Company No: 201701028605 (1242774 - U)

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
30 JUNE 2022

WAN NADZIR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Company No: 201701028605 (1242774 – U)

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors	:	Nurhaida binti Abu Sahid Saridah binti Mohd Dun Baevinraj Thiagarajah Midin bin Asli Rohan bin Ahmat (Appointed on 01.11.2021) Ronald Ong (Resigned on 11.10.2021)
Company Secretary	:	Hasbi bin Tangge
Registered Office	:	No F-2-7, Block F, Lot 37, 2nd Floor Lorong Plaza Utama Alamesra 88400 Kota Kinabalu Sabah
Principal Place of Business	:	No. 8, Taman Tenom Heights 89908 Tenom Sabah
Auditors	:	Wan Nadzir & Co. Chartered Accountants
Banker	:	RHB Islamic Bank Berhad

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is principally engaged in the development of small hydro - power scheme.

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

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	RM
Net profit for the financial year	103,865

DIVIDENDS

There were no dividends paid or declared by the Company since the end of previous financial year.

The Directors do not recommend any dividend in respect of the current financial year.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

There were no shares or debentures issued during the financial year.

INFORMATION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Before the financial statements of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps:-

a) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and have satisfied themselves that there were no bad debts to be written-off and no allowance for doubtful debts was required; and

b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realized in the ordinary course of business including their values as shown in the accounting records of the Company have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realize.

INFORMATION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:-

a) which would render it necessary to write off any bad debts or to make any allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Company; or

b) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading; or

c) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate.

No contingent or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

At the date of this report, there does not exist:-

a) any charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liability of any other person; or

b) any contingent liability of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

The Directors state that:-

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

In the opinion of Directors:-

a) the results of the Company's operations during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature; and

b) there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature which is likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company for the current financial year in which this report is made.

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS

The name of the Directors of the Company in the office during the financial year and at the date of this report are:-

Nurhaida binti Abu Sahid
Saridah binti Mohd Dun
Baevinraj Thiagarajah
Midin bin Asli
Rohan bin Ahmat (Appointed on 01.11.2021)
Ronald Ong (Resigned on 11.10.2021)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

According to the Register of Director's Shareholdings under Section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016, the interests of Directors in office at the end of the financial year in the shares of the Company and its related corporations during the financial year were as follows:-

	Number of Ordinary Shares in the Company:-			
	As at 01.07.2021	Bought	Sold	As at 30.06.2022
Direct interest in holding company				
Kasa Tuah Resources Sdn. Bhd.				
Ordinary Shares				
Saridah binti Mohd Dun	32,400	-	-	32,400
Deemed interest in ultimate holding company				
Jentayu Capital Sdn. Bhd.				
Ordinary Shares				
Nurhaida binti Abu Sahid	4,500,000	-	-	4,500,000

None of the others Directors in office at the end of the financial year held any shares in the Company or in any related corporations during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

HOLDING COMPANY

The ultimate holding company of the Company is Jentayu Capital Sdn. Bhd., a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The immediate holding company of the Company is Senja Optima Sdn. Bhd., a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangements subsisted to which the Company is a party, being arrangements with the object or objects of enabling Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in the Company or any other body corporate.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive any benefits (other than as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a Company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The amount paid as remuneration of the auditors for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 is as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements.

INDEMNIFYING DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

No indemnities have been given or insurance premium paid, during and since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been the Directors, officer and auditor of the Company.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Wan Nadzir & Co., have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

....
Nurhaida binti Abu Sahid
Director

....
Baevinraj Thiagarajah
Director

Ipoh
Dated: 12 OCT 2022

Company No: 201701028605 (1242774 – U)

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act, 2016

We, Nurhaida binti Abu Sahid and Baevinraj Thiagarajah, being two of the Directors of Telekosang Hydro Two Sdn. Bhd., do hereby state that in the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 33 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 30 June 2022 and of financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Nurhaida binti Abu Sahid
Director

Baevinraj Thiagarajah
Director

Ipoh
Dated: 12 OCT 2022

STATUTORY DECLARATION
Pursuant to Section 251 (1) (b) of the Companies Act, 2016

I, Nurhaida binti Abu Sahid, being the Director primarily responsible for the financial management of Telekosang Hydro Two Sdn. Bhd., do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 33 are, in my opinion, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared
by the above named
at Ipoh in the State
of Perak Darul Ridzuan
this day of 12 OCT 2022

Nurhaida binti Abu Sahid

Before me,

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
A264
AZNOL RIZAL BIN
FATAHAL KARIM
1 Januari 2022
31 Disember 2024
MALAYSIA

NO 15, JALAN AMPANG BARU 6C,
KAMPUNG AMPANG BARU,
31350 IPOH, PERAK

AUDITORS' REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS TO THE MEMBERS OF TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD. (Company No.: 201701028605 (1242774 - U))

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Telekosang Hydro Two Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the statement of changes in equity, statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 10 to 33.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2022, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

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

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

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

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

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

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Fax : 09-747 3518

Kuala Terengganu
L65/11, Tingkat 1, Taman Sri Intan, Jalan Sultan Omar, 20300 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu Darul Naim
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Alor Setar
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS TO THE MEMBERS OF TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD. (Company No.: 201701028605 (1242774 - U))

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- 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 AUDITORS' REPORTS TO THE MEMBERS OF TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD. (Company No.: 201701028605 (1242774 - U))

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Other Matters

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

WAN NADZIR & CO.
No. AF: 1234
Chartered Accountants

MOHAMAD SHARIFF BIN SAREPUDIN
Approval No. 03035/04/2023 J
Chartered Accountant

Ipoh
Dated: 12 OCT 2022

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 RM	2021 RM
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	210,391,752	167,590,635
Fixed deposits	6	13,453,644	32,199,387
Total non-current assets		223,845,396	199,790,022
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	7	1,230,842	6,680,536
Cash and bank balances		1,138,565	9,797,603
Total current assets		2,369,407	16,478,139
TOTAL ASSETS		226,214,803	216,268,161
EQUITY			
Share capital	8	50,265	50,265
Retained earnings		2,364,812	2,260,947
Total shareholders' fund		2,415,077	2,311,212
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Redeemable preference shares	9	40,000,000	40,000,000
Amount due to related company	10	183,131,212	173,483,229
Total non-current liabilities		223,131,212	213,483,229
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables		68,137	105,687
Other payables	11	43,776	64,640
Amount due to ultimate holding company	12	556,601	255,001
Provision for taxation		-	48,392
Total current liabilities		668,514	473,720
TOTAL LIABILITIES		223,799,726	213,956,949
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		226,214,803	216,268,161

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Share capital RM	Retained earnings RM	Total RM
At 1 July 2020	50,265	1,654,359	1,704,624
Net profit for the financial year	-	606,588	606,588
At 30 June 2021	50,265	2,260,947	2,311,212
Net profit for the financial year	-	103,865	103,865
At 30 June 2022	50,265	2,364,812	2,415,077

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 RM	2021 RM
Revenue		-	-
Other operating income		408,945	1,033,796
Total income		408,945	1,033,796
Administrative expenses		(307,539)	(410,275)
Profit before taxation	13	101,406	623,521
Taxation	14	2,459	(16,933)
Net profit for the financial year		103,865	606,588

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	2022 RM	2021 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	101,406	623,521
Adjustments for:-		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	112	112
Interest income	(360,831)	(1,033,796)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(259,313)	(410,163)
Changes in working capital:-		
Receivables	5,449,694	5,400,544
Payables	(58,414)	(3,728,641)
Ultimate holding company	301,600	-
Related company	9,647,983	9,637,319
Cash generated from operations	15,081,550	10,899,059
Tax paid	(45,933)	(127,041)
Net cash generated from operating activities	15,035,617	10,772,018
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(42,801,229)	(40,533,201)
Interest on fixed deposit	360,831	1,033,796
Net cash used in investing activities	(42,440,398)	(39,499,405)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Net decrease	(27,404,781)	(28,727,387)
At beginning of financial year	41,996,990	70,724,377
At end of financial year	14,592,209	41,996,990
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Represented by:		
Cash in hand	7,500	7,500
Cash at bank	1,131,065	9,790,103
Fixed deposits	13,453,644	32,199,387
	14,592,209	41,996,990

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is principally engaged in the development of small hydro - power scheme.

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

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

The ultimate holding company is Jentayu Capital Sdn. Bhd., a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The immediate holding company is Senja Optima Sdn. Bhd., a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The registered office of the Company is located at No F-2-7, Block F, Lot 37, 2nd Floor, Lorong Plaza Utama Alamesra, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

The principal place of business of the Company is located at No. 8, Taman Tenom Heights, 89908 Tenom, Sabah.

The number of employees in the Company at the end of the financial year was 5 (2021: 5) persons.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 12 October 2022.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless otherwise disclosed.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is the Company's functional currency.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.4 Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective

The accounting policies adopted by the Company are in consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following standards and amendments for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 July 2021:-

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139, MRFS 7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16)

The adoption of MFRS, amendments to MFRS and interpretation did not result in significant changes in the accounting policies of the Company and has no significant effect on the financial performance or position of the Company for the current financial year.

2.5 Standards and amendments that have been issued but not yet effective

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Company:-

2.5.1 Amendments to MFRSs effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

- Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020
- Amendments to MFRS 9 *Fee in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities'* and illustrative examples accompanying MFRS 16 *'Lease incentives'*
- Amendments to MFRS 3 *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to MFRS 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to MFRS 137 *Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*

2.5.2 MFRS and Amendments to MFRSs effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- Amendments to MFRS 101 *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to MFRS 101 and MFRS Practice Statement 2 *Disclosure of accounting policies*
- Amendments to MFRS 108 *Definition of accounting estimates*
- Amendments to MFRS 112 *Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction*
- MFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to MFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.5 Standards and amendments that have been issued but not yet effective (continued)

The Company will adopt the abovementioned accounting standards, interpretations and amendments from the annual period beginning 1 July 2022 for those accounting standards, interpretations and amendments, that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, if applicable.

2.6 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MFRSs and IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The areas involving significant judgements and estimation uncertainties are disclosed in Note 4.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Company, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

a. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes the cost of materials and direct labour. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

a. Recognition and measurement (continued)

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and is recognised net within "other operating income" or "other operating expenses" respectively in profit or loss.

b. Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised to profit or loss. The costs of the day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed, and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, then that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment from the date that they are available for use. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Property, plant and equipment under construction such as capital work-in-progress are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

Capital work-in-progress are not depreciated but are subject to impairment test if there is any indication of impairment.

The principal annual rates for the current year are as follow: -

Office equipment	20%

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change since the last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the Company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits, the Company would review its present depreciation method and, if current expectations differ, the Company would amend the residual value, depreciation method or useful life to reflect the new pattern.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets (i.e. property, plant and equipment, investment property, and intangible assets) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or cash-generating units. For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit (groups of cash-generating units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the financial year in which the reversals are recognised.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments

Financial instruments, comprising financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.3.1 Initial recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which is usually the transaction price including, where appropriate, transaction costs, with the exception of trade receivables without a significant financing component, which are measured at their transaction price, determined in accordance with the Company's accounting policies for revenue.

3.3.2 Financial asset

a) Classification and measurement

i. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Such assets are re-measured to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses arising from re-measurement are taken to profit or loss.

Equity investments are classified as FVPL unless they are designated as at FVOCI on initial recognition. Dividends from equity investments, irrespective of whether classified as FVPL or FVOCI, are recognized in profit or loss as finance income.

ii. Financial assets measured at FVOCI

At the end of each reporting year, they are re-measured to fair value, with the cumulative gain or loss compared to their amortised cost (AC) being recognized in other comprehensive income and in the fair value reserve, except for the recognition in profit or loss of expected credit losses, interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) and foreign exchange gains and losses.

When these assets are derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Equity investments not held for trading purposes are designated as at FVOCI where they are considered strategic to the Company. Such designation is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but may only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective. Amounts accumulated in the fair value reserve in respect of these investments are transferred directly to retained earnings on the disposal of the investment. These investments are not subject to impairment.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (continued)

3.3.2 Financial asset (continued)

a) Classification and measurement (continued)

iii. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are held at amortised cost when they arise from contracts which give rise to contractual cash flows which are solely principal and interest and are held in a business model which mainly holds the assets to collect contractual cash flows. Interest income is included in finance income.

b) Impairment on financial asset

The Company recognizes an allowance for impairment on non-equity financial assets held at FVOCI and AC, and also on contract assets and lease receivables on an expected credit loss basis. Increases and decreases in the impairment allowance are recognised in profit or loss.

The expected credit losses are the difference (on a present value basis) between the contractual cash flows (or transaction price) and the present value of cash flows expected to be received based on the Company's past loss experience and reasonable and supportable expectations, at the end of the reporting period, about future credit conditions.

For trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, the Company recognizes impairment both individually and using provision matrices based on the probability that the customer will default during the lifetime of the asset, and the loss that will be incurred given the default (the lifetime expected loss).

For all other financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired, the Company recognizes impairment initially based on the probability that the customer or counterparty will default in the next 12 months unless there has been a significant deterioration in credit quality, or the financial asset becomes credit impaired in which case the impairment allowance is increased to the lifetime expected loss.

An asset is credit impaired when it has one or more of the loss events described below:-

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (continued)

3.3.2 Financial asset (continued)

b) Impairment on financial asset (continued)

- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties. In the case of purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group only recognizes the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as a loss allowance.

c) Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or where it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and loses control.

When control is retained, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. Financial assets are also de-recognized when they are written off. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of further recoveries even though there may be enforcement actions ongoing.

3.3.3 Financial liabilities

a) Classification and measurement

i. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities, except those designated as at FVPL, are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest is included in finance expenses unless capitalised into property, plant and equipment.

ii. Financial liabilities designated as at FVPL

Certain financial liabilities have irrevocably designated as at FVPL on initial recognition because they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis and information is provided internally on that basis to the Company's key management personnel.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4 Receivables

Receivables are carried at invoice amount less an allowance for impairment. The allowance is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. When the debt becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, balances and deposits with banks and highly liquid investments which have an insignificant risk of changes in fair value with original maturities of three months or less, and are used by the Company in the management of their short-term commitments. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and pledged deposits.

3.6 Equity instruments

Instruments classified as equity are measured at cost on initial recognition and are not remeasured subsequently.

a. Issue expenses

Costs directly attributable to the issue of instruments classified as equity are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit.

b. Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

c. Preference shares

Preference share capital classified as liability as it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the equity holders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. Dividends thereon recognized as interest expense in profit or loss as accrued.

3.7 Payables

Payables including accruals, represent liabilities for goods received and services rendered to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and which remain unpaid. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company have a present obligation 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.

3.9 Revenue recognition

Other operating income

For fixed deposits with financial institutions, interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the Company.

3.10 Employee benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations in respect of salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and sick leave are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b. Defined contribution plans

As required by law, companies in Malaysia make contributions to the state pension scheme, the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF"). Such contributions are recognized as an expense in the income statement as incurred. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.11 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the year. Current tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are provided for, using the liability method, in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base including unabsorbed tax losses and capital allowances unless the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date. If it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised, the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset will be reduced accordingly. When it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available, such reduction will be reversed to the extent of the taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax will be recognised as income or expense and included in the profit or loss for the period unless the tax relates to items recognised outside the profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly to equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on consolidation.

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 by the reporting date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.12 Fair value measurements

Fair value of an asset or a liability, except for lease transactions, is determined as 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 measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

For non-financial asset, the fair value measurement 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.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company use observable market data as far as possible. Fair value is categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the input used in the valuation technique as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers.

4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES UNCERTAINTY

The measurement of some assets and liabilities requires management to use estimates based on various observable inputs and other assumptions. The areas or items that are subject to significant estimation uncertainties of the Company are in measuring:-

4.1 Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' useful lives. Changes in the expected level of usage could impact the economic useful life and the residual values of those assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

The Company anticipate that the residual values of their property, plant and equipment will be insignificant. As a result, the residual values are not being taken into consideration for the computation of the depreciable amount.

4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

4.2 Income taxes

There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination may be different from the initial estimate. The Company recognise tax liabilities based on its understanding of the prevailing tax laws and estimates of whether such taxes will be due in the ordinary course of business. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from amounts that were initially recognised, such difference will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Capital work-in-progress RM	Office equipment RM	2022 RM	2021 RM
Cost				
At beginning of financial year	167,590,393	560	167,590,953	127,057,752
Additions	42,801,229	-	42,801,229	40,533,201
At end of financial year	210,391,622	560	210,392,182	167,590,953
Accumulated depreciation				
At beginning of financial year	-	318	318	206
Charge for the financial year	-	112	112	112
At end of financial year	-	430	430	318
Net carrying value				
At 30.6.2022	210,391,622	130	210,391,752	-
At 30.6.2021	167,590,393	242	-	167,590,635
Depreciation charged for the financial year ended 30.06.2021	-	112	-	112

The Capital work-in-progress is in respect of preparation and set up costs for small-hydropower plants.

Impairment assessment

The Company assessed whether there was an indicator of impairment during the financial year. In doing this, management considered the current environments and performance of the capital work-in-progress.

Management has made estimates about the future results and key assumptions applied to cash flow projection of the capital work-in-progress in determining their recoverable amounts using the Value-In-Use model ("VIU"). These key assumptions include forecast growth in future revenues and operating profit margins, as well as determining an appropriate pre-tax discount rate and growth rate. Management has determined that the recoverable amounts are in excess of the carrying amounts of the capital work-in-progress and no impairment has been recorded in the current year.

6. FIXED DEPOSITS

The fixed deposits placed with lisenced banks bears interests ranges from 1.70% to 2.55% (2021: 1.80% to 3.50%) per annum.

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Non-trade receivables	3,320	1,400
Deposits	1,000,000	6,451,614
Prepayments	227,522	227,522
	1,230,842	6,680,536

The deposit included advance payment to Sinohydro Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. being the turnkey contractor to the Company.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares 2022 Unit	Amount 2022 RM	Number of shares 2021 Unit	Amount 2021 RM
Ordinary shares:-				
Issued and fully paid up	71,500	50,265	71,500	50,265

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have no par value, carry one vote per share and a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

9. REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES

	Number of shares 2022 Unit	Amount 2022 RM	Number of shares 2021 Unit	Amount 2021 RM
Redeemable preference shares:-				
At beginning and at the end of financial year	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000

10. AMOUNT DUE TO RELATED COMPANY

	2022 RM	2021 RM
As at 1 July	173,483,229	163,845,910
Advance received from related Company	9,648,290	9,637,319
Repayments	(307)	-
As at 30 June	183,131,212	173,483,229

The Company has been provided with intercompany advances using proceeds raised from the Telekosang ASEAN Green SRI Sukuk and Telekosang ASEAN Green Junior Bonds from Telekosang Hydro One Sdn. Bhd. which unsecured and interest-free.

11. OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Non-trade payables	1,413	22,600
Accrual of expenses	42,363	42,040
	43,776	64,640

12. AMOUNT DUE TO ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

	2022 RM	2021 RM
As at 1 July	255,001	255,001
Advance received from ultimate holding Company	301,600	-
As at 30 June	556,601	255,001

Amount due to ultimate holding company which is Jentayu Capital Sdn. Bhd. is unsecured, interest-free and subordinated to the Telekosang ASEAN Green SRI Sukuk and Telekosang ASEAN Green Junior Bonds.

13. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting) amongst other items the followings:-

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Auditors' remunerations	21,000	22,000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	112	112
Directors' remuneration:-		
- other emoluments	27,146	27,577
Staff costs:-		
- EIS contribution	296	325
- EPF and SOCSO	21,629	38,282
- Salaries, wages and allowances	171,040	289,160
Interest on fixed deposit	(408,945)	(1,033,796)

14. TAXATION

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Current year tax expenses	-	23,000
Over provison in prior year	(2,459)	(6,067)
	(2,459)	16,933

The income tax is calculated at the statutory rate of 24% (2021: 24%) of the estimate taxable profit for the fiscal year. The statutory tax rate applicable to Small and Medium Scale Enterprise ("SME") incorporated in Malaysia with paid up capital of RM2.5 million and below is subject to the statutory tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%) of chargeable income up to RM600,000 (2021: RM600,000). For chargeable income in excess of RM600,000 (2021: RM600,000), statutory tax rate of 24% (2021: 24%) is still applicable.

14. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of tax at statutory rate to effective tax rate is as follows:-

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Profit before taxation	101,406	623,521
Income tax at 17% (2020: 17%)	17,239	105,999
Tax effects in respect of:-		
Non-deductible expenses	2,664	4,543
Non-taxable income	(69,521)	(87,542)
Current year business losses recognised	49,618	-
Overprovision in prior year	(2,459)	(6,067)
	(2,459)	16,933

Subject to the agreements with tax authorities, the amount of unabsorbed tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:-

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Deductible temporary differences		
Capital allowances	560	560
Tax losses	291,873	57,652

The above deferred tax asset has not been recognised as it is uncertain whether it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the above timing differences can be utilised.

Under the Malaysian Finance Act, 2018 which was gazetted on 27 December 2018, the Company's unabsorbed tax losses with no expiry period will be imposed with a time limit of utilisation. With effective from year of assessment 2019, any unabsorbed tax losses are only allowed to be carried forward for a maximum period of 7 consecutive years of assessment.

However, any accumulated unutilised tax losses brought forward from year of assessment 2018 can be carried forward for another 7 consecutive years of assessment (i.e from year of assessment 2019 to 2025).

15. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURE

Certain disclosure related to related parties are shown in Note 10 and Note 12 to the financial statements. Other significant related party transactions of the Company are shown below:-

	2022 RM	2021 RM
A. Key management personel:-		
Directors' remuneration:-		
- other emoluments	27,146	27,577
B. A person related to directors:-		
EIS contribution	-	8
EPF and SOCSO	-	589
Salaries, wages and allowances	-	4,000
C. The Director's of holding company		
EIS contribution	94	94
EPF and SOCSO	7,069	7,069
Salaries, wages and allowances	48,000	48,000

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

16.1 Financial instruments by category

Financial assets and financial liabilities are categorized as follows:

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Financial assets - cost or amortised cost		
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	1,003,320	6,453,014
Fixed deposits	13,453,644	32,199,387
Cash and bank balances	1,138,565	9,797,603
	15,595,529	48,450,004
Financial liabilities - cost or amortised cost		
Trade payables	68,137	105,687
Other payables	43,776	64,640
Amount due to related company	183,131,212	173,483,229
Amount due to ultimate holding company	556,601	255,001
	183,799,726	173,908,557

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

16.2 Financial risk management objectives and policy

a) Interest rate risk

The Company manages the interest rate risk of its term loan facility by placing them at the most competitive interest rates obtainable, which yield better returns than cash at bank.

The Company manages its interest rate risk exposure from interest bearing sukuk by obtaining financing with the most favorable interest rates in the market. The Company constantly monitors its interest rate risk by reviewing its debt portfolio to ensure favorable rates are obtained.

b) Liquidity and cash flow risk

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow risks by maintaining sufficient levels of cash or cash convertible investments to meet its working capital requirements.

The table below analyses the financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity companying's based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM
As at 30 June 2022				
Trade payables	68,137	-	-	68,137
Other payables	43,776	-	-	43,776
	111,913	-	-	111,913
As at 30 June 2021				
Trade payables	105,687	-	-	105,687
Other payables	64,640	-	-	64,640
	170,327	-	-	170,327

c) Fair value information

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the Company that are classified as current are reasonable approximations of fair values due to their short-term nature and insignificant impact of discounting.

17. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak to be pandemic which has caused severe global social and economic disruption and uncertainties, including markets where the Company operate.

In developing the disclosures, the Company had performed a preliminary assessment of the overall impact of the situation on the Company's operations, including the recoverability of the carrying amount of assets and measurements of assets and liabilities and concluded that there are no material adverse effects on the financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

The Company is unable to reasonably estimate the financial impact of these events on their financial position, results of operations or cash flows in the next financial year due to the uncertainty of the future outcome of the current events. It is however certain that the worldwide measures against the spread of the coronavirus will have direct and indirect effects on its operations. The Company will continuously monitor the impact of COVID-19 on its operations and financial performance and will be taking appropriate and timely measures to minimise the impact of the outbreak on the Company's operations.

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

TELEKOSANG HYDRO TWO SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Revenue	-	-
Add : Other operating income		
Interest on fixed deposit	408,945	1,033,796
Total income	408,945	1,033,796
Less : Administrative expenses		
Attestation - current year		
- current year	28	28
- over provision in prior year	(28)	-
Auditors' remuneration	21,000	22,000
Bank charges	341	236
Board meeting allowance	8,000	4,000
Courier and postage	30	20
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	112	112
Directors remuneration:-		
- other emoluments	27,146	27,577
EIS contribution*	296	325
EPF and SOCSO*	21,629	38,282
Filing and documentation	2,079	-
Fine and penalty	15,264	234
Lodgement fee	300	-
Printing and stationery	394	391
Professional fee	13,170	5,500
Salaries, wages and allowances*	171,040	289,160
Secretarial fee	3,360	1,920
Service tax	2,244	1,675
Taxation fee	11,053	10,000
Telephone	15	15
Website	10,066	8,800
Total administrative expenses	307,539	410,275
Profit before taxation	101,406	623,521

*Staff costs