Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.

200901029988 (873094-V)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Audited Financial Statements
31 March 2021

200901029988 (873094-V)

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Contents	**Pages**

200901029988 (873094-V)

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 USD	2020 USD
Revenue	4	32,366,488	33,648,293
Cost of sales		(27,465,631)	(31,799,347)
Gross profit		4,900,857	1,848,946
Other income	5	6,534	129,398
Other items of expense			
Selling and marketing expenses		(2,647,517)	(2,546,157)
Administrative expenses		(1,654,013)	(1,807,199)
Other expenses		87,894	(284,552)
Operating profit/(loss)		693,755	(2,659,564)
Finance costs	6	(166,631)	(91,357)
Profit/(loss) before tax	7	527,124	(2,750,921)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	10	(337,361)	559,077
Profit/(loss) net of tax, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		189,763	(2,191,844)

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

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 USD	2020 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	26,520,588	29,293,760
Right-of-use asset	12	1,176,657	1,210,846
		27,697,245	30,504,606
Current assets			
Inventories	13	2,920,305	1,859,185
Trade and other receivables	14	5,459,727	4,071,698
Prepayments		140,596	139,052
Tax recoverable		163,679	135,170
Cash and bank balances	15	5,904,461	3,704,788
		14,588,768	9,909,893
Total assets		42,286,013	40,414,499
Equity and liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	8,193,231	5,124,786
Borrowings	18	114,890	1,838,945
		8,308,121	6,963,731
Net current assets		6,280,647	2,946,162
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	18	7,650,000	7,650,000
Deferred tax liabilities	19	3,744,698	3,407,337
		11,394,698	11,057,337
Total liabilities		19,702,819	18,021,068
Net assets		22,583,194	22,393,431
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	16	12,712,881	12,712,881
Retained earnings	20	9,870,313	9,680,550
Total equity		22,583,194	22,393,431
Total equity and liabilities		42,286,013	40,414,499

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 changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Total equity	Non-distributable Share capital (Note 16)	Distributable Retained earnings (Note 20)
	USD	USD	USD
Opening balance at 1 April 2020	22,393,431	12,712,881	9,680,550
Total comprehensive income for the year	189,763	-	189,763
Closing balance at 31 March 2021	22,583,194	12,712,881	9,870,313
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	22,393,431	12,712,881	9,680,550

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

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 USD	2020 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before tax		527,124	(2,750,921)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	5	(4,256)	(69,629)
Interest expense	6	166,631	91,357
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	3,314,656	3,265,309
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	7	34,189	34,189
Total adjustments		3,511,220	3,321,226
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		4,038,344	570,305
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(1,061,120)	555,766
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(1,388,029)	2,694,443
Increase in prepayments		(1,544)	(526)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		3,068,445	(4,026,984)
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operations		4,656,096	(206,996)
Interest paid		(166,631)	(91,357)
Interest received		4,256	69,629
Income tax paid		(28,509)	(183,509)
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities		4,465,212	(412,233)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Withdrawal of deposits with licensed bank		48,198	270,091
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	(541,484)	(1,027,105)
Net cash used in investing activities		(493,286)	(757,014)

Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of cash flows (cont'd.)
For the financial year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 USD	2020 USD
Cash flows from financing activity			
Net (repayments)/drawdowns of borrowings, respresenting net cash flows (used in)/ generated from financing activity		(1,724,055)	1,838,945
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,247,871	669,698
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		3,584,231	2,914,533
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	15	5,832,102	3,584,231

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 March 2021

1. Corporate information

The Company is a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office of the Company is located at12Th Floor Menara Symphony No. 5 Jalan Prof. Khoo Kay Kim Seksyen 13 Petaling Jaya 46200 Selangor Malaysia. 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..

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 2020, the Company adopted the following new and amended MFRS, and interpretation mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 3: *Business Combinations*	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 7: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139, MFRS 7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16*	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 9: *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139 and MFRS 7)*	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements*	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*	1 January 2020

The adoption of the above standards and amendments did not result in any material impact to the financial statements of the Company.

2.3 Standards and intepretations 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 16 Leases - Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions	1 June 2020
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to MFRS 9 : Financial Instruments, MFRS 139 : Financial Instruments : Recognition and Measurement, MFRS 7: Financial Instruments : Disclosures, MFRS 4: Insurance Contracts and MFRS 16: Leases)	1 January 2021

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

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 3 Business Combinations: Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 116 Property, Plant and Equipment - Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020	1 January 2022
MFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	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.

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:

	2021	2020
Malaysian Ringgit ("MYR")	4.1460	4.3130

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.

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")).

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.

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.

<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>

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

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.

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.

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.

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 ebsences 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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 prbable 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.

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

2.20 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.

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

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.

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

2.20 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

4. Revenue

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Sale of goods	32,366,488	33,648,293

All revenue are recognised at a point in time.

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

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Malaysia	3,205,500	3,931,409
Foreign countries	29,160,988	29,716,884
	32,366,488	33,648,293

5. Other income

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Sale of scrap materials	1,278	59,769
Interest income	4,256	69,629
Other income	1,000	-
	6,534	129,398

6. Finance costs

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Interest expense on:		
Advance from a third party	104,204	45,666
Bills discounting	62,427	45,691
	166,631	91,357

7. Profit/(loss) before tax

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

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Auditors' remuneration:		
Current year	22,941	23,546
Underprovided in prior years	4,610	1,331
Employee benefits expense (Note 8)	2,142,786	2,280,866
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	3,314,656	3,265,309
Amortisation of right-of-use asset (Note 12)	34,189	34,189
Net realised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(87,894)	284,552

8. Employee benefits expense

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Salaries and wages	1,915,858	2,049,293
Defined contribution plan	133,939	139,266
Social security costs	17,192	18,794
Other benefits	75,797	73,513
	2,142,786	2,280,866

Included in employee benefits expense of the Company is directors's remuneration total amounting to USD420,513 (2020: USD398,263) as further disclosed in Note 9.

9. Directors' remuneration

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Salaries and other emoluments	336,351	354,437
Fees	77,410	36,623
Defined contribution plan	6,752	7,203
	420,513	398,263

10. Income tax (expense)/benefit

Major components of income tax (expense)/benefit

The major components of income tax expense/(benefit) for the financial years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 are:

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Current income tax:		
Malaysian income tax	-	16,696
Deferred tax (Note 19):		
Relating to origination/(reversal) of temporary differences	245,931	(581,483)
Under provision in respect of prior years	91,430	5,710
	337,361	(575,773)
Total income tax expense/(benefit) recognised in profit or loss	337,361	(559,077)

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit/(loss)

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Profit/(loss) before tax	527,124	(2,750,921)
Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2019: 24%)	126,510	(660,221)
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	119,421	95,434
Underprovision of deferred tax in respect of prior years	91,430	5,710
Total income tax (benefit)/expense recognised in profit or loss	337,361	(559,077)

Domestic income tax is calculated at the statutory tax rate of 24% (2020: 24%) of the estimated assessable profit/(loss) for the year.

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 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 and 1 April 2020	-	1,724,560	42,935,248	2,656,658	114,429	32,569	106,921	337,296	47,907,681
Transfer		-	337,296	-	-	-	-	(337,296)	-
Additions	-	-	147,065	88,948	4,837		-	300,634	541,484
At 31 March 2021	-	1,724,560	43,419,609	2,745,606	119,266	32,569	106,921	300,634	48,449,165
Accumulated depreciation:									
At 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 and 1 April 2020	-	442,045	17,108,939	938,729	57,949	11,426	54,833	-	18,613,921
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 7)	-	146,523	2,484,113	645,062	14,317	3,257	21,384	-	3,314,656
At 31 March 2021	-	588,568	19,593,052	1,583,791	72,266	14,683	76,217	-	21,928,577

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 2020	-	1,282,515	25,826,309	1,717,929	56,480	21,143	52,088	337,296	29,293,760
At 31 March 2021	-	1,135,992	23,826,557	1,161,815	47,000	17,886	30,704	300,634	26,520,588

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.

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.

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	
	2021	**2020**
	USD	**USD**
Net carrying amount		
At 1 April	1,210,846	-
Reclassification from property,plant and equipment, nett (Note 11)	-	1,245,035
Amortisation charge for the year (Note 7)	(34,189)	(34,189)
At 31 March	1,176,657	1,210,846

13. Inventories

	2021	**2020**
	USD	**USD**
At cost		
Chemicals	349,001	389,907
Consumables	1,115,030	1,026,006
Packing materials	114,975	106,562
Work-in-progress	530,711	203,237
Finished goods	810,588	133,473
	2,920,305	1,859,185

During the year, the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales of the Company was USD20,134,035 (2020: USD23,767,937).

14. Trade and other receivables

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Trade receivables		
Third parties	5,178,403	3,566,223
Amount due from ultimate holding company	15,052	290,460
	5,193,455	3,856,683
Other receivables		
Deposits	33,620	29,419
Sundry receivables	167,343	123,550
Goods and Services Tax ("GST") receivables	65,309	62,046
	266,272	215,015
Total trade and other receivables	5,459,727	4,071,698
Add: Cash and bank balances (Note 15)	5,904,461	3,704,788
Less: GST receivables	(65,309)	(62,046)
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	11,298,879	7,714,440

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 day (2020: 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:

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Neither past due nor impaired	5,193,455	3,856,683

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.

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

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.

Except for amounting to USD3,211,586 (2020: USD726,771) are secured by letter of credits, all remaining 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.

15. Cash and bank balances

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Cash in hand and at banks	42,102	25,231
Deposits with a licensed bank	5,862,359	3,679,557
Cash and bank balances	5,904,461	3,704,788

Deposits with a licensed bank amounted to USD72,359 (2020: USD120,557) 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:

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Cash in hand and at banks	5,904,461	3,704,788
Less: Deposits pledged as bank guarantee	(72,359)	(120,557)
Cash and cash equivalents	5,832,102	3,584,231

16. Share capital

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares		
At 31 March	12,712,881	12,712,881

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

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Trade payables		
Third parties	7,173,942	4,318,490
Amount due to ultimate holding company	16,363	120,265
Amount due to holding company	130,000	300,000
	7,320,305	4,738,755
Other payables		
Accruals	79,884	27,890
Sundry payables	793,042	358,141
	872,926	386,031
Total trade and other payables	8,193,231	5,124,786
Add: Borrowings (Note 18)	7,764,890	9,488,945
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	15,958,121	14,613,731

Trade payables

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

18. Borrowings

	Maturity	2021 USD	2020 USD
Current			
Secured:			
Bills discounting	2021	114,890	1,838,945
Non-current			
Unsecured:			
Advance from a third party	2024 - 2028	7,650,000	7,650,000
Total borrowings		7,764,890	9,488,945

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

	2021 USD	2020 USD
On demand or within 1 year	114,890	1,838,945
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	7,650,000	7,650,000
	7,764,890	9,488,945

(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 ranging from USD Cost of Fund ("COF") +1.5% to 4% per annum and secured by documents of title to goods along with invoice and bills of exchange drawn on approved parties.

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.

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

	At 1 April 2020 USD	Additions/ (Repayments) USD	At 31 March 2021 USD
Bills discounting	1,838,945	(1,724,055)	114,890
Advance from a third party	7,650,000	-	7,650,000
	9,488,945	(1,724,055)	7,764,890

	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
	7,650,000	1,838,945	9,488,945

19. Deferred tax

	2021 USD	2020 USD
At 1 April	3,407,337	3,983,110
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 10)	337,361	(575,773)
At 31 March	3,744,698	3,407,337

19. Deferred tax (cont'd.)

Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Deferred tax assets	(289,906)	(978,921)
Deferred tax liabilities	4,034,604	4,386,258
	3,744,698	3,407,337

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 2020	(978,921)
Recognised in profit or loss	689,015
At 31 March 2021	(289,906)
At 1 April 2019	(558,824)
Recognised in profit or loss	(420,097)
At 31 March 2020	(978,921)

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Property, plant and equipment USD
At 1 April 2020	4,386,258
Recognised in profit or loss	(351,654)
At 31 March 2021	4,034,604
At 1 April 2019	4,541,934
Recognised in profit or loss	(155,676)
At 31 March 2020	4,386,258

20. Retained earnings

The Company may distribute dividends out of its retained earnings as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 under the single-tier system.

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 its related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Sale of finished goods to ultimate holding company	1,487,789	2,048,051
Professional service fees paid to related companies	-	130,242
Purchase of goods and services from ultimate holding company	459,483	942,030

(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:

	2021 USD	2020 USD
Directors of the Company:		
- Short-term employee benefits	420,513	398,263

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.

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.

<u>Exposure to credit risk</u>

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.

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.

	2021 (USD)		
	On demand or within one year	**Over one year**	**Total**
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	8,193,231	-	8,193,231
Borrowings	114,890	8,580,000	8,694,890
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	8,308,121	8,580,000	16,888,121

	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

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 USD16,804 (2020: USD15,923).

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit/(loss) 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.

		Profit/(loss) net of tax	
		2021	2020
		USD	USD
RM/USD	- strengthened 3% (2020: 3%)	(4,290)	(16,194)
	- weakened 3% (2020: 3%)	4,290	16,194

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 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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 2021 and 31 March 2020 are as follows:

	Note	2021 USD	2020 USD
Borrowings	18	7,764,890	9,488,945
Trade and other payables	17	8,193,231	5,124,786
Less: Cash and bank balances	15	(5,904,461)	(3,704,788)
Net debt		10,053,660	10,908,943
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		22,583,194	22,393,431
Equity and net debt		32,636,854	33,302,374
Gearing ratio		31%	33%

Building a better working world

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 2021

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 2021, 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 4 March 2021, 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 2021. This financial statement has been prepared solely to enable the Group to prepare its consolidated financial statements.

Building a better working world

Independent Auditor's Report on special purpose financial statement prepared for Consolidation Purposed for the financial year ended 31 March 2021

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 2021

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.

Building a better working world

Independent Auditor's Report on special purpose financial statement prepared for Consolidation Purposed for the financial year ended 31 March 2021

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 Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and is not intended to give a true and fair view of the financial position of Optimistic Organic Sdn. Bhd. as of 31 March 2021, and of its financial performance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with MFRS and IFRS. 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

Ernst & Young PLT
23 April 2021