other payables, interest-bearing 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.

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 profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expired. 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 profit or loss.

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

2.7 Financial instruments (cont'd.)

(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statements 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.

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECL is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects 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.

ECL is recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECL is 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 applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognise a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL 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.

Other financial assets including investment securities, short-term deposits and cash and cash equivalents are placed with reputable financial institutions. The Company considers these counterparties have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows, and are of low credit risk. The impairment provision is determined based on the lifetime ECL.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also 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.

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

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and at banks, and deposits with a licensed bank.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and at banks and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase costs on a first-in first-out basis.
- Finished goods and work-in-progress: costs of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. These costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis.

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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale.

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

2.12 Borrowing costs (cont'd.)

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.13 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, and short term non-cumulating 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 law of the country in which it has operation. 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.

2.14 Revenue

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 they transfer 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:

- (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs;
- (b) 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
- (c) 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.

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

2.14 Revenue (cont'd.)

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

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised as and when the control of the goods is transferred to the buyers and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods that will be transferred to the buyer. Sales of goods is recognised at the point in time net of tax.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate.

2.15 Income tax

(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 for 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, carry forward of 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, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

2.15 Income tax (cont'd.)

(ii) Deferred tax (cont'd.)

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 to 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.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.16 Share capital

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Ordinary shares are equity instruments.

Ordinary shares are recorded at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable incremental transaction costs. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared.

2.17 Fair value measurements

The Company measures its financial instruments, such as derivatives, 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.

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

2.17 Fair value measurements (cont'd.)

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

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

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

2.18 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents their assets and liabilities in the 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 the 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.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the 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 classify all other liabilities as non-current.

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

2.19 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future event not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

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

2.20 Leases

Accounting policies applied after 1 April 2019

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.

The Company as 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:

Leasehold land	44 years
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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. Refer to Note 2.6 for the accounting policy for impairment of non-financial assets.

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

2.20 Leases (cont'd.)

Accounting policies applied after 1 April 2019 (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 in-substance 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 and are dependent on a future activity are recognised as expenses 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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases such as those leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

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

2.20 Leases (cont'd.)

Accounting policies applied before 1 April 2019

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The Company as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in statements of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The Company as lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are presented on the statement of financial position according to the nature of the assets. Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

3. Significant accounting judgement and estimate

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 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.

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3. Significant accounting judgement and estimate (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 discussed below.

(a) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for property, plant and equipment at each reporting date. Property, plant and equipment is tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If such indicators exist, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use) of the property, plant and equipment is estimate to determine the amount of impairment losses.

Significant estimation is required in determining the recoverable amount. When value in use calculation are undertaken, the management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the assets and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

(b) Impairment of trade and other receivables

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics.

(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 recognises 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.

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4. Revenue

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Sale of goods	<u>33,648,293</u>	<u>42,405,896</u>

All revenue are recognised at a point in time.

Revenue based on the geographical location of customers are as follows:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Malaysia	3,913,725	4,282,540
Foreign countries	<u>29,734,568</u>	<u>38,123,356</u>
	<u>33,648,293</u>	<u>42,405,896</u>

5. Other income

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Sale of scrap materials	59,769	7,440
Interest income	69,629	22,696
Insurance compensation on damaged property, plant plant and equipment	-	524,507
	<u>129,398</u>	<u>554,643</u>

6. Finance costs

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Interest expense on:		
Advance from a third party	45,666	39,877
Obligations under finance leases	-	4,247
Bills discounting	<u>45,691</u>	<u>31,362</u>
	<u>91,357</u>	<u>75,486</u>

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7. (Loss)/profit before tax

The following items have been included in arriving at (loss)/profit before tax:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Auditors' remuneration:		
Current year	23,546	22,452
Underprovided in prior years	1,331	300
Employee benefits expense (Note 8)	2,280,866	2,070,958
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	3,265,309	3,126,995
Amortisation of right-of-use asset (Note 12)	34,189	-
Net realised foreign exchange loss	284,552	215,262
	<u>284,552</u>	<u>215,262</u>

8. Employee benefits expense

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Salaries and wages	2,049,293	1,837,359
Defined contribution plan	139,266	128,221
Social security costs	18,794	18,004
Other benefits	73,513	87,374
	<u>2,280,866</u>	<u>2,070,958</u>

Included in employee benefits expense of the Company is directors's remuneration total amounting to USD398,263 (2019: USD334,121) as further disclosed in Note 9.

9. Directors' remuneration

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Salaries and other emoluments	354,437	263,799
Fees	36,623	36,967
Defined contribution plan	7,203	6,489
Other benefits	-	26,866
	<u>398,263</u>	<u>334,121</u>

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10. Income tax (benefit)/expense

Major components of income (benefit)/tax expense

The major components of income tax (benefit)/expense for the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 are:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Current income tax:		
Malaysian income tax	16,696	418,243
Deferred tax (Note 19):		
Relating to origination of temporary differences	(581,483)	570,389
Under provision in respect of prior years	5,710	2,098
	<u>(575,773)</u>	<u>572,487</u>
Total income tax (benefit)/expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>(559,077)</u>	<u>990,730</u>

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting (loss)/profit

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting (loss)/profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
(Loss)/profit before tax	<u>(2,750,921)</u>	<u>3,732,604</u>
Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2019: 24%)	(660,221)	895,825
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	95,434	92,807
Underprovision of deferred tax in respect of prior years	5,710	2,098
Total income tax (benefit)/expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>(559,077)</u>	<u>990,730</u>

Domestic income tax is calculated at the statutory tax rate of 24% (2019: 24%) of the estimated assessable (loss)/profit for the year.

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11. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land USD	Buildings USD	Plant and machinery USD	Catalyst USD	Office equipment USD	Furniture and fittings USD	Motor vehicles USD	Work-in- progress USD	Total USD
Cost:									
At 1 April 2018	1,518,543	1,101,655	35,838,125	3,886,416	73,569	22,570	61,504	830,399	43,332,781
Additions	-	17,209	276,574	1,345,349	28,277	8,122	45,417	6,079,883	7,800,831
Write off	-	-	-	(1,503,971)	-	-	-	-	(1,503,971)
Reclassification	-	605,696	6,304,586	-	-	-	-	(6,910,282)	-
At 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019	1,518,543	1,724,560	42,419,285	3,727,794	101,846	30,692	106,921	-	49,629,641
Reclassification to right-of-use asset (Note 12)	(1,518,543)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,518,543)
Additions	-	-	515,963	159,386	12,583	1,877	-	337,296	1,027,105
Write off	-	-	-	(1,230,522)	-	-	-	-	(1,230,522)
At 31 March 2020	-	1,724,560	42,935,248	2,656,658	114,429	32,569	106,921	337,296	47,907,681
Accumulated depreciation:									
At 1 April 2018	239,319	249,601	12,319,487	2,366,549	31,399	5,837	17,426	-	15,229,618
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 7)	34,189	45,920	2,334,178	682,306	11,859	2,520	16,023	-	3,126,995
Write off	-	-	-	(1,503,971)	-	-	-	-	(1,503,971)
At 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019	273,508	295,521	14,653,665	1,544,884	43,258	8,357	33,449	-	16,852,642
Reclassification to right-of-use asset (Note 12)	(273,508)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(273,508)
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 7)	-	146,524	2,455,274	624,367	14,691	3,069	21,384	-	3,265,309
Write off	-	-	-	(1,230,522)	-	-	-	-	(1,230,522)
At 31 March 2020	-	442,045	17,108,939	938,729	57,949	11,426	54,833	-	18,613,921

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11. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd.)

	Leasehold land USD	Buildings USD	Plant and machinery USD	Catalyst USD	Office equipment USD	Furniture and fittings USD	Motor vehicles USD	Work-in- progress USD	Total USD
Net carrying amount:									
At 31 March 2019	1,245,035	1,429,039	27,765,620	2,182,910	58,588	22,335	73,472	-	32,776,999
At 31 March 2020	-	1,282,515	25,826,309	1,717,929	56,480	21,143	52,088	337,296	29,293,760

The Company's leasehold land and buildings are pledged for bank facilities (Note 18).

Leasehold land is amortised over the period of the lease of 44 years. Upon adoption of MFRS 16, effective from 1 April 2019, the leasehold land has been transferred from property, plant and equipment to right-of-use asset.

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12. Right-of-use asset

The Company has lease contract for leasehold land to be used for its operation and has lease term of 44 years.

Upon adoption of MFRS 16, effective from 1 April 2019, the leasehold land has been transferred from property, plant and equipment to right-of-use asset.

Set out below are the net carrying amount of right-of-use asset of the Company recognised and the movement during the year:

	Leasehold land USD
Net carrying amount	
At 1 April 2019	-
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment, net (Note 11)	1,245,035
Amortisation charge for the year (Note 7)	(34,189)
At 31 March 2020	<u>1,210,846</u>

13. Inventories

	2020 USD	2019 USD
At cost		
Chemicals	389,907	359,569
Consumables	1,026,006	1,110,151
Packing materials	106,562	96,112
Work-in-progress	203,237	759,461
Finished goods	133,473	89,658
	<u>1,859,185</u>	<u>2,414,951</u>

During the year, the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales of the Company was USD23,767,937 (2019: USD27,336,317).

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14. Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Trade receivables (a)		
Third parties	3,566,223	5,050,466
Amount due from ultimate holding company	290,460	884,351
	<u>3,856,683</u>	<u>5,934,817</u>
Other receivables		
Deposits	29,419	29,419
Sundry receivables	123,550	188,753
Amount due from ultimate holding company (b)	-	82,180
Goods and Services Tax ("GST") receivables	62,046	530,972
	<u>215,015</u>	<u>831,324</u>
Total trade and other receivables	4,071,698	6,766,141
Add: Cash and bank balances (Note 15)	3,704,788	3,305,181
Less: GST receivables	(62,046)	(530,972)
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	<u>7,714,440</u>	<u>9,540,350</u>

(a) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 day (2019: 30 to 90 day) terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Ageing analysis of trade receivables

The ageing analysis of the Company's trade receivables is as follows:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Neither past due nor impaired	<u>3,856,683</u>	<u>5,934,817</u>

Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment records with the Company.

None of the Company's trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired and past due but not impaired have been renegotiated during the financial year.

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14. Trade and other receivables (cont'd.)

(a) Trade receivables (cont'd.)

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Company has no trade receivables that are past due at the reporting date but not impaired.

All the balances are unsecured in nature. The directors of the Company are in the opinion that all balances are recoverable as these receivables are still active.

(b) Amount due from ultimate holding company

This amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing and was repayable on demand.

15. Cash and bank balances

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Cash in hand and at banks	25,231	62,707
Deposits with a licensed bank	3,679,557	3,242,474
Cash and bank balances	<u>3,704,788</u>	<u>3,305,181</u>

Deposits with a licensed bank amounted to USD120,557 (2019: USD390,648) are pledged as bank guarantee for the banking facilities utilised by the Company (Note 18).

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following at reporting date:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Cash in hand and at banks	3,704,788	3,305,181
Less: Deposits pledged as bank guarantee	(120,557)	(390,648)
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,584,231</u>	<u>2,914,533</u>

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16. Share capital

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Issued and fully paid:		
<i>Ordinary shares</i>		
At 31 March	<u>12,712,881</u>	<u>12,712,881</u>

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

17. Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Trade payables		
Third parties	4,318,490	8,221,473
Amount due to ultimate holding company	120,265	-
Amount due to holding company	300,000	500,000
	<u>4,738,755</u>	<u>8,721,473</u>
Other payables		
Accruals	27,890	17,870
Sundry payables	358,141	412,427
	<u>386,031</u>	<u>430,297</u>
Total trade and other payables	5,124,786	9,151,770
Add: Borrowings (Note 18)	<u>9,488,945</u>	<u>7,650,000</u>
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	<u>14,613,731</u>	<u>16,801,770</u>

Trade payables

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on 30 to 60 day (2019: 30 to 60 day) terms.

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18. Borrowings

	Maturity	2020 USD	2019 USD
Current			
Secured:			
Bills discounting	2020	<u>1,838,945</u>	<u>-</u>
Unsecured:			
Advance from a third party	2020	<u>-</u>	<u>1,115,609</u>
		<u>1,838,945</u>	<u>1,115,609</u>
Non-current			
Unsecured:			
Advance from a third party	2024 - 2028	<u>7,650,000</u>	<u>6,534,391</u>
		<u>7,650,000</u>	<u>6,534,391</u>
Total borrowings		<u>9,488,945</u>	<u>7,650,000</u>

The remaining maturities of the loans and borrowings as at reporting date are as follows:

	2020 USD	2019 USD
On demand or within 1 year	1,838,945	1,115,609
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	-	1,196,366
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	<u>7,650,000</u>	<u>5,338,025</u>
	<u>9,488,945</u>	<u>7,650,000</u>

(a) Advance from a third party

The Company has entered into a revised Novation Agreement with a third party, effective from 1 March 2020.

The amount is unsecured, bears an interest of 2% or USD930,000 and is repayable over 8 half yearly installments starting from 15 August 2024.

(b) Bills discounting

The facility bears interest at 4% per annum with margin 10% of the bills and secured by documents of title to goods along with invoice and bills of exchange drawn on approved parties.

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18. Borrowings (cont'd.)**(b) Bills discounting (cont'd.)**

The facility is secured by the following:

- (i) Corporate guarantee by ultimate holding company and holding company.
- (ii) A registered debenture over the Company's entire fixed and floating assets, movable and immovable, both present and future.
- (iii) A first party first legal charge over the land and buildings belonging to the Company erected on PN7606, Lot 3351 Mukim Teluk Kalung and District of Kemaman, Terengganu.

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	At 1 April 2019 USD	Additions/ (Repayments) USD	At 31 March 2020 USD
Bills discounting	-	1,838,945	1,838,945
Advance from a third party	7,650,000	-	7,650,000
	<u>7,650,000</u>	<u>1,838,945</u>	<u>9,488,945</u>
	At 1 April 2018 USD	Additions/ (Repayments) USD	At 31 March 2019 USD
Obligation under finance lease	44,254	(44,254)	-
Letter of credit	1,126,320	(1,126,320)	-
Bills discounting	1,597,676	(1,597,676)	-
Advance from a third party	7,650,000	-	7,650,000
	<u>10,418,250</u>	<u>(2,768,250)</u>	<u>7,650,000</u>

19. Deferred tax

	2020 USD	2019 USD
At 1 April	3,983,110	3,410,623
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 10)	(575,773)	572,487
At 31 March	<u>3,407,337</u>	<u>3,983,110</u>

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19. Deferred tax (Cont'd.)

Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Deferred tax assets	(978,921)	(558,824)
Deferred tax liabilities	4,386,258	4,541,934
	<u>3,407,337</u>	<u>3,983,110</u>

The components and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year are as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

	Unabsorbed capital allowances
	USD
At 1 April 2019	(558,824)
Recognised in profit or loss	(420,097)
At 31 March 2020	<u>(978,921)</u>
At 1 April 2018	(1,007,885)
Recognised in profit or loss	449,061
At 31 March 2019	<u>(558,824)</u>

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Property, plant and equipment
	USD
At 1 April 2019	4,541,934
Recognised in profit or loss	(155,676)
At 31 March 2020	<u>4,386,258</u>
At 1 April 2018	4,418,508
Recognised in profit or loss	123,426
At 31 March 2019	<u>4,541,934</u>

20. Retained earnings

The Company may distribute dividends out of its retained earnings as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 under the single-tier system.

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21. Related party disclosures

(a) Sale and purchase of goods

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Sale of finished goods to ultimate holding company	2,048,051	3,681,096
Professional service fees paid to related companies	130,242	-
Purchase of goods and services from ultimate holding company	942,030	1,575,930
	<u>942,030</u>	<u>1,575,930</u>

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director of the Company.

The remuneration of key management personnel of the Company during the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Directors of the Company:		
- Short-term employee benefits	398,263	334,121
	<u>398,263</u>	<u>334,121</u>

22. Fair values of financial instruments

Determination of fair value

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

	Note
Trade and other receivables	14
Trade and other payables	17
Borrowings	18

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

The carrying amounts of the current portion of borrowings are reasonable approximation of fair values due to insignificant impact of discounting.

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23. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no derivatives shall be undertaken except for the use as hedging instruments where appropriate and cost-efficient. 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 objective, policies and process 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.

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 third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. 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

The Company does not have any significant exposure to any individual customer or counterparty nor does it have any major concentration of credit risk related to any financial assets.

Management has taken reasonable steps to ensure that receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are measured at their realisable values. A significant portion of these receivables are due from regular customers of the Company. The Company uses ageing analysis to monitor the credit quality of the receivables.

At the reporting date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statements of financial position.

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

(a) Credit risk (cont'd.)

Credit risk concentration profile

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk that may rise from exposure from a single debtor or to groups of debtors.

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 14. Deposits with a licensed bank 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.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 14.

(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 manages its debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and the availability of funding so as to ensure that refinancing, repayment and funding needs are met. As part of its overall liquidity management, the Company maintains sufficient levels of cash or cash convertible investments to meet its working capital requirements. In addition, the Company strives to maintain available banking facilities at a reasonable level to its overall debt position.

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

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd.)

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 contracted undiscounted repayment obligations.

	2020 (USD)		
	On demand or within one year	Over one year	Total
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	5,124,786	-	5,124,786
Borrowings	1,838,945	8,580,000	10,418,945
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	6,963,731	8,580,000	15,543,731
	2019 (USD)		
	On demand or within one year	Over one year	Total
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	9,151,770	-	9,151,770
Borrowings	1,115,609	6,750,391	7,866,000
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	10,267,379	6,750,391	17,017,770

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

(c) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or costs that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, which is United States Dollars ("USD"). The foreign currencies in which these transactions are denominated are mainly Malaysian Ringgit ("MYR").

Most of the sales and cost of sales of the Company are denominated in its functional currency. The other operating expenses of the Company are denominated in MYR.

The Company also holds cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies for working capital purposes. At the reporting date, such foreign currency balances ("MYR") amounted to USD15,923 (2019: USD29,169).

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's (loss)/profit net of tax to a reasonably possible change in the MYR exchange rates against the respective functional currencies of the Company, with all other variables held constant.

	(Loss)/profit net of tax	
	2020	2019
	USD	USD
RM/USD - strengthened 3% (2019: 3%)	(16,194)	39,983
- weakened 3% (2019: 3%)	16,194	(39,983)
	<u>16,194</u>	<u>(39,983)</u>

24. 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 shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

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24. Capital management (cont'd.)

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is the net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The Company includes within its net debt, trade and other payable and borrowings, less cash and bank balances. Capital of the Company represents the total equity.

The debt to equity ratio as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 are as follows:

	Note	2020 USD	2019 USD
Borrowings	18	9,488,945	7,650,000
Trade and other payables	17	5,124,786	9,151,770
Less: Cash and bank balances	15	(3,704,788)	(3,305,181)
Net debt		<u>10,908,943</u>	<u>13,496,589</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		<u>22,393,431</u>	<u>24,585,275</u>
Equity and net debt		<u>33,302,374</u>	<u>38,081,864</u>
Gearing ratio		<u>33%</u>	<u>35%</u>

25. Significant event

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly disrupted many business operations around the world. With widespread concerns about the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Malaysia had on 16 March 2020 declared the Movement Control Order (“MCO”) to be effective from 18 March to 3 May 2020. The MCO encompasses complete restriction of movement and assembly nationwide, and closure of all government and private premises except those involved in essential services. The MCO was revised to the Conditional Movement Control Order (“CMCO”) on 4 May 2020 and was subsequently extended to 9 June 2020 with various economic and social activities allowed, subject to conditions such as the implementation of standard operating procedures which have been set by the Government.

Up to the date of the financial statements, the Company’s revenue, earnings, cash flow and financial position has been impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak due to temporary cessation of its business from 18 March until 30 April 2020 for a period of 6 weeks. At this juncture, it is not possible to estimate the full impact of the outbreak’s as the outbreak continues to evolve, it is challenging to predict the full extent and duration of its impact on business and the economy.