ACCOUNTABILITY

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 January 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and provision of management services. The principal activities of the Group are disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Financial results

	Group RM million	Company RM million
Profit for the financial year	524	21
Attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	401	21
Non-controlling interests	123	-
	524	21

Dividends

Dividends paid and proposed since the end of the previous financial year are as follows:

	RM million
In respect of the financial year ended 31 January 2022:	
- Interim single tier dividend of 4.0 sen per share	43
(declared on 23 September 2021 & paid on 17 December 2021)	
In respect of the financial year ended 31 January 2021:	
- Final single tier dividend of 2.0 sen per share	21
(declared on 25 March 2021 & paid on 30 August 2021)	
	64

The Directors recommend a final single tier dividend of 2.0 sen per share in respect of the current financial year for shareholders' approval at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

If approved, the entitlement date and payment date for the dividend would be 4 August 2022 and 30 August 2022 respectively.

Reserves and provisions

All material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year are disclosed in the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

Issue of shares and debentures

During the financial year, the Company increased its issued and paid-up ordinary share capital from 1,099,519,073 to 1,101,346,473 by way of issuance of 1,827,400 new ordinary shares arising from the exercise of options under the Employees' Share Scheme at the exercise price of RM3.65 and RM4.00 per ordinary share as shown in Note 29(a).

The new ordinary shares issued rank pari passu in all respects with the existing ordinary shares of the Company.

There were no new debentures issued during the financial year.

Treasury shares

During the financial year ended 31 January 2022, the Company repurchased 824,400 of its issued shares from the open market on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad ("Bursa Malaysia") for a total consideration paid of RM4,033,948, including transaction costs. The average price paid for the shares repurchased was approximately RM4.89 per share and was financed by internally generated funds. The shares repurchased are held as treasury shares in accordance to Section 127(4) of the Companies Act 2016.

Details of the treasury shares are set out in Note 28 to the financial statements.

Employees' Share Scheme

On 3 November 2015, the Company obtained all required approvals and complied with the requirements pertaining to the establishment of Employees' Share Scheme ("ESS"). On 25 January 2018, the Board of Directors resolved to extend the ESS tenure for additional five (5) years till 2 November 2025 in accordance with the terms of the ESS By-Laws.

The Company had issued five offers of options with total of 4,000,000, 6,048,000, 9,000,000, 3,740,000 and 4,740,000 options on 23 December 2016, 30 March 2018, 27 February 2019, 22 January 2020 and 28 September 2021 respectively to eligible employees of the Group, including Executive Directors of the Company with 3 vesting periods. The options for unissued shares are exercisable at RM2.80 per share, RM3.65 per share, RM4.00 per share, RM6.00 per share and RM4.67 per share respectively in 3 tranches upon fulfilling the vesting condition and shall expire on 2 November 2020, 30 March 2022, 27 February 2023, 22 January 2024 and 28 September 2025 respectively.

During the financial year ended 31 January 2022, 1,200,000 new options were granted to Directors. Details of options held by Directors and Group Chief Executive Officer are disclosed in page 214 to the financial statements.

The aggregate maximum number of options granted to the Directors and Senior Management shall not be more than 80% of the Scheme Shares available under the ESS. Since commencement of the ESS to financial year ended 31 January 2022, 12.47% of Scheme Shares available under the ESS were allotted to the Directors and Senior Management of the Company.

The salient features and other terms of the ESS are disclosed in Note 29(a) to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

Employees' Share Scheme (continued)

The number of unissued shares granted under the ESS during the financial year and the number of unissued shares outstanding at the end of the financial year are as follows:

	Number of options over unissued ordinary shares				
	Outstanding as at 1.2.2021	**Granted**	**Exercised**	**Lapsed**	**Outstanding as at 31.1.2022**
Date of offer					
30 March 2018					
- first tranche	328,300	-	(108,300)	-	220,000
- second tranche	1,384,200	-	(365,600)	-	1,018,600
- third tranche	1,802,100	-	(412,900)	(10,000)	1,379,200
	3,514,600	-	(886,800)	(10,000)	2,617,800
Date of offer					
27 February 2019					
- first tranche	1,653,800	-	(317,300)	-	1,336,500
- second tranche	2,856,600	-	(623,300)	(15,000)	2,218,300
- third tranche	2,857,800	-	-	(75,000)	2,782,800
	7,368,200	-	(940,600)	(90,000)	6,337,600
Date of offer					
22 January 2020					
- first tranche	1,136,600	-	-	(45,000)	1,091,600
- second tranche	1,136,700	-	-	(75,000)	1,061,700
- third tranche	1,136,700	-	-	(45,000)	1,091,700
	3,410,000	-	-	(165,000)	3,245,000
Date of offer					
28 September 2021					
- first tranche	-	1,580,000	-	(80,000)	1,500,000
- second tranche	-	1,580,000	-	(80,000)	1,500,000
- third tranche	-	1,580,000	-	(80,000)	1,500,000
	-	4,740,000	-	(240,000)	4,500,000

No person to whom the option for unissued share has been granted as disclosed above has any right to participate by virtue of the option in any share issue of any other company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

Employees' Long-term Incentive Plan

On 26 June 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an Employees' Long-term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"). The LTIP is governed by the By-Laws of the ESS approved by the shareholders on 3 November 2015. On 25 March 2020, the terms and conditions of the LTIP were finalised and approved by the Board of Directors. On 3 August 2020, the LTIP was granted to the eligible employees and executive director of the Group. The LTIP is administered by the Employees' Share Scheme Committee.

Under the LTIP, awards to eligible employees and an executive director of the Group can be made either through the Share Award Scheme (award of ordinary shares in the Company ("Yinson Shares")) or Performance Bonus Scheme (bonus payout in cash).

The Share Award Scheme component under the LTIP (which is under the ESS) shall expire on 2 November 2025. Pursuant to Clause 21.1 of the by-laws of the ESS (hereinafter "By-Laws"), the ESS Committee may, in its sole discretion, settle any unvested Yinson Shares by way of equity settlement or cash settlement prior to the termination of the ESS or expiry of the LTIP. Any unvested Yinson Shares shall automatically lapse and cease to be capable of vesting in the event the ESS expires or terminates in accordance with the terms of the By-Laws.

During the financial year ended 31 January 2022, there were no awards granted to the eligible employees and executive director of the Group.

The salient features and other terms of the LTIP are disclosed in Note 29(b) to the financial statements.

Directors

The Directors in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of this report are:

Lim Han Weng
Lim Chern Yuan
Bah Kim Lian
Lim Han Joeh
Dato' (Dr.) Wee Hoe Soon @ Gooi Hoe Soon
Dato' Mohamad Nasir bin Ab Latif
Raja Datuk Zaharaton binti Raja Zainal Abidin
Datuk Abdullah bin Karim
Rohaya binti Mohammad Yusof
Sharifah Munira bt. Syed Zaid Albar
Gregory Lee (appointed on 1 October 2021)

The names of Directors of subsidiaries are set out in the respective subsidiaries' financial statements, where applicable, and the said information is deemed incorporated herein by such reference and made a part hereof.

Directors' benefits

Neither during nor at the end of the financial year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements whose objects was to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate other than share options granted under the ESS.

Directors' benefits (continued)

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of remuneration received or due and receivable by the Directors as shown in Note 11 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 the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in Note 37 to the financial statements.

Directors' and officers' indemnity and insurance costs

During the financial year, the total amount of indemnity coverage for Directors and officers of the Group and of the Company was RM1.2 billion. Details of Directors' and officers' indemnity and insurance costs are further set out in Note 11 to the financial statements.

Directors' remuneration

Details of Directors' remuneration are set out in Note 11 to the financial statements.

Directors' interests

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings required to be kept under Section 59 of the Companies Act 2016, none of the Directors who held office at the end of the financial year held any shares or options over unissued shares or debentures in the Company or its subsidiaries during the financial year except as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares			
	1.2.2021	**Acquired**	**Sold**	**31.1.2022**
Shares in the Company				
Direct interest:				
Lim Han Weng	18,878,530	-	-	18,878,530
Bah Kim Lian	3,496,503	-	-	3,496,503
Lim Han Joeh	48,896,976	-	-	48,896,976
Lim Chern Yuan	541,200	-	-	541,200
Indirect interest:				
Lim Han Weng [(1)]	225,517,370	150,000	-	225,667,370
Bah Kim Lian [(2)]	217,794,597	150,000	-	217,944,597

[(1)] Deemed interested by virtue of his spouse's and children's direct shareholdings in the Company pursuant to Section 59(11)(c) of the Companies Act 2016 ("CA 2016") and Liannex Corporation (S) Pte Ltd's and Yinson Legacy Sdn Bhd's direct shareholding in the Company pursuant to Section 8(4) of the CA 2016.

[(2)] Deemed interested by virtue of her spouse's and children's direct shareholdings in the Company pursuant to Section 59(11)(c) of the CA 2016 and Yinson Legacy Sdn Bhd's direct shareholding in the Company pursuant to Section 8 of the CA 2016.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

Directors' interests (continued)

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings required to be kept under Section 59 of the Companies Act 2016, none of the Directors who held office at the end of the financial year held any shares or options over unissued shares or debentures in the Company or its subsidiaries during the financial year except as follows: (continued)

	Number of options over unissued ordinary shares			
	1.2.2021	**Granted**	**Exercised**	**31.1.2022**
Share options in the Company				
Direct interest:				
Lim Han Weng	2,916,700	1,200,000	-	4,116,700
Lim Chern Yuan	1,400,000	-	-	1,400,000
Indirect interest:				
Lim Han Weng [1]	1,806,800	-	-	1,806,800
Bah Kim Lian [2]	4,723,500	-	1,200,000	5,923,500

[1] Indirect interest held through his children
[2] Indirect interest held through her spouse and children

Lim Han Weng and Bah Kim Lian by virtue of their interests in shares in the Company are also deemed interested in shares of all the Company's subsidiaries to the extent the Company has an interest.

None of the non-executive directors were granted any options pursuant to the ESS or awards pursuant to the LTIP during the financial year.

Other statutory information

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Company were prepared, 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 provision for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts; and

(b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including the value of current assets as shown in the accounting records of the Group and of the Company have been written down to an amount which the current assets might be expected so to realise.

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

(a) which would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent; or

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

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

Other statutory information (continued)

As at the date of this report, there does not exist:

(a) any charge on the assets of the Group and of the Company which have arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or

(b) any contingent liability of the Group and of the Company which have arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent or other liability of any company in the Group 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 and its subsidiaries to meet their obligations when they fall due.

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 of the Group and of the Company which would render any amount stated in the respective financial statements misleading.

In the opinion of the Directors:

(a) the results of operations of the Group and of the Company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, other than as disclosed in the financial statements under Note 8 and Note 9; 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 likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Group or of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made, other than as disclosed in the financial statements under Note 49.

Subsidiaries

Details of subsidiaries are set out in Note 19 to the financial statements.

Auditors' remuneration

Details of auditors' remuneration are set out in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT (LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146), have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2022. Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Lim Han Weng
Director

Lim Chern Yuan
Director

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act 2016

We, Lim Han Weng and Lim Chern Yuan, being two of the Directors of Yinson Holdings Berhad, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 217 to 351 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 January 2022 and financial performance of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 January 2022 in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution dated 28 April 2022.

Lim Han Weng
Director

Lim Chern Yuan
Director

STATUTORY DECLARATION

Pursuant to Section 251(1) of the Companies Act 2016

I, Guillaume Francois Jest, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Yinson Holdings Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 217 to 351 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared)
by the abovenamed)
Guillaume Francois Jest)
at Kuala Lumpur)
on 28 April 2022) Guillaume Francois Jest

Before me,

Commissioner for Oaths

INCOME STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Note	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Revenue	6 & 42	3,607	4,849	185	260
Cost of sales	7	(2,299)	(3,548)	-	-
Gross profit		1,308	1,301	185	260
Other items of income					
Interest income		23	15	3	7
Other income	8	78	43	2	129
Other items of expenses					
Administrative expenses	9	(312)	(431)	(105)	(107)
Finance costs	12	(388)	(319)	(62)	(40)
Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures		10	(29)	-	-
Share of loss of associates		(3)	-	-	-
Profit before tax		716	580	23	249
Income tax expense	13	(192)	(168)	(2)	-
Profit for the financial year		524	412	21	249
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		401	315	21	249
Non-controlling interests		123	97	-	-
		524	412	21	249
Earnings per share (EPS) attributable to owners of the Company (sen per share) *					
Basic EPS	14(a)	18.8	14.8		
Diluted EPS	14(b)	18.8	14.7		

* For comparative purpose, the basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 January 2021 had been adjusted to reflect the bonus issue of 1 bonus share for every 1 existing ordinary share which was completed on 14 April 2022.

The notes on pages 230 to 351 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

	Note	Group 2022 RM million	Group 2021 RM million	Company 2022 RM million	Company 2021 RM million
Profit for the financial year		524	412	21	249
Other comprehensive income/(loss):					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
- Cash flows hedge reserve		134	(122)	-	-
- Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		144	(73)	-	-
- Put option reserve		(7)	(8)	-	-
- Reclassification of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	12	66	53	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year		337	(150)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		861	262	21	249
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		682	185	21	249
Non-controlling interests		179	77	-	-
		861	262	21	249

The notes on pages 230 to 351 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 January 2022

		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Note	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	16	3,822	4,006	15	18
Investment properties	17	15	15	-	-
Intangible assets	18	297	338	4	6
Investment in subsidiaries	19	-	-	2,710	2,011
Investment in joint ventures	20	419	427	120	120
Investment in associates	21	125	2	-	-
Other receivables	24	89	110	393	26
Other assets	25	240	12	-	-
Finance lease receivables	33(a)	2,082	2,089	-	-
Deferred tax assets	34	3	3	-	-
Contract assets	6(b)	4,517	2,206	-	-
		11,609	9,208	3,242	2,181
Current assets					
Inventories	23	1	3	-	-
Trade and other receivables	24	555	498	88	470
Other assets	25	78	50	5	3
Finance lease receivables	33(a)	89	77	-	-
Other investments	22	14	229	-	4
Cash and bank balances	26	2,859	1,821	335	9
		3,596	2,678	428	486
Total assets		15,205	11,886	3,670	2,667

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONT'D)

As at 31 January 2022

		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Note	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	27	1,134	1,126	1,134	1,126
Treasury shares	28	(178)	(174)	(178)	(174)
Reserves	30	86	(277)	36	16
Retained earnings	31	1,364	1,164	621	663
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		2,406	1,839	1,613	1,631
Perpetual securities issued by subsidiaries	44	1,848	1,848	-	-
Non-controlling interests		486	339	-	-
Total equity		4,740	4,026	1,613	1,631
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	32	8,110	5,312	995	-
Lease liabilities	33(b)	9	13	2	5
Other payables	35	511	384	816	865
Derivatives	36	20	204	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	34	192	95	-	-
		8,842	6,008	1,813	870
Current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	32	648	794	8	-
Lease liabilities	33(b)	14	14	3	3
Trade and other payables	35	808	817	233	163
Derivatives	36	3	21	-	-
Put option liability	30(e)	126	181	-	-
Tax payables		24	25	-	-
		1,623	1,852	244	166
Total liabilities		10,465	7,860	2,057	1,036
Total equity and liabilities		15,205	11,886	3,670	2,667

The notes on pages 230 to 351 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

Group	Share capital RM million (Note 27)	Treasury shares RM million (Note 28)	Foreign currency translation reserve RM million (Note 30 (a))	Cash flows hedge reserve RM million (Note 30 (b))	Share-based option reserve RM million (Note 30 (c))	Share grant reserve RM million (Note 30 (d))	Put option reserve RM million (Note 30 (e))	Retained earnings RM million (Note 31)	Total RM million	Perpetual securities of subsidiaries RM million (Note 44)	Non-controlling interests RM million	Total equity RM million
	Attributable to owners of the Company											
2022												
At 1 February 2021	1,126	(174)	77	(189)	8	8	(181)	1,164	1,839	1,848	339	4,026
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	401	-	123	524
Other comprehensive income	-	-	129	159	-	-	(7)	-	281	-	56	337
Total comprehensive income	-	-	129	159	-	-	(7)	401	682	-	179	861
Transactions with owners												
Paid and accrued perpetual securities distribution by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(138)	(138)	-	-	(138)
Cash dividends to owners of the Company (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64)	(64)	-	-	(64)
Cash dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	62	-	(62)	-
Exercise of ESS	8	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Issuance of ESS	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
ESS lapsed	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Effect of Long-term Incentive Plan	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	18
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests (Note 35(c)(ii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)
Total transactions with owners	8	(4)	-	-	2	18	62	(201)	(115)	-	(32)	(147)
At 31 January 2022	1,134	(178)	206	(30)	10	26	(126)	1,364	2,406	1,848	486	4,740

The notes on pages 230 to 351 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

	Attributable to owners of the Company											
Group	Share capital RM million (Note 27)	Treasury shares RM million (Note 28)	Foreign currency translation reserve RM million (Note 30 (a))	Cash flows hedge reserve RM million (Note 30 (b))	Share-based option reserve RM million (Note 30 (c))	Share grant reserve RM million (Note 30 (d))	Put option reserve RM million (Note 30 (e))	Retained earnings RM million (Note 31)	Total RM million	Perpetual securities of subsidiaries RM million (Note 44)	Non-controlling interests RM million	Total equity RM million
2021												
At 1 February 2020	1,107	(125)	143	(133)	7	-	(413)	1,050	1,636	1,848	290	3,774
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	315	-	97	412
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(66)	(56)	-	-	(8)	-	(130)	-	(20)	(150)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(66)	(56)	-	-	(8)	315	185	-	77	262
Transactions with owners												
Paid and accrued perpetual securities distribution by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(139)	(139)	-	-	(139)
Effect of changes in shareholding in subsidiaries (Note 46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	107	109
Cash dividends to owners of the Company (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64)	(64)	-	-	(64)
Cash dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	104	-	(104)	-
Exercise of ESS	19	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
Issuance of ESS	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
ESS lapsed	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Effect of Long-term Incentive Plan	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	8
Acquisition of a subsidiary with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

Group	Attributable to owners of the Company											
	Share capital RM million (Note 27)	Treasury shares RM million (Note 28)	Foreign currency translation reserve RM million (Note 30 (a))	Cash flows hedge reserve RM million (Note 30 (b))	Share-based option reserve RM million (Note 30 (c))	Share grant reserve RM million (Note 30 (d))	Put option reserve RM million (Note 30 (e))	Retained earnings RM million (Note 31)	Total RM million	Perpetual securities of subsidiaries RM million (Note 44)	Non-controlling interests RM million	Total equity RM million
2021 (cont'd)												
Transactions with owners (cont'd)												
Capital reduction to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	136	-	(136)	-
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	101
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49)	-	-	(49)
Total transactions with owners	19	(49)	-	-	1	8	240	(201)	18	-	(28)	(10)
At 31 January 2021	1,126	(174)	77	(189)	8	8	(181)	1,164	1,839	1,848	339	4,026

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

Company	Share capital RM million (Note 27)	Treasury shares RM million (Note 28)	Share-based option reserve RM million (Note 30 (c))	Share grant reserve RM million (Note 30 (d))	Retained earnings RM million (Note 31)	Total equity RM million
2022						
At 1 February 2021	1,126	(174)	8	8	663	1,631
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	21	21
Transactions with owners						
Cash dividends (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	(64)	(64)
Exercise of ESS	8	-	(1)	-	-	7
Issuance of ESS	-	-	4	-	-	4
ESS lapsed	-	-	(1)	-	1	-
Effect of Long-term Incentive Plan	-	-	-	18	-	18
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
Total transactions with owners	8	(4)	2	18	(63)	(39)
At 31 January 2022	1,134	(178)	10	26	621	1,613
2021						
At 1 February 2020	1,107	(125)	7	-	478	1,467
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	249	249
Transactions with owners						
Cash dividends (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	(64)	(64)
Exercise of ESS	19	-	(3)	-	-	16
Issuance of ESS	-	-	5	-	-	5
ESS lapsed	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Effect of Long-term Incentive Plan	-	-	-	8	-	8
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(49)	-	-	-	(49)
Total transactions with owners	19	(49)	1	8	(64)	(85)
At 31 January 2021	1,126	(174)	8	8	663	1,631

The notes on pages 230 to 351 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Note	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before tax		716	580	23	249
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16	250	250	6	4
Amortisation of intangible assets	18	55	56	3	3
(Reversal of impairment loss)/impairment loss on:					
- trade receivables	24(a)	3	-	-	-
- other receivables	24(b)	-	(6)	-	-
- amounts due from subsidiaries	24(b)	-	-	12	(15)
- other assets	9	-	(2)	-	-
- tax recoverable	9	-	12	-	-
- investment in subsidiaries	19	-	-	3	41
- plant and equipment	16	3	33	-	-
Contract acquisition costs written off	9	-	104	-	-
Deal deposit written off	9	-	84	-	-
Bad debts written off	9	7	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment written off	9 & 16	1	-	-	-
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange		(23)	(26)	-	(1)
Finance costs	12	388	319	62	40
Fair value loss/(gain) on:					
- investment properties	17	-	3	-	-
- other investments		29	(2)	-	-
Loss/(gain) on disposal of:					
- other investments		1	2	-	-
- subsidiaries		-	-	-	(113)
Share of (profit)/loss of joint ventures		(10)	29	-	-
Share of loss of associates		3	-	-	-
Equity settled share-based payment transaction	10	22	9	8	4
Gain on remeasurement of previously held equity interest		-	(3)	-	-
Other payables and provisions written back	8	(21)	-	-	-
Finance lease income	6 & 8	(343)	(216)	-	-
Interest income		(23)	(17)	(3)	(7)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes - carried forward		1,058	1,209	114	205

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

	Note	Group 2022 RM million	Group 2021 RM million	Company 2022 RM million	Company 2021 RM million
Operating cash flows before working capital changes - brought forward		1,058	1,209	114	205
Changes in working capital, net of effects from acquisition of subsidiary:					
Inventories		3	19	-	-
Receivables		45	(121)	30	(165)
Other current assets		(102)	25	-	-
Payables		(99)	315	(19)	1
Contract assets		(2,206)	(2,299)	-	-
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operations		(1,301)	(852)	125	41
Finance lease payments received		396	215		
Interest received		23	17	3	7
Finance costs paid		(11)	(6)	(1)	(39)
Taxes paid		(94)	(149)	-	(1)
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities		(987)	(775)	127	8
Cash flows from investing activities					
Dividends received from joint ventures	20(i)	47	17	-	-
Advances to joint ventures		-	(21)	-	-
Repayment of advances from joint ventures		27	74	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries		-	-	(702)	-
Investment in joint ventures		(12)	(32)	-	-
Investment in associates		(128)	-	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		8	98	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		106	206	4	-
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash and cash equivalents		-	(21)	-	-
Purchase of other investments		(75)	(236)	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	18	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16(a)	(33)	(282)	(3)	(11)
Net movement in restricted cash		(847)	(108)	-	-
Proceeds from partial redemption of other investment		85	-	-	-
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(34)	-	-	-
Deposit received for sales of shares in a subsidiary		-	21	-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(857)	(287)	(702)	(12)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Note	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	15	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)
Capital reduction to non-controlling interests		-	(136)	-	-
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests		-	93	-	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	19(b)	(62)	(104)	-	-
Proceeds of loans from non-controlling interests		171	56	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of shareholdings in a subsidiary		-	109	-	-
Advances from subsidiaries		-	-	20	98
Finance costs paid *		(270)	(369)	(52)	(1)
Drawdown of loans and borrowings		5,038	5,258	1,002	53
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(2,700)	(3,141)	(8)	(108)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(16)	(13)	(3)	-
Perpetual securities distribution paid		(138)	(139)	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	28	(4)	(49)	(4)	(49)
Proceeds from equity-settled share-based options		7	16	7	16
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities		1,962	1,517	898	(55)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		118	455	323	(59)
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes		48	(12)	3	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		1,329	886	7	67
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	26	1,495	1,329	333	7

* Included in the Group's finance cost paid in the current financial year is finance cost arising from interest rate swaps amounting to RM66 million (2021: RM53 million).

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Group	Note	Loans and borrowings RM million	Lease liabilities RM million	Total RM million
At 1 February 2020		3,830	32	3,862
Cash inflows/(outflows)				
Finance costs paid		(314)	(2)	(316)
Drawdown		5,258	-	5,258
Repayment		(3,141)	(13)	(3,154)
Other changes				
Acquisition of a subsidiary		351	-	351
Finance costs	12	258	2	260
Additions to lease liabilities		-	8	8
Foreign exchange movement		(136)	-	(136)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	32 & 33(b)	6,106	27	6,133
Cash inflows/(outflows)				
Finance costs paid		(202)	(2)	(204)
Drawdown		5,038	-	5,038
Repayment		(2,700)	(16)	(2,716)
Other changes				
Finance costs	12	304	2	306
Additions to lease liabilities		-	12	12
Foreign exchange movement		212	-	212
At 31 January 2022	32 & 33(b)	8,758	23	8,781

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

Company	Note	Amounts due to subsidiaries RM million	Loans and borrowings RM million	Lease liabilities RM million	Total RM million
At 1 February 2020		1,090	57	-	1,147
Cash inflows/(outflows)					
Finance costs paid		-	(1)	-	(1)
Drawdown		-	53	-	53
Repayment		-	(108)	-	(108)
Advances		98	-	-	98
Changes in working capital within operating activities		(45)	-	-	(45)
Other changes					
Additions to lease liabilities		-	-	8	8
Finance costs		39	1	-	40
Novation of advances [i]		265	-	-	265
Contra of amounts owing from subsidiaries		(417)	-	-	(417)
Foreign exchange movement		(13)	(2)	-	(15)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	32 & 36	1,017	-	8	1,025
Cash inflows/(outflows)					
Finance costs paid		(52)	-	-	(52)
Drawdown		-	1,002	-	1,002
Repayment		-	(8)	(3)	(11)
Advances		20	-	-	20
Changes in working capital within operating activities		(40)	-	-	(40)
Other changes					
Finance costs		52	10	-	62
Contra of amounts owing from subsidiaries		(2)	-	-	(2)
Foreign exchange movement		17	(1)	-	16
At 31 January 2022	35, 32 & 33(b)	1,012	1,003	5	2,020

[i] Novation of advances arose from an internal re-organisation exercise carried out during the prior financial year. Advances due from subsidiaries of the same amount were also novated to the Company as part of this exercise.

The notes on pages 230 to 351 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

1. Corporate information

Yinson Holdings Berhad (the "Company") is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia, and is listed and quoted on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is Level 16, Menara South Point, Mid Valley City, Medan Syed Putra Selatan, 59200 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and provision of management services.

The principal activities of the Group are disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is also the Company's functional currency. Unless otherwise indicated, the amounts in these financial statements have been rounded to the nearest million.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Unless otherwise stated, the following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items that are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated in this summary of significant accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS and IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. It also requires Directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Group's and Company's accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgements are based on the Directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

2.2 Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 January 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee, if and only if, the Group has:

(i) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);

(ii) exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

(iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights in an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(i) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;

(ii) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

(iii) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Consolidation (continued)

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the financial year are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group from the date the Group gains control or until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary respectively.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in equity attributable to owners of the Company.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

(i) derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;

(ii) derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;

(iii) derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;

(iv) recognises the fair value of the consideration received;

(v) recognises the fair value of any investment retained;

(vi) recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and

(vii) reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.3 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations involving entities under common control are accounted for by applying predecessor accounting. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements of the controlling holding company. Any difference between the consideration paid and the share capital of the "acquired" entity is reflected within equity as movement in retained earnings. The consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the results of the combining entities for the full year, irrespective of when the combination takes place. The comparative information is restated to reflect the combined results of combining entities.

For other acquisitions, business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

When the Group acquires a contract in a business combination, it assesses whether the contract is favourable or unfavourable by comparing the terms to market prices at the time of acquisition.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date, any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of MFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of MFRS 9, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate MFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units ("CGU"), or Group's CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

2.4 Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

(a) Subsidiaries

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of such investments, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and their carrying amount is included in profit or loss.

The amounts due from subsidiaries of which the Company does not expect repayment in the foreseeable future are considered as part of the Company's investments in subsidiaries. However, if the subsidiaries have the intention to repay or when the Company receives the actual proceeds from the net investment, then the net investment can be re-designated to intercompany loans.

(b) Associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (continued)

(b) Associates and joint ventures (continued)

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures is shown on the face of the profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture. Dividends received or receivable from an associate or a joint venture are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the associate or joint venture, including any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, then recognises the loss in the profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in associates or joint ventures are stated at cost. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Current versus non-current classification

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

(i) expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle;

(ii) held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) cash or cash equivalents 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:

(i) it is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;

(ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.6 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties and other investments, at fair value at each reporting date.

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

(i) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or

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

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

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 Group 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Fair value measurement (continued)

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; and

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 Group 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.

The Group's senior management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the senior management after discussion with and approval by the Company's audit committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The senior management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the senior management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed based on the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the senior management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The senior management, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

2.7 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group and the Company recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of goods or services, i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the goods or services.

A five-step process is applied before revenue can be recognised:

Step 1: Identify contracts with customers;

Step 2: Identify the separate performance obligations;

Step 3: Determine the transaction price of the contract;

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations; and

Step 5: Recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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

(i) Engineering, Procurement, Construction, Installation and Commissioning ("EPCIC") of Floating Production, Storage and Offloading ("FPSO") vessels

The Group provides design, supply, installation, operation, life extension and demobilisation of an FPSO vessel. The vessel is constructed and leased to a customer on a finance lease arrangement (EPCIC contracts). The vessel is operated by the Group, under a separate operating and maintenance agreement, after transfer to the customer.

The contract includes multiple deliverables (such as Front-End Engineering Design ("FEED"), engineering, construction, procurement, installation, maintenance, operating services, demobilisation). The Group assesses the level of integration between different deliverables and ability of the deliverables to be performed by another party. Based on this assessment, the Group concludes whether the multiple deliverables are a single, or separate, performance obligation(s).

The EPCIC contract generally comprise a single performance obligation due to significant integration of the activities involved.

The Group determines the transaction price for its performance obligations based on standalone prices. The EPCIC contract has agreed fixed pricing terms and a fixed lump sum.

Finance lease arrangements under which the Group constructs and delivers an FPSO vessel to a customer are treated as outright sales (refer to Note 2.13(b)), therefore revenue is recognised as the lower of (i) the fair value of the underlying leased FPSO, or (ii) the present value of the lease payments accruing to the lessor, discounted using a market rate of interest. In order to determine the revenue to be recognised based on this policy, the Group determines discounting using a market rate of interest that takes into account among others: time value of money, financing structure, country risk and risk profile of a client and project.

At contract inception, the Group assesses whether the Group renders EPCIC services and transfers control of the FPSO vessel over time or at a point in time by determining if (a) its performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group; and (b) the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Where the FPSO vessel has no alternative use for the Group due to contractual restriction, and where the Group has enforceable rights to payment arising from the contractual terms, revenue is recognised over time by reference to the Group's progress towards completing the EPCIC of the FPSO vessels. Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time.

The measure of progress is determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred that are not related to the EPCIC contract or that do not contribute towards satisfying a performance obligation are excluded from the measure of progress and instead are expensed as incurred.

Management has determined that the input method best depicts the Group's performance in transferring control of the FPSO vessel to the customer for its ongoing EPCIC contract, as it reflects the Group's efforts incurred to date relative to the total inputs expected to be incurred for these contracts.

Up to the point that the Group can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation, revenue is only recognised to the extent of costs incurred.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(i) Engineering, Procurement, Construction, Installation and Commissioning ("EPCIC") of Floating Production, Storage and Offloading ("FPSO") vessels (continued)

Estimates of revenues, costs, or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in the profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

Due to the nature of the services performed, variation orders and claims are commonly billed to customers in the normal course of business. The variation orders and claims are modifications of contracts that are usually not distinct and are therefore normally considered as part of the existing performance obligation. Variable consideration is included in the transaction only to the extent that it is a highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The Group can agree on various payment arrangements which generally reflect the progress of delivered performance obligations. If the value of the goods transferred by the Group exceed the billings, a contract asset is recognised. If the billings exceed the value of the goods transferred, a contract liability is recognised.

For costs incurred in fulfilling the contract which are within the scope of another MFRS/IFRS (e.g. Inventories), these have been accounted for in accordance with those other MFRS/IFRS. If these are not within the scope of another MFRS/IFRS, the Group will capitalise these as contract costs assets only if (a) these cost relate directly to a contract or an anticipated contract which the Group can specifically identify; (b) these cost generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and (c) these costs are expected to be recovered. Otherwise, such costs are recognised as an expense immediately.

Capitalised contract costs are subsequently amortised on a systematic basis as the Group recognises the related revenue over time. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of capitalised contract costs exceeds the expected remaining consideration less any directly related costs not yet recognised as expenses.

(ii) Offshore maintenance support and rendering of services

The Group provides separate services to FPSO charterers including vessel management, repair and maintenance, crewing and operators, provisions, insurance, logistic support during the on-hire period. Revenue from offshore maintenance support and rendering of services are identified as a single performance obligation as the contracts comprise multiple deliverables that include a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

The Group recognises revenue from offshore maintenance support and rendering of services over time, using an input method, measuring the inputs put in relative to the total expected inputs needed to transfer the promised services to the customer. Revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis as the inputs are expended evenly throughout the period. Revenue is recognised as and when the performance obligations are satisfied by the Group.

The credit terms to customers is generally for a period of 30 days.

(iii) Sale of electricity

The Group is involved in the generation and sale of electricity. Revenue from the supply of energy units generated from the plant to the grid, as per the terms of the Power Purchase Agreements ("PPA") entered with the customers, is recognised on an accrual basis when control of the electricity output has transferred and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the electricity output.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

(iii) Sale of electricity (continued)

The sale of electricity is determined to be a single performance obligation satisfied over time. This is because the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Group.

Electricity is sold with prompt payment discounts based on monthly sales. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the PPA, net of the estimated prompt payment discount. Prompt payment discounts are estimated and recognised based on the rates as stipulated in the PPA and the expected timing of receipt of payments from the customers, and deducted against the payments received from customers. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. No significant element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made generally with a credit term of 30 days, which is consistent with market practice.

A receivable is recognised when control of the electricity output has transferred to the customers as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(iv) Management fees

Management fees are recognised in the period in which the services are rendered.

2.8 Revenue from other sources

The Group and the Company recognise revenue from other sources as follows:

(i) Chartering of FPSOs, OSVs and tankers

Revenue from FPSO, OSV and tanker chartering contracts classified as operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease period for which the customer has contractual right over the vessel.

(ii) Dividend income

Dividends are received from financial assets measured at FVTPL.

Dividend income from financial assets at FVTPL is recognised as part of net gains or net losses on these financial instruments when the right to receive payment is established.

Dividend income from subsidiaries and joint ventures is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

(iii) Investment and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Interest income from financial assets at FVTPL is recognised as part of net gains or net losses on these financial instruments.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Revenue from other sources (continued)

(iii) Investment and interest income (continued)

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Rental income

Revenue from rental of investment properties are recognised as and when the services are rendered. Payment of the transaction is due immediately upon confirmation of reservation by customers.

2.9 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period 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, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

(i) when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

(ii) in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

(i) when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

(ii) in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Taxes (continued)

(b) Deferred tax (continued)

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 re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the financial 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 relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

2.10 Foreign currencies

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. However, exchange differences are deferred in OCI when they arose from qualifying cash flow or net investment hedges or are attributable to items that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in OCI.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;

(ii) income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income or separate income statement presented are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Foreign currencies (continued)

(c) Group companies (continued)

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows: (continued)

(iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of OCI.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in OCI.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in OCI.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (that is, a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of joint control over a joint venture that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation recognised in OCI and accumulated in the separate component of equity are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on disposal. In the case of a partial disposal that does not result in the Group losing control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (that is, reductions in the Group's ownership interest in associates or joint ventures that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate equity in percentage share of the accumulated exchange difference is reclassified to profit or loss.

Intercompany loans where settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, are treated as part of the parent's net investment. Translation differences arising therefrom are recognised in OCI. The accumulated translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss in proportion to the change in equity interest following a reduction in net investment with no change in control.

2.11 Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to owners of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to owners of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Subsequently, non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value re-measurement recognised directly in equity. Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Cost also includes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Refer to Note 2.14 for the accounting policy on borrowing costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

FPSO construction-in-progress are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to allocate the cost of each asset to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Electrical installation	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 - 10 years
Renovation, office equipment, furniture and fittings	3 - 10 years
Offshore Marine - OSVs	20 years
OSV drydocking costs	5 years
Offshore Marine - tugboats, barges and boat equipment	10 years
Offshore Production - FPSOs	Lease term of 17 to 20 years
Tankers available for conversion	8 years
Plant building	25 years
Solar plant and machinery	25 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

At the end of the reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of the asset is fully recoverable. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Refer to Note 2.20 for the accounting policy on impairment of non-financial assets.

2.13 Leases

(a) Accounting by lessee

Leases are recognised as right-of-use ("ROU") asset and a corresponding liability at the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Group (i.e. the commencement date).

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of properties for which the Group is a lessee, it has elected the practical expedient provided in MFRS 16 not to separate lease and non-lease components. Both components are accounted for as a single lease component and payments for both components are included in the measurement of lease liability.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Leases (continued)

(a) Accounting by lessee (continued)

Lease term

In determining the lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not to be terminated).

The Group reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or change in circumstances that is within the control of the Group and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in the determination of lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in the determination of lease term. A revision in lease term results in remeasurement of the lease liabilities. See accounting policy below on reassessment of lease liabilities.

ROU assets

ROU assets are initially measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- Decommissioning or restoration costs.

ROU assets are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). The ROU assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the ROU asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. In addition, the ROU assets are adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

ROU assets are presented as part of property, plant and equipment in the statements of financial position of the Group and the Company.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments include the following:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentive receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase and extension options if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. This is the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the ROU in a similar economic environment with similar term, security and conditions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Leases (continued)

(a) Accounting by lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities (continued)

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Variable lease payments that are not based on an index or rate are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Lease liabilities are presented as a separate line item in the statements of financial position of the Group and the Company. Interest expense on the lease liability is presented within finance cost in profit or loss.

Reassessment of lease liabilities

The Group is also exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is remeasured and adjusted against the ROU assets.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office furniture. Payments associated with short-term leases of vehicles and properties and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term as an expense in profit or loss.

(b) Accounting by lessor

As a lessor, the Group determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset, the present value of the minimum lease payments amounts to at least substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset at the inception of the lease and the lessee has the option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date the option becomes exercisable for it to be reasonably certain, at the inception of the lease, that the option will be exercised.

Finance lease

The Group classifies a lease as a finance lease if the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee.

The Group derecognises the underlying asset and recognises a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in a finance lease. Net investment in a finance lease is measured at an amount equal to the sum of the present value of lease payments from lessee and the unguaranteed residual value of the underlying asset. Initial direct costs are also included in the initial measurement of the net investment. The net investment is subject to MFRS 9 impairment (refer to Note 2.17(ii) on impairment of financial assets). In addition, the Group reviews regularly the estimated unguaranteed residual value.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Leases (continued)

(b) Accounting by lessor (continued)

Finance lease (continued)

Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return. The Group revises the lease income allocation if there is a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value.

Where a lease is determined to be a finance lease at lease inception and the Group is a manufacturer-lessor, the Group recognises selling profit or loss on a finance lease at the lease commencement date in profit or loss as follows:

- Revenue is the fair value of the underlying leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the lease payments accruing to the lessor, discounted using a market rate of interest;
- Cost of sale is the cost, or carrying amount (if different), of the underlying leased asset, less the present value of the unguaranteed residual value; and
- Selling profit or loss is the difference between revenue and the cost of sale, and is recognised in accordance with the principles in MFRS 15.

Operating lease

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on a straight-line basis on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Separating lease and non-lease components

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on the stand-alone selling prices in accordance with the principles in MFRS 15.

2.14 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset, until such time all the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.15 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at fair value, which is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Refer to Note 2.6 for the accounting policy on fair value measurement.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Investment properties (continued)

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

2.16 Intangible assets

Computer software

Costs incurred to acquire computer software that are not an integral part of the related hardware, are capitalised as intangible assets and amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 - 10 years, when the assets are ready for their intended use. The capitalisation of computer software is on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

When an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the intangible assets is assessed and written down to its recoverable amount. Refer to Note 2.20 for the accounting policy on impairment of non-financial assets.

Contract rights

Contractual rights and obligations for a customer contract are recognised at its fair value at the date of acquisition and subsequently amortised over the contract period of 8 years upon commencement of charter.

When an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the intangible assets is assessed and written down to its recoverable amount. Refer to Note 2.20 for the accounting policy on impairment of non-financial assets.

Trademark

Trademark is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of trademark over their estimated useful life of 10 years.

2.17 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

(a) Classification, initial recognition and measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); and
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest ("SPPI").

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(b) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Any gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the debt instruments are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, are measured at FVOCI.

After initial measurement, FVOCI financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in OCI and credited in the FVOCI reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss is reclassified from the FVOCI reserve to the profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI financial assets is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. The Group may also irrevocably designate financial assets at FVTPL if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) or finance income (positive net changes in fair value) in the profit or loss.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the profit or loss as applicable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(c) 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 (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flow from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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 Group could be required to repay.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company assess on a forward looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Group and the Company have four types of financial instruments that are subject to the ECL model:

(i) Trade and other receivables
(ii) Contract assets
(iii) Finance lease receivables
(iv) Cash and bank balances

While cash and bank balances are also subject to the impairment requirements of MFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

ECL represents a probability-weighted estimate of the difference between the present value of cash flows according to contracts and the present value of cash flows the Group and the Company expect receive, over the remaining life of the financial instrument. For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Company expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(a) General 3-stage approach for other receivables

At each reporting date, the Group and the Company measure loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month ECL if credit risk on a financial instrument or a group of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL is required.

The general 3-stage approach is applied for debt instruments at amortised cost other than trade receivables.

The Group and the Company consider the probability of default upon initial recognition of the asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group and the Company compare the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

The following indicators are incorporated:

- internal credit rating;
- external credit rating (as far as available);
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements; and
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Macroeconomic information (such as market interest rates or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment.

Note 41(b) sets out the measurement details of ECL.

(b) Simplified approach for trade receivables and contract assets

The Group and the Company apply the MFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECL which uses a lifetime ECL for all trade receivables and contract assets.

The Group and the Company define a financial instrument as default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

(i) Quantitative criteria

The Group and the Company define a financial instrument as being in default, when the counterparty fails to make contractual payment within 90 days of when they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(b) Simplified approach for trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

(ii) Qualitative criteria

The debtor meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the debtor is in significant financial difficulty. The Group and the Company consider the following instances:

- the debtor is in breach of financial covenants;
- concessions have been made by the lender relating to the debtor's financial difficulty;
- it is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the debtor is insolvent.

Financial instruments that are credit-impaired are assessed on individual basis.

Note 41(b) sets out the measurement details of ECL.

(iii) Financial liabilities

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, 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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, lease liabilities, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

(b) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include derivative financial instruments and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by MFRS 9 are classified as held for trading. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in MFRS 9 are satisfied.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial liabilities (continued)

(b) Subsequent measurement (continued)

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, 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.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

The fair value of financial guarantee is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

(c) Derecognition

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

(iv) 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. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

2.18 Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward contracts, to hedge its interest rate risks and foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are classified as fair value through profit or loss and changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

For derivative that qualifies as cash flow hedges, the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion of changes in the fair value is recognised in profit or loss. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

The Group documents at the inception of the hedge relationship, the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The Group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis on whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements under MFRS 9.

Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Derivatives are classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity is more than 12 months, and the balance is classified as current.

2.19 Inventories

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

Purchase costs and other costs incurred in bringing the trading goods and consumables to its present location and condition are accounted for 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.

2.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU fair value less costs of disposal and its value-in-use.

Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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

2.21 Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances in the statements of financial position comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, for purpose of short-term working capital rather than for investment or other purposes, that are convertible to known amounts of cash and is not subject to significant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

2.22 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

2.23 Employee benefits

(a) Short term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(b) Defined contribution plans

The Group's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group and the Company have no further financial obligations.

(c) Share-based payment

The Group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans under which the Group receives services from employees as consideration for equity options and awards over ordinary shares of the Company or for cash. Share options represent the right of an employee to receive share for a prescribed exercise price. Share awards represent the right of an employee to receive fully paid shares, free of charge, upon the Company achieving prescribed performance target(s).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Employee benefits (continued)

(c) Share-based payment (continued)

Equity-settled transactions

The fair value of the share options and share awards in exchange for the services of the employees are recognised as employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase to share option reserve and share grant reserve within equity respectively. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the share options and share awards:

- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period); and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

Non-market vesting conditions and service conditions are included in assumptions about the number of share options and share awards that are expected to vest.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of the reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of share options and share awards that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to share option reserve or share grant reserve in equity.

When the share options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital when the share options are exercised. When share options are not exercised and lapsed, the share option reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

In its separate financial statements of the Company, the grant by the Company of options or awards over its equity instruments to the employees of subsidiaries in the Group is treated as amounts owing by subsidiaries. The fair value of share options and share grants to employees of the subsidiaries in exchange for the services of the employees to the subsidiaries are recognised as amounts owing by subsidiaries, with a corresponding credit to equity of the Company.

Cash-settled transactions

A liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expenses. The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined based on the share price targets for each tranche of shares that are expected to vest, further details of which are set out in Note 29(b). The approach used to account for vesting conditions when measuring equity-settled transactions also applies to cash-settled transactions.

2.24 Transactions with non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group and are presented separately in profit or loss of the Group and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from owners of the Group. Transactions with non-controlling interests are accounted for using the entity concept method, whereby, transactions with non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners. On acquisition of non-controlling interests, the difference between the consideration and carrying amount of the share of the net assets acquired is recognised directly in equity. Gain or loss on disposal to non-controlling interests is recognised directly in equity.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.25 Share capital

(i) Classification

Ordinary shares are recorded at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(ii) Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are deducted against the share capital account. In other cases, they are charged to the profit or loss when incurred.

(iii) Dividend distribution

A liability is recognised for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Group, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Distributions to holders of an equity instrument is recognised directly in equity.

(iv) Purchase of own shares

Where the Company purchases the Company's equity instruments as a result of a share buy-back or a share-based payment plan, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, net of tax, is deducted from equity attributable to the owners of the Company as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the owners of the Company.

2.26 Perpetual securities

Perpetual securities are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to another person or entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another person or entity that are potentially unfavourable to the issuer. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new perpetual securities are shown in equity as a reduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to perpetual securities in equity.

2.27 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Other receivables generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment losses (if any).

Details on the Group's and the Company's impairment policies of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 2.17(ii).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.28 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.29 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares.

Basic EPS are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted EPS are determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding adjusted for own shares held and for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share awards granted to employees.

2.30 Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker comprising the Board of Directors, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

2.31 Deferred income

Deferred income relating to charter income received in advance are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the contract period.

2.32 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants receivable are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income. Government grants relating to assets are deducted against the carrying amount of the assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

3. Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations, which are applicable and adopted by the Group and the Company

The Group and the Company have applied the following amendments for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 February 2021:

(i) Amendments to MFRS 16 "COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions"

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

The adoption of the above amendments to published standards does not have any material impact to the Group for the financial year ended 31 January 2022, other than as disclosed below:

Interest rate benchmark reform

The Group adopted the Phase 2 amendments and applied the practical expedient to update the effective interest rate for instruments measured at amortised costs to account for the changes in contractual cash flows that is a direct consequence of interbank offered rate ('IBOR') reform. As a result, no immediate gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The amendments also provide reliefs that enable and require the Group to continue the hedge accounting in circumstances when the Group updates the hedge documentation to reflect changes in hedged items and hedging instruments which are required by IBOR reform.

Note 5(i) provides information about the uncertainty arising from IBOR reform for hedging relationships for which the Group has applied the reliefs. No changes were required to any of the amounts recognised in the current or prior period as a result of these amendments.

4. Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Group and the Company but not yet effective

(a) Financial year beginning on/after 1 February 2022

(i) Annual Improvements to MFRS 9 "Fees in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities"

Annual Improvements to MFRS 9 "Fees in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities" clarifies that only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including the fees paid or received on each other's behalf, are included in the cash flow of the new loan when performing the 10% test.

An entity shall apply the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

(ii) Amendments to MFRS 3 "Reference to Conceptual Framework"

Amendments to MFRS 3 "Reference to Conceptual Framework" replace the reference to Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with 2018 Conceptual Framework. The amendments did not change the current accounting for business combinations on acquisition date.

The amendments provide an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities should be in accordance with the principles of MFRS 137 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" and IC Interpretation 21 "Levies" when falls within their scope. It also clarifies that contingent assets should not be recognised at the acquisition date.

The amendments shall be applied prospectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

4. Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Group and the Company but not yet effective (continued)

(a) Financial year beginning on/after 1 February 2022 (continued)

(iii) Amendments to MFRS 116 "Proceeds before intended use"

Amendments to MFRS 116 "Proceeds before intended use" prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of a property, plant and equipment the proceeds received from selling items produced by the property, plant and equipment before it is ready for its intended use. The sales proceeds should instead be recognised in profit or loss.

The amendments also clarify that testing whether an asset is functioning properly refers to assessing the technical and physical performance of the property, plant and equipment.

The amendments shall be applied retrospectively.

(iv) Amendments to MFRS 137 "Onerous contracts - Cost of fulfilling a contract"

Amendments to MFRS 137 "Onerous contracts - Cost of fulfilling a contract" clarify that direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental cost of fulfilling the contract as well as an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts. The amendments also clarify that before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract should be recognised.

(b) Financial year beginning on/after 1 February 2023

(i) Annual Improvements to MFRS 101 "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current"

Annual Improvements to MFRS 101 "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current" clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has a substantive right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. If the right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions (for example, debt covenants), the right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity complies with those conditions at that date. The amendments further clarify that the entity must comply with the conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.

The assessment of whether an entity has the right to defer settlement of a liability at the reporting date is not affected by expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date.

In addition, the amendments clarify that when a liability could be settled by the transfer of an entity's own equity instruments (e.g. a conversion option in a convertible bond), the conversion option does not affect the classification of the convertible bond if the option meets the definition of an equity instrument in accordance with MFRS 132 "Financial Instruments: Presentation". A conversion option that is not an equity should therefore be considered in the current or non-current classification of the convertible instrument.

The amendments shall be applied retrospectively.

(ii) Amendments to MFRS 112 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

Amendments to MFRS 112 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction" clarify that the initial exemption rule does not apply to transactions where both an asset and a liability are recognised at the same time such as leases and decommissioning obligations. Accordingly, entities are required to recognise both deferred tax assets and liabilities for all deductible and taxable temporary differences arising from such transactions.

4. Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Group and the Company but not yet effective (continued)

(b) Financial year beginning on/after 1 February 2023 (continued)

(iii) Amendments to MFRS 101 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"

Amendments to MFRS 101 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies" requires entities to disclose material accounting policies rather than significant accounting policies. Entities are expected to make disclosure of accounting policies specific to the entity and not generic disclosures on MFRS applications.

The amendment explains an accounting policy is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

Also, accounting policy information is expected to be material if, without it, the users of the financial statements would be unable to understand other material information in the financial statements. Accordingly, immaterial accounting policy information need not be disclosed. However, if it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting policy information.

MFRS Practice Statement 2 was amended to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

(iv) Amendments to MFRS 108 "Definition of Material"

Amendments to MFRS 108 "Definition of Material" revises the definition of accounting estimates to clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events, or conditions from the date of that change, but changes in accounting policies are generally also applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events.

The Group and the Company are currently assessing the impact of the adoption and application of the above new/amended standards. Other standards and amendments are not relevant for the Group and the Company.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated by the Directors and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the current circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

(a) Critical judgement in determining the lease classification

(i) Operating leases – Group as lessor

The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Chartering of FPSOs, OSVs and tankers to customers are recognised as revenue based on whether the charter contracts are determined to be an operating lease or a finance lease in accordance with MFRS 16 "Leases". The classifications of the charter contracts are assessed at the inception of the lease.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(a) Critical judgement in determining the lease classification (continued)

(i) Operating leases – Group as lessor (continued)

The lessee's purchase option is considered in classifying the lease contract. At lease inception, if it is not reasonably certain that the option will be exercised, the option will not be part of the basis for classification. If the lessee has an option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than fair value at the date of the option becomes exercisable, the exercise of the purchase option is regarded to be reasonably certain. The evaluation of the term "reasonably certain" involves judgement.

If the terms and conditions of the lease contracts change subsequently, the management will reassess whether the new arrangements would be classified as a new lease based on the prevailing market conditions.

(ii) Finance leases - Group as lessor

The Group has determined, based on the analysis of the terms and conditions of the contract on assessing whether the Group retains the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the FPSO subject of the lease contract. To identify whether risks and rewards are retained, the Group systematically considers, amongst others, the indicators listed by MFRS 16 Leases on a contract-by-contract basis. The Group makes significant judgements to determine whether the arrangement results in a finance lease or an operating lease. This judgement can have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and its recognition of profits in the future.

The most important judgement areas assessed by the Group in respect of finance leases are as follows:

- Determination of fair value of the leased FPSOs

  For the Group's awarded lease contracts that were systematically classified under MFRS 16 as finance leases for accounting purposes, the fair value of the leased FPSO is recorded as an outright sale at the commencement of the lease.

  Significant judgments are used to estimate the charter rates and discount rates applied in computing the fair value of the leased FPSO. The discount rate used is based on the interest rate implicit to the lease. The interest rate implicit to the lease takes into account among others: time value of money, financing structure, country risk and risk profile of a client and project. Therefore, the discount rate requires estimation, particularly when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

- Determination of lease term

  The Group determines the lease term based on the period for which the Group has contracted to lease the asset together with any further terms for which the lessee has the option to continue to lease the asset.

  In determining the lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessor to exercise an extension option, including the indicators set out in paragraphs B37 to B40 of MFRS 16 Leases. Extension options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended by the lessees. The evaluation of the term "reasonably certain" involves judgment.

  Extension options are included in certain leases of FPSOs across the Group in order to determine the net investment in these leases (Note 33(a)). The extension options are exercisable only by the respective lessees.

  The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised). The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(a) Critical judgement in determining the lease classification (continued)

(ii) Finance leases - Group as lessor (continued)

- Probability of exercise of purchase option

The lessee's purchase option is considered in classifying the lease contract. At lease inception, if it is not reasonably certain that the option will be exercised, the option will not be a part of the basis for classification. If the lessee has an option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than fair value at the date the option becomes exercisable, the exercise of the option is regarded as reasonably certain. The evaluation of the term "reasonably certain" involves judgement.

(b) Measurement of ECL allowance for financial assets

The measurement of ECL allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour of customers. Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is detailed in Note 41(b). Areas of significant judgements involved in the measurement of ECL are detailed as follows:

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

As at reporting date, certain receivables were subject to considerable credit risk, because a slight deterioration in cash flows could result in customers missing a contractual payment on these receivables. Accordingly, the Group and the Company have recognised a lifetime ECL on these receivables.

(ii) Determining the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios

The Group and the Company measure loss allowance at a probability-weighted amount that reflects the possibility of credit loss occurring. This requires forecast of economic variables and their associated impact on PD ('probability of default'), LGD ('loss given default') and EAD ('exposure at default') which are provided in possible scenarios along with scenario weightings. Probability-weighted ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting. As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group and the Company consider these forecasts to be appropriately representative of its best estimate of the possible outcomes and the range of possible scenarios.

(c) Impairment of FPSOs and OSVs

Each FPSO and OSV is deemed to be a single CGU as the Group manages each FPSO and OSV separately. The Group reviews these CGUs at each reporting date for impairment indicators in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.20. If there is an impairment indicator, the recoverable amount for the FPSO and OSV will be ascertained based on the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and its value-in-use. For value-in-use calculations, the future cash flows are based on contracted cash flows and estimates of uncontracted cash flows for the useful lives of each FPSO and OSV discounted by an appropriate discount rate.

The impairment testing for each CGU requires management's estimates and judgement to derive future cash flows based on key assumptions such as charter rates, utilisation levels and costs escalation based on historical trends amongst others. The discount rate used is based on industry average that varies over time.

The Group has evaluated the carrying amounts of OSVs and tankers against their recoverable amounts and recorded an impairment charge to the carrying value of OSVs and tankers of RM3 million (2021: RM33 million). The key assumptions and basis used to determine the recoverable amounts of the OSVs are disclosed in Note 16(g).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(d) Useful life and residual value of FPSOs and OSVs

The Group reviews the residual value and useful life of FPSOs and OSVs at each reporting date based on factors such as business plans and strategies, expected level of usage and future technological developments. A reduction in the residual value and estimated useful life of FPSOs and OSVs would increase the recorded depreciation and decrease the carrying value of FPSOs and OSVs. The net book value of FPSOs and OSVs as at 31 January 2022 was RM3,310 million in Note 16.

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022, the impact of the sensitivity resulting from a 5 years increase/decrease in the estimated useful life and a 10% increase/decrease in estimated residual value of FPSOs and OSVs on the expected carrying value of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation expense charged to profit or loss annually are analysed as follows:

	Carrying value of property, plant and equipment	Depreciation expense
	Group	Group
	RM million	RM million
Useful life		
- Increase by 5 years	3,375	147
- Decrease by 5 years	3,230	266
Residual value		
- Increase by 10%	3,315	206
- Decrease by 10%	3,306	216

(e) Income taxes

Judgement is involved in determining the Group's provision for income taxes as there are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group 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.

(f) Share-based compensation plans

The salient terms and conditions of the LTIP are set out in Note 29(b).

The final number of Yinson Shares or cash performance bonuses to be awarded will depend on the achievement of pre-determined target points for daily share price and Award Conditions over a four-year performance period, and is subject to approval by the Employees' Share Scheme Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company. No Yinson Shares or cash performance bonuses will be awarded if the share price targets and Award Conditions are not met at each annual assessment date within the performance period.

Significant judgment is required to determine whether the target points for daily share price and Award Conditions are expected to be achieved at each annual assessment date within the performance period, and correspondingly, the number of Yinson Shares or cash performance bonuses to be awarded.

Based on the above, compensation costs of the Group's LTIP of RM35 million (Note 29(c)), reflecting the benefits accruing to the employees over the service period to which the performance criteria relate, were recognised in the current financial year.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(g) The measurement and recognition of revenues on EPCIC contracts based on the input method

The Group has an ongoing EPCIC contract to construct an FPSO vessel for a customer. For this contract, revenue is recognised over time by reference to the Group's progress towards completing the EPCIC of the FPSO. The measure of progress is determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs ("input method").

Management has to estimate the total contract costs to complete, which are used in the input method to determine the Group's recognition of contract revenue. When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, a provision for onerous contracts is recognised immediately.

Significant judgement is used to estimate the above-mentioned total contract costs to complete. In making these estimates, management has applied its past experience of completing similar projects, as well as quotations from and contracts with suppliers and sub-contractors. These estimations are also made with due consideration of the circumstances and relevant events that were known to management at the date of these financial statements. Total contract costs may also be affected by factors such as uncertainties in contract execution, variation in scope of works and acceptance of claims by customers.

Costs and revenue (and the resulting gross margin) at completion reflect, at each reporting period, management's current best estimate of the probable future benefits and obligations associated with the contract.

(h) Recoverable amounts of investment in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its investment in subsidiaries for impairment indicators in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.20. If an impairment indicator exists, the recoverable amount for the investment will be ascertained based on its value-in-use ("VIU"). For VIU calculations, the future cash flows from these subsidiaries are discounted by an appropriate discount rate.

Significant judgments are used to estimate the future cash flows and discount rates applied in computing the recoverable amounts of the investments. In making these estimates, management has relied on past performance and its expectations of future cash flows from these subsidiaries. The discount rates applied reflects specific risks relating to the relevant industry and geographical location of the underlying cash flows.

Based on the above, the Company has recognised an impairment charge of RM3 million (2021: RM41 million) (Note 9) on its investment in subsidiaries during the financial year. As at 31 January 2022, the carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries amounted to RM2,710 million (2021: RM2,011 million) (Note 19).

(i) Critical judgement over interest rate benchmark reform

Following the financial crisis, the reform and replacement of benchmark interest rates such as USD LIBOR and other interbank offered rates ('IBORs') has become a priority for global regulators. There is currently uncertainty around the timing and precise nature of these changes. The Group's risk exposure that is directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform are its floating rate debt denominated in USD (Note 32). The Group has hedged certain of this debt with interest rate swaps (Note 41(a)(i)), and it has designated the swaps in cash flow hedges of the variability in cash flows of the debt, due to changes in 3 month USD LIBOR that is the current benchmark interest rate.

USD LIBOR will cease publication after 30 June 2023, and it is expected to be replaced by the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). The Group has variable-rate USD borrowings which references to the USD LIBOR and matures after 30 June 2023. The Group hedges the variability in cash flows using USD LIBOR-linked interest rate swaps. The Group's communication with its swap and debt counterparties is ongoing, but specific changes required by IBOR reform have not yet been agreed. As IBOR uncertainty is still present, the Group continues to apply the Phase 1 temporary amendments for hedge accounting on cash flow hedges relating to USD LIBOR risk. The expected transition from USD LIBOR to SOFR had no effect on the amounts reported for the current and prior financial years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(i) Critical judgement over interest rate benchmark reform (continued)

The Group's treasury function is managing the Group's USD LIBOR transition plan. This transition plan may include changes to systems, processes, risk and valuation models, as well as managing related tax and accounting implications. The Group currently anticipates that the areas of greatest change will be amendments to the contractual terms of the Group's 3-month USD LIBOR-referenced floating-rate debt and associated swaps, and the corresponding update of the hedge designations.

Reliefs applied

The Group has applied the following Phase 1 reliefs provided by the Amendments to MFRS 139 and MFRS 7 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform' until the uncertainty arising from IBOR reform no longer being present:

- When considering the 'highly probable' requirement, the Group has assumed that the USD LIBOR interest rate on which the Group's hedged borrowings is based does not change as a result of IBOR reform.
- In assessing whether the hedge is expected to be highly effective on a forward-looking basis, the Group has assumed that the USD LIBOR interest rate on which the cash flows of the hedged borrowings and the interest rate swap that hedges it are based is not altered by IBOR reform.
- The Group has not recycled the cash flow hedge reserve for designated hedges that are subject to the IBOR reform.
- Hedge accounting is not discontinued when the retrospective hedge effectiveness test for a hedging relationship falls outside the required 80-125% range as a result of the IBOR reform.

The Group has applied the following reliefs provided by the Amendments to MFRS 139 and MFRS 7 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 2':

- Hedge designation: When the Phase 1 amendments cease to apply, the Group will amend its hedge designation to reflect changes which are required by IBOR reform, but only to make one or more of the following changes:

  a) designating an alternative benchmark rate (contractually or non-contractually specified) as a hedged risk;

  b) amending the description of the hedged item, including the description of the designated portion of the cash flows or fair value being hedged; or

  c) amending the description of the hedging instrument.

The Group amends its hedge documentation to reflect this change in designation by the end of the reporting period in which the changes are made. These amendments to the hedge documentation do not require the Group to discontinue its hedge relationships.

- Amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve: When the Group amends its hedge designation as described above, the accumulated amount outstanding in the cash flow hedge reserve is deemed to be based on the alternative benchmark rate. For discontinued hedging relationships, when the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged future cash flows were based has changed as required by IBOR reform, the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve is also deemed to be based on the alternative benchmark rate for the purpose of assessing whether the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur.
- Retrospective effectiveness test: When the Phase 1 retrospective effectiveness relief ceases to apply, on a hedge-by-hedge basis, the Group could reset to zero the cumulative fair value changes of the hedged item and hedging instrument for the purposes of the 80–125% 'pass/fail' hedge effectiveness test. However, this does not affect the amounts of hedge ineffectiveness reported in the profit or loss.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(i) Critical judgement over interest rate benchmark reform (continued)

Assumptions made

In calculating the change in fair value attributable to the hedged risk of floating-rate debt, the Group has made the following assumptions that reflect its current expectations:

- The floating-rate debt will move to SOFR during 2023 and the spread will be similar to the spread included in the interest rate swaps used as the hedging instruments.
- No other changes to the terms of the floating-rate debt are anticipated.
- The interest rate swap will not be derecognised.

6. Revenue

	Group		Company	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
	RM million	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**
Revenue from contracts with customers (Note 6(a))	2,492	3,626	13	23
Revenue from other sources				
Chartering of FPSOs, OSVs and tankers	772	1,006	-	-
Finance lease income	341	214	-	-
Dividends from subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	172	237
Others	2	3	-	-
	3,607	4,849	185	260

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

6. Revenue (continued)

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following business segments:

	Offshore Production and Offshore Marine			Renewables	Total
	EPCIC	Non-EPCIC	Total		
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Group					
2022					
EPCIC of FPSO vessel	2,206	-	2,206	-	2,206
FPSO support services fees	-	201	201	-	201
Sale of electricity	-	-	-	72	72
Management fee income	-	13	13	-	13
	2,206	214	2,420	72	2,492
Timing of revenue recognition					
- Over time	2,206	214	2,420	72	2,492
	2,206	214	2,420	72	2,492
2021					
EPCIC of FPSO vessel	2,299	-	2,299	-	2,299
Outright sale of FPSO vessel at commencement of lease	1,095	-	1,095	-	1,095
FPSO support services fees	-	209	209	-	209
Sale of electricity	-	-	-	6	6
Management fee income	-	17	17	-	17
	3,394	226	3,620	6	3,626
Timing of revenue recognition					
- At a point in time	1,095	-	1,095	-	1,095
- Over time	2,299	226	2,525	6	2,531
	3,394	226	3,620	6	3,626

Refer to Note 42 for disaggregation of revenue by geographical location of the Group's operations.

6. Revenue (continued)

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

	Company	
	2022	**2021**
	RM million	**RM million**
Management fee income	13	23

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers over time.

(b) Assets related to contracts with customers

The Group has recognised the following assets related to contracts with customers:

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	RM million	**RM million**
Non-current contract assets (Note 6(b)(i))	4,517	2,206

Contract assets primarily relate to the Group's right to consideration for work completed but not yet billed at reporting date on an ongoing EPCIC contract which commenced in the current financial year. Bareboat charter payments received during the lease period will be allocated towards the settlement of the contract assets related to the EPCIC contract.

(i) Significant changes in contract assets

Contract assets have increased in line with the progress of work performed for EPCIC business activities in the current financial year.

(ii) Unsatisfied long-term EPCIC contracts

The following table shows unsatisfied performance obligations resulting from long-term EPCIC contracts:

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	RM million	**RM million**
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term EPCIC contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at 31 January	856	3,091

Management expects that 100% of the transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied performance obligations RM856 million as of 31 January 2022 may be recognised as revenue during the next reporting year as the Group continues to perform to complete the EPCIC of the FPSO vessel. The Group will recognise the unsatisfied performance obligation over this period in line with the work performed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

7. Cost of sales

	Group	
	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million
Included in cost of sales are:		
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 18)	49	49
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	224	226
Employee benefits expenses (Note 10)	7	3
EPCIC construction costs	1,776	2,008
Costs relating to outright sales of FPSO at commencement of finance lease	-	984
Vessel operating expenses	153	159

8. Other income

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Fair value gain on other investments	-	2	-	-
Investment income	2	4	-	-
Service fee income	-	2	1	1
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	113
Net gain on foreign exchange	27	-	1	-
Net reversal of impairment loss on amounts due from subsidiaries	-	-	-	15
Finance lease income	2	2	-	-
Other payables and provisions written back	21	-	-	-
Gain on remeasurement of previously held equity interest	-	3	-	-
Compensation income	-	19	-	-
Government grant income	3	6	-	-
Distribution income from insurance company	7	-	-	-
Indirect tax refund	9	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	7	5	-	-
	78	43	2	129

Government grant income recognised was under Jobs Support Scheme ("JSS") introduced at Budget 2021 by the Government of Singapore and Jobs Growth Incentives ("JGI"). The JSS is a temporary scheme to help enterprises retain local employees while JGI is a temporary scheme to support employers to expand local hiring from September 2020 to September 2022. Under both the JSS and JGI, employers will receive cash grants in relation to the gross monthly wages of eligible employees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

9. Administrative expenses

Included in administrative expenses are:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Auditors' remuneration:				
Fees for statutory audits				
- PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT	1	1	-	-
- Member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited	2	2	-	-
Fees for non-audit services				
- PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT	-	1	-	-
- Member firms of PricewaterhouseCooper International Limited	1	1	-	-
Other professional fees	48	24	7	5
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 18)	6	7	3	3
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	26	24	6	4
Fair value loss on:				
- other investments	29	-	-	-
- investment properties (Note 17)	-	3	-	-
(Reversal of impairment loss)/Impairment loss on:				
- trade receivables (Note 24(a))	3	-	-	-
- other receivables (Note 24(b))	-	(6)	-	-
- amounts due from subsidiaries (Note 24(b))	-	-	12	(15)
- other assets	-	(2)	-	-
- tax recoverable	-	12	-	-
- investment in subsidiaries (Note 19)	-	-	3	41
- property, plant and equipment (Note 16)	3	33	-	-
Loss on disposal of other investments	1	2	-	-
Operating leases - Payments for land and buildings	1	2	-	-
Property, plant and equipment written off (Note 16)	1	-	-	-
Contract acquisition costs written off	-	104	-	-
Deal deposit written off	-	84	-	-
Bad debts written off	7	-	-	-
Net loss on foreign exchange	-	13	-	-
Employee benefits expenses (Note 10)	139	96	58	38

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

10. Employee benefits expenses

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Included in:				
Cost of sales (Note 7)	7	3	-	-
Administrative expenses (Note 9)	139	96	58	38
	146	99	58	38
Analysed as follows:				
Wages, salaries and bonuses	103	79	46	30
Social security contributions	6	1	-	-
Contributions to defined contribution plan	7	6	3	2
Share-based payments (Note 29(c))	22	9	8	4
Other benefits	8	4	1	2
	146	99	58	38

Included in employee benefits expenses of the Group and of the Company are executive and non-executive directors' remuneration as disclosed in Note 11.

11. Directors' remuneration

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Executive directors' remuneration:				
- Salaries and bonuses	27	16	27	16
- Contributions to defined contribution plan	2	2	2	2
- Share-based payments	1	1	1	1
- Other emoluments	-	1	-	1
	30	20	30	20
Non-executive directors' remuneration:				
- Fees	2	2	2	2
Total directors' remuneration	32	22	32	22
Additional disclosures				
Indemnity given or insurance effected for the Directors and officers	1	1	1	1

Included in salaries and bonuses is the performance bonus of RM17 million (2021: RM7 million) accrued for an executive director in respect of the Performance Bonus Scheme under the LTIP (Note 29(b)). The amount of the performance bonus to be awarded and paid in cash is dependent upon whether the target points for daily share price and Award Conditions as set out in Note 29(b) are expected to be achieved at each annual assessment date within the performance period.

Fees for executive directors and other emoluments for non-executive directors are not disclosed as the amounts are, in aggregrate, below RM1 million.

12. Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Bank charges	11	6	1	1
Interest expenses:				
- Loans and borrowings	304	262	61	39
- Lease liabilities	2	2	-	-
Cash flow hedge reclassified to profit or loss	66	53	-	-
Unwinding of notional interest (Note 35(c))	5	-	-	-
	388	323	62	40
Less: Interest expenses capitalised in property, plant and equipment (Note 16(c))	-	(4)	-	-
	388	319	62	40

Interest expenses on general financing amounting to RM4 million were capitalised during the previous financial year.

13. Income tax expense

Major components of income tax expense

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

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Income statements				
Current income tax				
- Malaysian income tax	13	14	1	-
- Foreign tax	88	72	-	-
- Under/(Over) provision in prior years	2	(12)	1	-
	103	74	2	-
Deferred tax (Note 34):				
- Relating to origination/reversal of temporary differences	89	94	-	-
	192	168	2	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

13. Income tax expense (continued)

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit:

The reconciliation between tax expense and profit before tax multiplied by the applicable tax rates for the financial years ended 31 January 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Profit before tax	716	580	23	249
Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2021: 24%)	172	139	6	60
Income not subject to tax	(39)	(29)	(32)	(106)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	133	135	27	46
Different tax rates of subsidiaries in various national jurisdictions	(57)	(58)	-	-
Changes in deferred tax assets not recognised	1	3	-	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	(2)	-	-	-
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(2)	6	-	-
Perpetual securities distribution and expenses	(16)	(16)	-	-
Under/(Over) provision of tax expense in prior years	2	(12)	1	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	192	168	2	-

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

Taxation for other jurisdictions are calculated at the rates prevailing in the respective jurisdictions. The above reconciliation is prepared by aggregating separate reconciliations for each national jurisdiction.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

14. Earnings per share

(a) Basic

The calculation of the basic earnings per share is based on the net profit attributable to the owners of the Company for the year divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue or issuable during the year, if any, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares (Note 28).

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
Net profit attributable to owners of the Company (RM million)	401	315
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue at end of the year ('000)	1,065,202	1,066,177
Bonus issue subsequent to year end ('000) *	1,065,202	1,066,177
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue and issuable at end of the year ('000)	2,130,404	2,132,354
Basic earnings per share (sen)		
- Before issuance of bonus shares	37.6	29.5
- After issuance of bonus shares	18.8	14.8

The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in ordinary shares transactions during the financial year.

(b) Diluted

The diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the owners of the Company for the year (adjusted for interest income, net of tax, earned on the proceeds arising from the conversion of the ESS options) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares as adjusted for the basic earnings per share and includes all potential dilutive shares arising from the ESS options granted by the reporting date, as if the options had been exercised on the first day of the financial year or the date of the grant, if later.

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
Net profit attributable to owners of the Company (RM million)	401	315
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue at end of the year ('000)	1,065,202	1,066,177
Adjusted for ESS options ('000)	2,822	4,599
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue at end of the year ('000)	1,068,024	1,070,776
Bonus issue subsequent to year end ('000) *	1,068,024	1,070,776
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue and issuable at end of the year ('000)	2,136,048	2,141,552
Diluted earnings per share (sen)		
- Before issuance of bonus shares	37.5	29.4
- After issuance of bonus shares	18.8	14.7

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

14. Earnings per share (continued)

(b) Diluted (continued)

* For comparative purpose, the basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 January 2021 had been adjusted to reflect the bonus issue of 1 bonus share for every 1 existing ordinary share which was completed on 14 April 2022.

(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share

	Group	
	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company used in the computation of basic/diluted earnings per share	401	315

15. Dividends

	Company			
	2022		2021	
	Dividend per ordinary share	Amount of dividend	Dividend per ordinary share	Amount of dividend
	Sen	RM million	Sen	RM million
Interim single tier dividend in respect of the financial year ended:				
- 31 January 2022 (declared on 23 September 2021 & paid on 17 December 2021)	4.0	43	-	-
Final single tier dividend in respect of the financial year ended:				
- 31 January 2021 (declared on 25 March 2021 & paid on 30 August 2021)	2.0	21	-	-
Interim single tier dividend in respect of the financial year ended:				
- 31 January 2021 (declared on 28 September 2020 & paid on 18 December 2020)	-	-	4.0	43
Final single tier dividend in respect of the financial year ended:				
- 31 January 2020 (declared on 25 March 2020 & paid on 28 August 2020)	-	-	2.0	21
	6.0	64	6.0	64

The Directors recommend a final single tier dividend of 2.0 sen per share in respect of the current financial year for shareholders' approval at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

If approved, the entitlement date and payment date for the dividend would be 4 August 2022 and 30 August 2022 respectively.

16. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Motor vehicles RM million	Offshore Marine - OSVs RM million	Offshore Marine - tugboats, barges, and boat equipment RM million	Offshore Production - FPSOs RM million	Tankers available for conversion RM million	Solar plant and machinery RM million	**FPSO construction in progress RM million	Right-of-use assets RM million	*Other assets RM million	Total RM million
Cost										
At 1 February 2020	7	326	1	5,081	378	-	366	40	27	6,226
Acquisition of subsidiaries	1	-	-	-	-	427	-	4	33	465
Additions	1	8	-	10	-	-	1,534	8	26	1,587
Disposals	(1)	-	-	-	(118)	-	-	(1)	-	(120)
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(3)	(4)
Reclassification to cost of sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	(960)	-	-	(960)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(1,387)	(131)	-	553	-	-	(965)
Recognition of EPCIC activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,490)	-	-	(1,490)
Exchange differences	-	(1)	(1)	(75)	(4)	3	(3)	-	-	(81)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	8	333	-	3,629	125	430	-	50	83	4,658
Additions	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	12	25	45
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	(4)	(11)
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(2)
Reclassification to other assets (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(130)	-	-	-	-	(130)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	23	5	65
Exchange differences	-	1	-	158	4	1	-	1	(1)	164
At 31 January 2022	8	338	-	3,791	(1)	461	-	85	107	4,789

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

16. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Group	Motor vehicles	Offshore Marine - OSVs	Offshore Marine - tugboats, barges, and boat equipment	Offshore Production - FPSOs	Tankers available for conversion	Solar plant and machinery	**FPSO construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	*Other assets	Total
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Accumulated depreciation										
At 1 February 2020	2	101	1	1,102	15	-	-	11	14	1,246
Charge for the financial year	1	9	-	204	14	2	-	14	6	250
Disposals	(1)	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	(1)	-	(11)
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(3)	(4)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(918)	(10)	-	-	-	-	(928)
Exchange differences	-	-	(1)	(18)	(1)	-	-	(2)	-	(22)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	2	110	-	370	9	2	-	21	17	531
Charge for the financial year	1	10	-	189	6	17	-	16	11	250
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Reclassification to other assets (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	(16)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	4	5	65
Exchange differences	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	1	17
At 31 January 2022	3	120	-	575	(1)	75	-	40	31	843

16. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Group	Motor vehicles	Offshore Marine - OSVs	Offshore Marine - tugboats, barges, and boat equipment	Offshore Production - FPSOs	Tankers available for conversion	Solar plant and machinery	**FPSO construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	*Other assets	Total
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Accumulated impairment loss										
At 1 February 2020	-	99	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	136
Reclassification	-	-	-	(37)	-	-	-	-	-	(37)
Impairment (Note 9)	-	22	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	33
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	(11)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
Impairment (Note 9)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
At 31 January 2022	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124
Net carrying amount										
At 31 January 2021	6	102	-	3,259	116	428	-	29	66	4,006
At 31 January 2022	5	94	-	3,216	-	386	-	45	76	3,822

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

16. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Company	Right-of-use assets RM million	*Other assets RM million	Total RM million
Cost			
At 1 February 2020	1	6	7
Additions	8	11	19
Written off	(1)	(3)	(4)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	8	14	22
Additions	-	3	3
Written off	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 January 2022	8	16	24
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 February 2020	1	3	4
Charge for the financial year (Note 9)	2	2	4
Written off	(1)	(3)	(4)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	2	2	4
Charge for the financial year (Note 9)	2	4	6
Written off	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 January 2022	4	5	9
Net carrying amount			
At 31 January 2021	6	12	18
At 31 January 2022	4	11	15

* Other assets comprise office equipment, renovation, electrical installation, furniture and fittings and capitalised project development costs

(a) Additions to property, plant and equipment which were acquired during the financial year were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022 RM million	2021 RM million	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Cash payment	33	282	3	11
Movement in property, plant and equipment creditors	-	(17)	-	-
Interest capitalised	-	4	-	-
Additions relating to EPCIC activities *	-	1,310	-	-
Additions to lease liabilities	12	8	-	8
	45	1,587	3	19

* Subsequently charged to cost of sales in the financial year ended 31 January 2021.

16. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(b) The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment pledged to financial institutions for banking facilities granted to the Group and lease assets pledged to the related finance lease liabilities as disclosed in Note 32 and Note 33(b) at reporting date respectively were as follows:

	Group		**Company**	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
	RM million	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**
FPSOs and OSVs	3,243	3,303	-	-
Motor vehicles	1	1	-	-
Solar plant and building	399	461	-	-
	3,643	3,765	-	-

(c) The Group's plant and equipment include borrowing costs arising from bank loans borrowed for the purpose of the construction of FPSOs. During the financial year ended 31 January 2021, the borrowing costs capitalised as cost of plant and equipment amounted to RM4 million.

(d) The FPSO contracts include options for the charterers to purchase the respective FPSOs or to extend their charter periods beyond the initial firm lease period. The purchase option values are based on declining agreed prices, which are in excess of the current net book values of the FPSOs as at the reporting date.

(e) Additional information for right-of-use assets were as follows:

2022	**Buildings** **RM million**	**Office equipment** **RM million**	**Total** **RM million**
Group			
Depreciation charge for the financial year	16	-	16
Carrying amounts at the end of financial year	44	1	45
Company			
Depreciation charge for the financial year	2	-	2
Carrying amounts at the end of financial year	4	-	4
2021			
Group			
Depreciation charge for the financial year	14	-	14
Carrying amounts at the end of financial year	28	1	29
Company			
Depreciation charge for the financial year	2	-	2
Carrying amounts at the end of financial year	6	-	6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

16. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(f) The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment subject to operating leases, primarily comprising FPSO John Agyekum Kufuor and FPSO Adoon, as disclosed in Note 38(b) at each reporting date were as follows:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million
FPSOs, OSVs and tankers	3,310	3,477

(g) Impairment of Offshore Support Vessels ("OSVs")

The decline in vessel utilisation and charter rates of OSVs in the current financial year were identified as impairment indicators. Subsequently, the Group undertook an impairment review, which resulted in an impairment loss of RM3 million (2021: RM22 million) on certain OSVs based on shortfall between the recoverable amounts using the forecasted value-in-use and their carrying values. The key assumptions used are as follows:

(i) Utilisation rates and charter rates forecasted over the projected service lives of these OSVs. These were estimated based on past performance records, future market outlook and management expectation of market developments;
(ii) Relevant operating costs adjusted for average inflation rate of 2.0% (2021: 2.0%) per annum over the projected service lives of the respective OSVs;
(iii) Expected residual value of OSVs based on scrap values at the end of their service lives;
(iv) Regional industry weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") ranging from 6.5% to 8.0% (2021: 6.5% to 7.9%); and
(v) The projected service lives of these OSVs.

The discount rates used are pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to the CGUs. The discount rates applied to the cash flow projections are derived from the cost of capital plus a reasonable risk premium at the date of assessment of the CGUs. The Group had taken into consideration the current depressed market conditions in the oil and gas industry in the cash flow projections, which include lower forecasted vessel utilisation and charter rates.

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions

An increase or decrease of 5% (2021: 5%) in the utilisation rates and charter rates respectively, with all other inputs remaining constant, will not result in a material effect on the Group's impairment charge and results.

17. Investment properties

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which were determined based on valuations at the reporting date using the market comparison approach.

	Group	
	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million
At 1 February	15	18
Changes in fair value (Note 9)	-	(3)
At 31 January	15	15

The investment properties of the Group were pledged to financial institutions for banking facilities granted to the Company as disclosed in Note 32.

The Group uses assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. The fair value of investment properties were estimated by management based on market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties, adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size, view and quality of interior fittings.

17. Investment properties (continued)

Fair value is determined using Level 3 inputs (defined as unobservable inputs for asset or liability) in the fair value hierarchy of MFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (Note 39(a)). Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are reviewed.

The fair value measurements using Level 3 inputs are as follows:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input Price per square foot RM/psf 2022	2021
Residential properties	Market comparison approach	655 - 1,133	655 - 1,133

Sensitivity to significant unobservable inputs

Changes in the price per square foot by 5% are not expected to result in a significant change in fair value of the investment properties of the Group.

18. Intangible assets

Group	Computer software RM million	Contract rights* RM million	Trademark RM million	Total RM million
Cost				
At 1 February 2020	40	381	1	422
Additions	3	-	-	3
Exchange differences	-	(6)	-	(6)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	43	375	1	419
Additions	1	-	-	1
Exchange differences	1	15	-	16
At 31 January 2022	45	390	1	436
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 February 2020	19	8	-	27
Amortisation (Note 7 & Note 9)	7	49	-	56
Exchange differences	-	(2)	-	(2)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	26	55	-	81
Amortisation (Note 7 & Note 9)	6	49	-	55
Exchange differences	1	2	-	3
At 31 January 2022	33	106	-	139
Net carrying amount				
At 31 January 2021	17	320	1	338
At 31 January 2022	12	284	1	297

* Contract rights recognised pursuant to the consideration paid for the novation of a charter contract involving provision of EPCIC and leasing of FPSO Helang.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

18. Intangible assets (continued)

Company	Computer software RM million	Trademark RM million	Total RM million
Cost			
At 1 February 2020	17	1	18
Additions	1	-	1
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	18	1	19
Additions	1	-	1
At 31 January 2022	19	1	20
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 February 2020	10	-	10
Amortisation (Note 9)	3	-	3
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	13	-	13
Amortisation (Note 9)	3	-	3
At 31 January 2022	16	-	16
Net carrying amount			
At 31 January 2021	5	1	6
At 31 January 2022	3	1	4

19. Investment in subsidiaries

	Company 2022 RM million	Company 2021 RM million
Unquoted shares, at cost		
In Malaysia	574	569
Outside Malaysia	2,188	1,491
	2,762	2,060
Accumulated impairment loss	(52)	(49)
	2,710	2,011

During the current financial year, the Company increased its investment in Yinson Global Corporation (S) Pte. Ltd. for a total cash consideration of RM668 million.

During the current financial year, the Company acquired Knock Allan Pte. Ltd. from its indirect wholly owned subsidiary for a total cash consideration of RM28 million consisting of 30,000,001 ordinary shares and 59,999,999 preference shares.

During the prior financial year, the Company capitalised amount owing from subsidiaries amounting to RM1,984 million.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

Movement for allowance for impairment accounts:

	Company	
	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
At 1 February	49	11
Impairment (Note 9)	3	41
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	(3)
At 31 January	52	49

In the current financial year, an impairment loss was recognised for certain subsidiaries of the Group as a result of their recoverable amounts being estimated to be lower than their carrying amounts.

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	2021	Principal activities
Knock Allan Pte. Ltd. (i)(vii)	Singapore	100	100	Dormant
Yinson Clover Ltd (iv)(vii)	Republic of the Marshall Islands	100	100	Investment holding
Yinson Energy Sdn. Bhd. (viii)	Malaysia	30	30	Provision of agency, consultancy, engineering and marine support services for oil and gas industry
Yinson Engineering Solutions Pte. Ltd. (x)	Singapore	-	100	Liquidated
Yinson Ghacacia Ltd (iv)(vii)	Republic of the Marshall Islands	100	100	Investment holding
Yinson Global Corporation (S) Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding
Yinson Heather Ltd (iv)(vii)	Republic of the Marshall Islands	100	100	Investment holding

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	2021	Principal activities
Yinson Marine Services Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100	100	Provision of work permit and consultancy services
Yinson Mawar Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100	100	Investment in properties
Yinson Offshore Limited [v]	Labuan	100	100	Dormant
Yinson Production Limited	Labuan	100	100	Investment holding
Yinson Tulip Ltd.	Labuan	100	100	Dormant
Held through the Company and Yinson Global Corporation (HK) Limited:				
Yinson Offshore Services Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100	100	Investment holding
Held through the Company and Yinson Production Capital Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Macacia Limited	Labuan	100	100	Investment holding
Held through Yinson Ghacacia Ltd and Yinson Gazania Operations Limited:				
Yinson Gazania Production Ltd.	Republic of the Marshall Islands	95	95	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
Held through Yinson Global Corporation (S) Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Global Corporation (HK) Limited [i]	Hong Kong	100	100	Investment holding

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Global Corporation (S) Pte. Ltd.: (continued)				
Yinson Green Technologies Pte. Ltd. (i)(vii)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
Yinson Production Offshore Pte. Ltd. (i)(vii)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
Yinson Renewables Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
Held through Yinson Heather Ltd:				
Anteros Rainbow Offshore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100	100	Dormant
Held through Yinson Macacia Limited:				
Yinson Lavender Limited	Labuan	100	100	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
Yinson Lavender Operations Sdn. Bhd. (vii)	Malaysia	100	100	Provision of operations and maintenance of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry
Held through Yinson Offshore Services Sdn. Bhd.:				
OY Labuan Limited	Labuan	100	100	Dormant
Regulus Offshore Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	70	70	Provision of leasing, operations and maintenance of vessels
Yinson Camellia Limited	Labuan	100	100	Dormant

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Offshore Services Sdn. Bhd.: (continued)				
Yinson Camellia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100	100	Chartering of offshore support vessels
Yinson Indah Limited	Labuan	100	100	Dormant
Yinson Offshore Marine Limited [v]	Labuan	100	100	Investment holding
Yinson Offshore Services Limited [v] (In liquidation)	Labuan	100	100	Investment holding
Held through Yinson Global Corporation (HK) Limited:				
Yinson Eden Pte. Ltd. [i]	Singapore	100	100	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
Yinson International Pte. Ltd. [i]	Singapore	100	100	Provision of treasury management services to companies within the Group
Yinson Juniper Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100	100	Provision of treasury management services to companies within the Group
Yinson Renewables (HK) Limited [i]	Hong Kong	100	100	Investment holding
Yinson TMC Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100	100	Provision of treasury management services to companies within the Group
Held through Yinson Green Technologies Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Electric Pte. Ltd. [i]	Singapore	100	100	Investment in and development of electric vessels and other related technologies

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Green Technologies Pte. Ltd.: (continued)				
Yinson Green Technologies (M) Sdn. Bhd. (i)(iii)	Malaysia	100	-	Investment holding and provision of management services
Yinson Green Technologies AS (iii)(iv)	Norway	100	-	Investment holding and provision of management services
Yinson Mobility Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment in and development of electric bus designs and other vehicle related technologies
Yinson Ocean Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment in and development of ocean technologies
Yinson Venture Capital Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment in green tech funds and small technology start-ups
Held through Yinson Production Offshore Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Acacia Ltd	Republic of the Marshall Islands	100	100	Investment holding
Yinson Production AS (i)(vii)	Norway	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
Yinson Production Capital Pte. Ltd. (i)(vii)	Singapore	100	100	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Production Offshore Pte. Ltd.: (continued)				
Yinson Production EPC Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of engineering, procurement and construction for floating production system and management services
Held through Yinson Renewables Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Renewables (UK) Limited (ii)(vii)	United Kingdom	100	100	Activities of head offices
Yinson Renewables AS (i)(vii)	Norway	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
YR India Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
YR Italy Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
YR Malaysia Pte. Ltd. (i)(iii)(vi)	Singapore	100	-	Investment holding
YR New Zealand Pte. Ltd. (i)(iii)(vi)	Singapore	100	-	Investment holding and provision of management services
Held through Yinson Acacia Ltd:				
Yinson Bergenia Consortium Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding
Yinson Boronia Consortium Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	75	75	Investment holding

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Acacia Ltd: (continued)				
Yinson Bouvardia Consortium Pte Ltd (i)(iii)	Singapore	100	-	Investment holding
Held through Yinson Green Technologies (M) Sdn. Bhd.:				
Yinson EV Charge Sdn. Bhd. (iii)	Malaysia	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
Held through Yinson Production AS:				
Adoon AS (i)	Norway	100	100	Investment holding
Allan AS (i)(vii)	Norway	100	100	Investment holding
Floating Operations and Production Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Provision of operations and maintenance of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry
Yinson Operations & Production West Africa Limited (i)(ix)	Nigeria	40	40	Provision of operations and maintenance of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry
Held through Yinson Production AS and Floating Operations and Production Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Malva Operations S.A. DE C.V. (vi) (In Dissolution & Liquidation)	Mexico	100	100	Dormant

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Production Capital Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Nepeta Production Ltd. (vii)	Republic of the Marshall Islands	100	100	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
Yinson Production Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Provision of engineering design and consultancy services relating to the offshore oil and gas industry
Yinson Trillium Limited (vii)	Labuan	100	100	Investment holding
Held through Yinson Production EPC Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Production EPC Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100	100	Provision of engineering, procurement and construction for floating production system and management services
Held through Yinson Renewables (HK) Limited:				
YR Bhadla Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding
Held through YR India Pte. Ltd.:				
YR India 2 Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
YR India 3 Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
YR Nokh Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest		Principal activities
		2022	2021	
Held through YR Italy Pte. Ltd.:				
YR Crucoli Pte Ltd (i)(iii)	Singapore	100	-	Investment holding
YR Menta Wind Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
YR Messinello Wind Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
YR Paceco Solar Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding and provision of management services
YR Santa Giusta Solar Pte Ltd (i)(iii)(vi)	Singapore	100	-	Investment holding
YR Mazara Pte Ltd (i)(iii)	Singapore	100	-	Investment holding
Held through YR Malaysia Pte. Ltd.:				
YR C&I Pte Ltd (i)(iii)(vi)	Singapore	100	-	Investment holding
Held through YR New Zealand Pte. Ltd.:				
YR Pouto Wind Pte. Ltd. (i)(iii)	Singapore	100	-	Investment holding and provision of management services
Held through Adoon AS:				
Adoon Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Bergenia Consortium Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Bergenia Holdings Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding
Held through Yinson Boronia Consortium Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Boronia Holdings (S) Pte. Ltd. (i)	Singapore	100	100	Investment holding
Held through Yinson Bouvardia Consortium Pte Ltd:				
Yinson Bouvardia Holdings Pte Ltd (i)(iii)(vi)	Singapore	100	-	Investment holding
Held through YR Bhadla Pte. Ltd.:				
Rising Sun Energy Pvt Ltd (i)	India	95	95	Infrastructure development for generation conservation, distribution and transmission of power
Held through YR India 2 Pte. Ltd.:				
Rising Sun Energy 2 Private Limited (iii)(iv)	India	80	-	Generation and distribution of electricity through renewable resources
Held through YR India 3 Pte. Ltd.:				
Rising Sun Energy 3 Pvt Ltd (iii)(iv)	India	80	-	Generation and distribution of electricity through renewable resources
Held through YR Menta Wind Pte. Ltd.:				
Menta Wind S.R.L. (iv)	Italy	100	100	Generation of electricity through renewable resources

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	2021	Principal activities
Held through YR Messinello Wind Pte. Ltd.:				
Messinello Wind S.R.L. (iv)	Italy	100	100	Generation of electricity through renewable resources
Held through YR Nokh Pte. Ltd.:				
Rising Sun Energy (K) Pvt Ltd (i)	India	80	80	Generation of electricity through renewable resources
Held through YR Paceco Solar Pte. Ltd.:				
Paceco Solar S.R.L. (iv)	Italy	100	100	Generation of electricity through renewable resources
Held through YR Pouto Wind Pte. Ltd.:				
Pouto Wind Limited (iii)	New Zealand	100	-	Wind electricity generation
Held through YR Santa Giusta Solar Pte Ltd				
Santa Giusta Solar S.R.L. (iii)(vi)	Italy	100	-	Generation of electricity through renewable resources
Held through Yinson Trillium Limited and Yinson Production Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Production (West Africa) Pte. Ltd.(i)	Singapore	74	74	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2021	Principal activities
Held through Rising Sun Energy Pvt Ltd:				
Rising Bhadla 1 Pvt Ltd (i)	India	100	100	Generation of electricity through renewable resources
Rising Bhadla 2 Pvt Ltd (i)	India	100	100	Generation of electricity through renewable resources
Held through Yinson Bergenia Holdings Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. (i)	Netherlands	100	100	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
Held through Yinson Boronia Holdings (S) Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Boronia Production B.V. (i)	Netherlands	100	100	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
Held through Yinson Bouvardia Holdings Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Bouvardia Production B.V. (iii)(vi)	Netherlands	100	-	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering
Held through Yinson Bergenia Production B.V.:				
Yinson Bergenia Servicos De Operacao Ltda (i)	Brazil	100	100	Provision of operations and maintenance services of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(a) Details of subsidiaries are as follows: (continued)

Name of subsidiaries	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Boronia Holding (S) Pte. Ltd. and Yinson Boronia Production B.V.:				
Yinson Boronia Servicos De Operacao LTDA [(i)]	Brazil	100	100	Provision of operations and maintenance services of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry
Held through Yinson Bouvardia Production B.V.:				
Yinson Bouvardia Servicos De Operacao LTDA [(iii)(vi)]	Brazil	100	-	Provision of operations and maintenance services of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry

(i) Audited by member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, which are separate and independent legal entities from PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT.
(ii) Audited by audit firms other than PricewaterhouseCoopers.
(iii) Subsidiaries newly incorporated during the current financial year.
(iv) Companies not required to be audited under the laws of the country of incorporation.
(v) Company not required to be audited due to status being in member's voluntary winding-up.
(vi) Auditor not appointed as at 31 January 2022.
(vii) The reclassification or reorganisation of these companies in the Group are as disclosed in Note 45.
(viii) The Group has concluded that it controls Yinson Energy Sdn. Bhd., even though it holds 30% equity interest in this subsidiary. Based on an agreement signed between the shareholders, the Company has majority representation on the Board of Directors, which is responsible for directing the relevant activities. All decisions of the Board of Directors only require a simple majority vote to be passed.
(ix) The Group has concluded that it controls Yinson Operations & Production West Africa Limited, even though it holds 40% equity interest in this subsidiary. Based on an agreement signed between the shareholders, the Company has majority representation on the Board of Directors, which is responsible for directing the relevant activities. All decisions of the Board of Directors only require a simple majority vote to be passed.
(x) Companies liquidated during the current financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(b) Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

The Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests ("NCI"), based on effective equity interest are as follows:

(i) Yinson Production (West Africa) Pte. Ltd.

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Effective equity interest held by NCI	26%	26%
Carrying value of NCI	125	81
Profit for the financial year attributable to NCI	59	40
Dividend paid to NCI	62	104

The summarised financial information before intercompany eliminations are as follows:

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
As at 31 January		
Non-current assets	3,152	3,204
Current assets	497	606
Non-current liabilities	(2,917)	(3,176)
Current liabilities	(253)	(320)
Net assets	479	314
Financial year ended 31 January		
Revenue	566	573
Profit for the financial year	225	152
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	165	(55)
Total comprehensive income	390	97
Cash flows generated from operating activities	539	439
Cash flows generated from investing activities	1	3
Cash flows used in financing activities	(617)	(279)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(77)	163

19. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(b) Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries (continued)

(ii) Yinson Boronia Consortium Pte. Ltd. and its subsidiaries

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Effective equity interest held by NCI	25%	25%
Carrying value of NCI	352	256
Profit for the financial year attributable to NCI	55	63

The summarised financial information before intercompany eliminations are as follows:

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
As at 31 January		
Non-current assets	5,169	2,224
Current assets	900	164
Non-current liabilities	(4,106)	(630)
Current liabilities	(517)	(691)
Net assets	1,446	1,067
Financial year ended 31 January		
Revenue	2,223	2,311
Profit for the financial year	214	249
Other comprehensive loss	-	(1)
Total comprehensive income	214	248
Cash flows used in operating activities	(1,858)	(1,218)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(830)	(4)
Cash flows generated from financing activities	3,363	1,302
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	675	80

Refer to Note 46 for summary of effects of changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary that did not result in loss of control.

The other subsidiaries of the Group which have non-controlling interests are individually not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

20. Investment in joint ventures

	Group 2022 RM million	Group 2021 RM million
Unquoted shares at cost		
- Within Malaysia	9	-
- Outside Malaysia	124	121
Share of post acquisition reserves	192	230
Share of foreign currency translation reserve	107	89
Accumulated impairment loss	(13)	(13)
Share of net assets of joint ventures	419	427

	Company 2022 RM million	Company 2021 RM million
Unquoted shares at cost:		
- Outside Malaysia	120	120

Details of joint ventures are as follows:

Name of joint ventures	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2021	Principal activities
PTSC Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Singapore	49	49	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
PTSC South East Asia Pte. Ltd. [(a)]	Singapore	49	49	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
Held through Yinson Production Pte. Ltd.:				
Yinson Production West Africa Limited [(a)]	Ghana	49	49	Provision of operations and maintenance of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry
Held through Yinson Ghacacia Ltd:				
Yinson Gazania Operations Limited [(a)]	Ghana	49	49	Provision of operations and maintenance of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

20. Investment in joint ventures (continued)

Details of joint ventures are as follows: (continued)

Name of joint ventures	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Clover Ltd:				
PTSC Ca Rong Do Ltd	Republic of the Marshall Islands	49	49	Provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction
Held through YR Crucoli Pte Ltd:				
Limes 5 S.r.l. [(b)]	Italy	50	-	Dormant
Held through YR Mazara Pte Ltd:				
Limes 22 S.r.l. [(b)]	Italy	50	-	Dormant
Held through Yinson Green Technologies (M) Sdn. Bhd.				
eMoovit Technology Sdn. Bhd. [(c)]	Malaysia	66.1	-	Development on autonomous driving

(a) Audited by member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, which are separate and independent legal entities from PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT.

(b) Acquisition during the current financial year.

(c) On 28 October 2021, Yinson Green Technologies (M) Sdn. Bhd. completed the acquisition of its 66.1% equity interest in eMoovit Technology Sdn. Bhd. for a total cash consideration of RM9 million.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

20. Investment in joint ventures (continued)

Summarised financial information of the material joint ventures, based on its MFRS/IFRS financial statements are set out below:

(i) PTSC South East Asia Pte. Ltd.

Summarised statement of financial position:	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Current assets*	74	73
Non-current assets	312	344
Current liabilities	(1)	(1)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Net assets	385	416
Proportion of the Group's ownership	49%	49%
Carrying amount of the investment	189	204

* Included in current assets are cash and bank balances of RM66 million (2021: RM64 million).

Summarised statement of comprehensive income:	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Revenue	33	37
Cost of sales*	(45)	(46)
Loss before tax	(12)	(9)
Income tax expense	(2)	(2)
Loss for the financial year	(14)	(11)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	16	(5)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	2	(16)
Group's share of loss for the financial year	(7)	(5)
Group's share of other comprehensive income/(loss)	8	(2)
Group's share of total comprehensive income/(loss)	1	(7)
Dividend received from joint venture	16	17

* Included in cost of sales is depreciation of RM45 million (2021: RM45 million).

20. Investment in joint ventures (continued)

Summarised financial information of the material joint ventures, based on its MFRS/IFRS financial statements are set out below: (continued)

(ii) PTSC Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.

Summarised statement of financial position:	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Current assets*	236	224
Non-current assets	182	230
Current liabilities	(3)	(1)
Net assets	415	453
Proportion of the Group's ownership	49%	49%
Group's share of net assets	203	222
Accumulated impairment loss	(13)	(13)
Carrying amount of the investment	190	209

* Included in current assets is cash and bank balances of RM210 million (2021: RM204 million).

Summarised statement of comprehensive income:	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Revenue	75	34
Cost of sales*	(67)	(54)
Administrative expenses	(1)	(21)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	7	(41)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	35	(8)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	42	(49)
Group's share of profit/(loss) for the financial year	3	(20)
Group's share of other comprehensive income/(loss)	17	(4)
Group's share of total comprehensive income/(loss)	20	(24)
Dividend received from joint venture	31	-

* Included in cost of sales is depreciation of RM57 million (2021: RM46 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

20. Investment in joint ventures (continued)

Summarised financial information of the material joint ventures, based on its MFRS/IFRS financial statements are set out below: (continued)

(iii) Yinson Production West Africa Limited

Summarised statement of financial position:	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Current assets*	99	100
Non-current assets	14	14
Current liabilities	(67)	(96)
Non-current liabilities	(14)	(14)
Net assets	32	4
Proportion of the Group's ownership	49%	49%
Carrying amount of the investment	16	2

* Included in current assets is cash and bank balances of RM4 million (2021: RM16 million).

Summarised statement of comprehensive income:	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Revenue	236	206
Cost of sales	(182)	(200)
Administrative expenses	(13)	(1)
Finance costs	(3)	(5)
Profit before tax	38	-
Income tax expense	(9)	(9)
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	29	(9)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	29	(9)
Group's share of profit/(loss) for the financial year	14	(4)
Group's share of other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-
Group's share of total comprehensive income/(loss)	14	(4)

(iv) Investment in other joint ventures

The summarised financial information of investment in other joint ventures are not presented as these investments are individually immaterial to the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

21. Investment in associates

	Group	
	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million
Unquoted shares, at cost:		
- Outside Malaysia	128	-
Share of post-acquisition reserves	(2)	3
Share of foreign currency translation reserve	(1)	(1)
	125	2

Details of associates are as follows:

Name of associates	Countries of incorporation	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2022	2021	Principal activities
Held through Yinson Venture Capital Pte. Ltd.				
Lift Ocean AS (b)	Norway	16.3	-	Other technical consultancy activities
Moovita Pte Ltd (c)	Singapore	7.3	-	Retail sale of computer hardware (including handheld computers) and peripheral equipment, and computer software (except games and cybersecurity hardware and software) and information technology consultancy (except cybersecurity)
Oyika Pte Ltd (d)	Singapore	20.8	-	E-commerce, internet and mobile retail and other investment holding companies
Shift Clean Solutions Ltd (e)	Canada	20	-	Provision of energy solutions to optimise power systems on marine grid and heavy industrial applications

(a) Audited by a firm other than member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited and PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT.

(b) On 31 March 2021, Yinson Venture Capital Pte. Ltd. ("YVCPL"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, completed the acquisition of its 10.4% equity interest in Lift Ocean AS for a total cash consideration of RM1 million (NOK2 million). Subsequently on 18 January 2022, YVCPL acquired additional equity interest through exercise of warrants for a total of RM1 million (NOK2 million) which was settled via cash of RM0.5 million (NOK1 million) and the remainder via in-kind services. As a result, YVCPL owns 16.3% equity interest in Lift Ocean AS.

(c) On 4 June 2021, YVCPL completed the acquisition of its 5.36% equity interest in MooVita Pte. Ltd. for a total cash consideration of RM16 million (SGD5 million). Subsequently on 9 December 2021, YVCPL acquired additional equity interest of 1.94% for a total cash consideration of RM6 million (SGD2 million). As at 31 January 2022, YVCPL owned 7.3% equity interest in Moovita Pte. Ltd..

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

21. Investment in associates (continued)

Details of associates are as follows: (continued)

(d) On 11 June 2021, YVCPL completed the acquisition of 700,006 Series A Preference Shares in Oyika Pte Ltd representing 20.8% equity interest for a total cash consideration of RM21mil (USD5mil).

(e) On 6 October 2021, YVCPL completed the acquisition of its 20% equity interest in Shift Clean Solutions Ltd for a total cash consideration of RM83 million (USD20 million).

Summarised financial information of the material associate, based on its MFRS/IFRS financial statements are set out below: (continued)

Shift Clean Solutions Ltd

Summarised statement of financial position:	**2022** **RM million**
Current assets*	67
Non-current assets	341
Current liabilities	(13)
Non-current liabilities	(1)
Net assets	394
Proportion of the Group's ownership	20%
Carrying amount of the investment	79

* Included in current assets is cash and bank balances of RM34 million.

Summarised statement of comprehensive income#:	**2022** **RM million**
Revenue	1
Administrative expenses *	(12)
Loss before tax	(11)
Income tax expense	-
Loss for the financial year	(11)
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive loss	(11)
Group's share of loss for the financial year	(2)
Group's share of other comprehensive (loss)/income	-
Group's share of total comprehensive loss	(2)

* Included in administrative expense is depreciation of RM2 million.
\# For period from date of acquisition i.e. 6 October 2021 to 31 January 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

22. Other investments

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment funds:				
- In Malaysia	-	8	-	4
- Outside Malaysia	14	221	-	-
	14	229	-	4
Current	14	229	-	4
	14	229	-	4

23. Inventories

	Group	
	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million
At cost:		
Consumables	1	3

24. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Current:				
Trade receivables				
Third parties	263	327	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-	7	-
Joint ventures	-	58	-	-
	263	385	7	-
Accumulated impairment loss	(11)	(8)	-	-
	252	377	7	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

24. Trade and other receivables (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Current:				
Other receivables				
Refundable deposits	31	31	1	1
Sundry receivables	125	82	1	-
Proceeds receivable from disposal of other investments	75	-	-	-
Due from subsidiaries:				
- interest bearing	-	-	4	1
- non-interest bearing	-	-	168	516
Due from joint ventures	84	43	-	-
	315	156	174	518
Accumulated impairment loss	(12)	(35)	(93)	(48)
	303	121	81	470
	555	498	88	470
Non-current:				
Other receivables				
Refundable deposits	8	8	-	-
Sundry receivables	81	102	-	-
Loans to subsidiaries				
- interest bearing	-	-	14	14
- non-interest bearing	-	-	379	43
	89	110	393	57
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	(31)
	89	110	393	26
Total trade and other receivables	644	608	481	496

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 (2021: 30) day terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

(a) Trade receivables

Movement for trade receivables allowance for impairment accounts:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million
At 1 February	8	9
Impairment (Note 9)	3	-
Exchange differences	-	(1)
At 31 January	11	8

24. Trade and other receivables (continued)

(a) Trade receivables (continued)

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the reporting date related to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and/or have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

(b) Other receivables

Included in sundry receivables is an amount of RM91 million (USD22 million) (2021: RM96 million (USD24 million)) relating to a contractual settlement arrangement with a customer for receivables relating to an FPSO project, which is unsecured and repayable over a period of 7 years. The amount receivable was adjusted to its fair value upon initial recognition, and is subsequently carried at amortised cost. As at 31 January 2022, the amounts classified as current and non-current were RM11 million (USD3 million) (2021: RM8 million (USD2 million)) and RM80 million (USD19 million) (2021: RM88 million (USD22 million)) respectively.

As at 31 January 2022, amounts due from joint ventures were unsecured and non-interest bearing (2021: 5.22% to 6.58% per annum).

Amounts due from subsidiaries bear interest of COF + 0.50% per annum and are denominated in RM. The amounts are unsecured and revolving on daily basis, except for amounts of RM14 million as at 31 January 2022 (2021: RM14 million) which were not expected to be recovered within the next 12 months.

Amounts due from subsidiaries which are non-interest bearing are denominated in USD and RM. These amounts are unsecured and revolving on daily basis, except for amounts of RM379 million as at 31 January 2022 (2021: RM43 million) which were not expected to be recovered within the next 12 months. Included in the amounts due from subsidiaries as at 31 January 2021 were advances novated from subsidiaries of RM429 million arising from internal re-organisation exercise.

Movement for other receivables allowance for impairment accounts:

	Performing RM million	Under-performing RM million	Not performing RM million	Total RM million
Group				
At 1 February 2020	6	-	38	44
Charge for the financial year	-	-	12	12
Reversal of impairment loss	(3)	-	(3)	(6)
Written off	-	-	(15)	(15)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	3	-	32	35
Written off	-	-	(23)	(23)
At 31 January 2022	3	-	9	12
Company				
At 1 February 2020	-	14	81	95
Charge for the financial year	-	-	(15)	(15)
Exchange differences	-	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	-	14	65	79
Charge for the financial year	-	-	12	12
Exchange differences	-	-	2	2
At 31 January 2022	-	14	79	93

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

24. Trade and other receivables (continued)

(b) Other receivables (continued)

Allowance for impairment is related to amounts due from its subsidiaries.

Refer to Note 41(b)(ii) for the Group's and the Company's definition on performing, under-performing and not performing.

25. Other assets

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Current:				
Prepayments	78	50	5	3
Non-current:				
Prepayments	240	12	-	-
	318	62	5	3

As at 31 January 2022, the Group has recognised an asset of RM216 million (USD52 million) in relation to costs to fulfil a long-term charter contract which was secured during the current financial year. This is presented within non-current other assets in the balance sheet. The costs incurred primarily related to the cost of a FPSO vessel transferred from PPE as disclosed in Note 16 and engineering and manpower costs that are directly attributable to the long-term charter contract, generate resources that will be used in satisfying the contract and are expected to be recovered.

26. Cash and bank balances

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Cash on hand and at banks	2,598	1,346	213	7
Deposits with licensed banks	261	475	122	2
Cash and bank balances	2,859	1,821	335	9

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents at the reporting dates comprise the following:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Cash and bank balances	2,859	1,821	335	9
Less:				
Restricted cash	(1,364)	(492)	(2)	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,495	1,329	333	7

26. Cash and bank balances (continued)

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Deposits with licensed banks are made for varying periods of between one to three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective deposit rates.

Included in restricted cash are bank balances and deposits with licensed banks of the Group and the Company amounting to RM1,364 million and RM2 million respectively (2021: RM492 million and RM2 million respectively) that were pledged to the banks for the banking facilities of the Company and the subsidiaries, as disclosed in Note 32.

27. Share capital

	Group and Company			
	Number of shares		Amount	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	'000	'000	RM million	RM million
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:				
At 1 February	1,099,519	1,094,745	1,126	1,107
Issued during the financial year				
- Exercise of ESS (Note 29(a))	1,827	4,774	8	19
At 31 January	1,101,346	1,099,519	1,134	1,126

28. Treasury shares

	Group and Company			
	2022		2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
	'000	RM million	'000	RM million
At 1 February	34,287	174	24,986	125
Treasury shares purchased	824	4	9,301	49
At 31 January	35,111	178	34,287	174

At the Annual General Meeting held on 15 July 2021, the shareholders of the Company had approved for the Company to repurchase its own shares up to a maximum of ten percent (10%) of its prevailing issued and paid-up share capital of the Company. The Directors of the Company are committed to enhancing the value of the Company and believed that the repurchase plan was being applied in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

29. Share-based compensation plans

(a) Employees' Share Scheme

The Company implemented an Employees' Share Scheme ("ESS" or "Scheme") which came into effect on 3 November 2015 for a period of 5 years to 2 November 2020. The ESS is governed by the By-Laws which were approved by the shareholders on 3 November 2015. On 25 January 2018, the Board of Directors resolved to extend the ESS tenure for additional five (5) years till 2 November 2025 in accordance with the terms of the ESS By-Laws.

The Company had made the third and fourth offer of options under ESS Scheme on 27 February 2019 and 22 January 2020 respectively. During the current financial year, the Company made the fifth offer of options under ESS Scheme on 28 September 2021.

The main features of the Scheme are as follows:

(a) An eligible employee shall pay a sum of RM1.00 as consideration for acceptance of that offer. An option shall be exercisable at a price which is the weighted average of the market price quotation of the shares for the five (5) market days immediately preceding the date on which the options are granted, rounded to the nearest sen.

(b) Unless otherwise determined by the ESS Committee, each option shall become exercisable, to the extent of one-third of the shares covered thereby, on each of the first three (3) anniversaries of the date of grant, if the holder of such option shall have been in the continuous service of the Company or subsidiaries that are not dormant throughout such period. No options shall be exercisable if the exercise of such options would violate any provision of applicable laws, nor shall any options be exercisable more than five (5) years from the date on which the Scheme became effective.

(c) The new shares issued upon the exercise of an option will be subject to all the provisions of the Company's Constitution and the Main Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad and shall rank pari passu in all respects with the then existing issued ordinary shares of the Company, save that they will not entitle the holders thereof to receive any rights or bonus issue or dividends or distributions the entitlement date of which precedes the date of the issue of such new shares.

(d) The aggregate maximum number of Scheme Shares that may be allocated to any one category/designation of eligible Director or employee of the Group shall be determined by the ESS Committee provided that:

   (i) the Directors (including non-executive directors) and senior management do not participate in the deliberation and discussion of their own allocation;

   (ii) not more than 80% of the Scheme Shares available under the ESS on any date shall be allocated in aggregate to the Directors (including non-executive directors) and senior management of the Group; and

   (iii) the allocation to any individual eligible Director or employee of who, either singly or collectively through persons connected with the eligible Director or employee, holds twenty percent (20%) or more of the issued and paid-up share capital (excluding treasury shares) of the Company, does not exceed ten percent (10%) of the shares available under the ESS.

29. Share-based compensation plans (continued)

(a) Employees' Share Scheme (continued)

The fair value of share options granted were determined using the Trinomial valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The inputs to the model used were as follows:

	Grant date				
	23.12.2016	**30.3.2018**	**27.2.2019**	**22.1.2020**	**28.9.2021**
Dividend yield (%)	0.70	1.58	0.63 - 0.72	1.05 - 1.29	1.13 - 1.14
Expected volatility (%)	24.78	19.86 - 25.72	22.25	22.79	33.40
Risk-free interest rate (%)	3.34 - 3.48	3.85	3.59 - 3.76	3.29 - 3.34	2.96 - 3.41
Expected life of option (years)	2.50 - 3.50	1.50 - 3.50	1.50 - 3.50	1.50 - 3.50	1.50 - 3.50
Share price at date of grant (RM)	3.03	4.00	4.50	6.23	4.92
Exercise price of option (RM)	2.80	3.65	4.00	6.00	4.67
Fair value of option at date of grant (RM):					
- 1st tranche (RM)	0.65	0.45	0.72	0.90	0.95
- 2nd tranche (RM)	0.71	0.70	0.88	1.13	1.20
- 3rd tranche (RM)	0.76	0.82	1.03	1.30	1.40

The expected average life of options is based on historical information, which may not necessarily be indicative of the future exercise pattern that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumptions based on the historical volatility on the assumptions that this is indicative of future trends which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Movements in the number of share options over ordinary shares outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

Grant date	Average exercise price per share option RM	At start of the financial year '000	Granted '000	Exercised '000	Lapsed '000	At end of the financial year '000
2022						
30.3.2018	3.65	3,515	-	(887)	(10)	2,618
27.2.2019	4.00	7,368	-	(940)	(90)	6,338
22.1.2020	6.00	3,410	-	-	(165)	3,245
28.9.2021	4.67	-	4,740	-	(240)	4,500
		14,293	4,740	(1,827)	(505)	16,701
2021						
23.12.2016	2.80	2,037	-	(1,932)	(105)	-
30.3.2018	3.65	5,230	-	(1,595)	(120)	3,515
27.2.2019	4.00	8,835	-	(1,247)	(220)	7,368
22.1.2020	6.00	3,740	-	-	(330)	3,410
		19,842	-	(4,774)	(775)	14,293

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

29. Share-based compensation plans (continued)

(a) Employees' Share Scheme (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022, the weighted average share prices at the time of exercise of 887,000 (2021: 1,595,000) share options under the second offer of options on 30 March 2018 and 940,000 (2021: 1,247,000) share options under the third offer of options on 27 February 2019 were RM5.76 (2021: RM5.45) per share and RM5.69 (2021: RM5.59) respectively.

(b) Employees' Long-Term Incentive Plan

On 26 June 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an Employees' Long-term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"). The LTIP is governed by the By-Laws of the ESS approved by the shareholders on 3 November 2015. Under the LTIP, either performance bonuses in cash or ordinary shares in the Company ("Yinson Shares") are awarded to the eligible employees and executive director of the Group.

On 25 March 2020, the terms and conditions of the LTIP were finalised and approved by the Board of Directors. On 3 August 2020, the LTIP was granted to the eligible employees and executive director of the Group.

(a) The salient features of the LTIP are as follows:

(i) The awards under the LTIP can be made through the Share Award Scheme (award of Yinson Shares) or Performance Bonus Scheme (bonus payout in cash). The Share Award Scheme component under the LTIP (which is under the ESS) shall expire on 2 November 2025.

(ii) The maximum number of Yinson Shares to be allotted and issued for the Share Award Scheme and the maximum amount of performance bonuses to be paid under the Performance Bonus Scheme under the LTIP shall not be more than, in aggregate, 4.50% and 2.66% of the issued and paid-up ordinary share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares) respectively, at any point in time during the duration of the LTIP.

The total percentages of Yinson Shares and performance bonuses to be awarded as a proportion of the issued and paid-up ordinary share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares) upon achievement of specific target points for daily share price (based on 1-month Volume Weighted Average Price ("VWAP") are as follows:

	1-month VWAP Target	Percentage of Yinson Shares to be awarded as proportion of the issued and paid-up ordinary share capital of the Company	Performance bonus to be awarded as proportion of the issued and paid-up ordinary share capital of the Company
Tranche 1	RM 6.50	Up to 0.32%	Up to 0.19%
Tranche 2	RM 7.50	Up to 0.64%	Up to 0.38%
Tranche 3	RM 8.50	Up to 1.29%	Up to 0.76%
Tranche 4	RM 11.00	Up to 2.25%	Up to 1.33%
Total		**Up to 4.50%**	**Up to 2.66%**

(iii) The total number of Yinson Shares to be awarded to an employee shall not be more than 10% of the Yinson Shares made available under the LTIP if the employee either singly or collectively through persons connected with the said employee, holds twenty percent (20%) or more of the Company's issued and paid-up share capital (excluding treasury shares).

(iv) The total number of Yinson Shares to be awarded to Mr. Lim Chern Wooi, being a person who singly or collectively through persons connected with them hold twenty percent (20%) or more of the issued and paid-up share capital (excluding treasury shares) of the Company, shall not exceed 10 percent (10%) of the issued and paid-up ordinary share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares).

29. Share-based compensation plans (continued)

(b) Employees' Long-Term Incentive Plan (continued)

(b) The Yinson Shares and performance bonuses for each tranche will be awarded only upon fulfilment of all of the following Group performance targets at the preceding financial year before grant ("Award Conditions"), as follows:

(i) Current Ratio of the Group of more than 1 time;

(ii) Audited PATMI (before deducting expenses recognised in accordance with MFRS 2 Share-based Payment) of the Group ("Adjusted Group PATMI") equal to or greater than RM400 million; and

(iii) Specific target points for daily share price based on 1-month VWAP as set out in (a)(ii) above.

(c) Upon meeting the Award Conditions for each tranche, the Employees' Share Scheme Committee ("ESS Committee") and the Board of Directors of the Company will determine and approve the total number of Yinson Shares and total amount of performance bonuses to be awarded. The vesting of these Yinson Shares and performance bonuses is subject to the following vesting conditions:

(i) The aggregate value of the vesting of such portion of the Yinson Shares or performance bonuses awarded in each financial year shall not exceed 20% of the Adjusted Group PATMI; and

(ii) The balance portion of Yinson Shares and performance bonuses awarded but not vested due to the limit of 20% of Adjusted Group PATMI in each financial year, will continue to be vested in the subsequent financial year(s), without further testing of the Award Conditions as set out in (b) above, subject to the limit of 20% of Adjusted Group PATMI in each financial year, until those awarded Yinson Shares and performance bonuses are fully vested. No Yinson Shares shall be vested after the expiry or termination of the LTIP.

(iii) An eligible employee must remain in employment and shall not have served a notice of resignation or received a notice of termination during the vesting period of 2 years from the date of grant for each tranche.

(d) The Yinson Shares will vest equally over three instalments over a 2-year period with the first instalment vesting on the date of award. The date of award for each tranche is expected to be on 15 May of the applicable financial year.

Depending on the level of achievement of the performance targets as determined by the ESS Committee or Nominating and Remuneration Committee of the Company, the total amount of Yinson Shares which will vest or total amount of performance bonuses which will be paid may be lower than the total number of shares or the total amount of performance bonuses offered respectively.

(e) Pursuant to Clause 21.1 of the by-laws of the ESS (hereinafter "By-Laws"), the ESS Committee may, in its sole discretion, settle any unvested Yinson Shares by way of equity settlement or cash settlement prior to the termination of the ESS or expiry of the LTIP. Any unvested Yinson Shares shall automatically lapse and cease to be capable of vesting in the event the ESS expires or terminates in accordance with the terms of the By-Laws.

(f) There were no Yinson Shares and performance bonuses awarded to the Group's eligible employees and executive director under the LTIP in the financial year ended 31 January 2022.

(g) The fair value of the Yinson Shares at grant date is determined using the Monte Carlo Simulation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares were granted, share price at grant date, expected price volatility of the underlying shares, expected dividend yield, risk-free interest rate for the term of the LTIP and on the basis that the maximum number of Yinson Shares available for each tranche under the LTIP will be allotted and issued to eligible employees and executive director of the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

29. Share-based compensation plans (continued)

(b) Employees' Long-Term Incentive Plan (continued)

The significant inputs in the model used were as follows:

	Grant date 3 August 2020
Share price at grant date (RM)	6.27
Risk free rate (%)	2.16
Expected volatility (%)	25
Expected dividend yield (%)	1.48

Fair value of Yinson Shares at date of award (RM):	
- Tranche 1 at 1-month VWAP of RM 6.50	5.76
- Tranche 2 at 1-month VWAP of RM 7.50	4.61
- Tranche 3 at 1-month VWAP of RM 8.50	3.66
- Tranche 4 at 1-month VWAP of RM 11.00	1.98

The expected dividend yield used was based on future estimates, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome. The expected price volatility is based on average historical volatility over a 4-year period on a daily basis.

(c) Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the current financial year as part of employee benefits expenses were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022 RM million	2021 RM million	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Share options issued under ESS (Note 29(a))	4	1	2	1
Share Award Scheme under LTIP (Note 29(b))	18	8	6	3
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	22	9	8	4
Performance Bonus Scheme under LTIP (Note 29(b))	17	7	17	7
Total share-based payment expenses	39	16	25	11

The Company recognised in its profit or loss a total of RM2 million (2021: RM1 million) and RM6 million (2021: RM3 million), net of amounts recharged to its subsidiaries of RM2 million (2021: NIL) and RM12 million (2021: RM5 million) in respect of share options issued under ESS and share award scheme under LTIP respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

30. Reserves

(a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve represents exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency. It also included the exchange differences arising from monetary items which form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations, where the monetary item is denominated in currencies different from that of the Group's presentation currency.

(b) Cash flows hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve represents cumulative fair value gain or loss arising from derivatives recognised. The effective portion of cash flow hedges is recognised in reserve while the ineffective portion will be reclassified to profit or loss.

(c) Share-based option reserve

The share-based option reserve comprises the cumulative value of employee services received for the issue of share options by the Company. The fair value, measured at grant date of the share options granted to these employees is recognised as an employee expense in profit or loss and a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options.

(d) Share grant reserve

The share grant reserve represents the cumulative value of employee services rendered for the issue of share awards under the LTIP by the Company. The fair value of the expected share awards, measured at grant date of the LTIP, is recognised as an expense in profit or loss with a corresponding increase in equity, over the expected period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the Yinson Shares.

(e) Put option reserve

Put option reserve arising from the disposal of 26% equity interest in a subsidiary, where an option was granted to a non-controlling interest to sell its equity stake back to the Group at their original consideration less dividends and proceeds from capital reduction received by them upon occurence of conditions set out in the shareholders agreement.

31. Retained earnings

The Company may distribute dividends out of its entire retained earnings as at 31 January 2022 under the single tier system.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

32. Loans and borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Current:				
Secured				
Sustainability-Linked Sukuk Wakalah	7	-	7	-
Term loans	537	690	-	-
Revolving credits	59	-	1	-
	603	690	8	-
Unsecured				
Revolving credits	45	104	-	-
	45	104	-	-
	648	794	8	-
Non-current:				
Secured				
Sustainability-Linked Sukuk Wakalah	995	-	995	-
Term loans	6,689	4,915	-	-
Unsecured				
Term loans	426	397	-	-
	8,110	5,312	995	-
	8,758	6,106	1,003	-
Total borrowings				
Sustainability-Linked Sukuk Wakalah	1,002	-	1,002	-
Term loans	7,652	6,002	-	-
Revolving credits	104	104	1	-
Total loans and borrowings	8,758	6,106	1,003	-

(a) The secured loans and borrowings of the Group and of the Company are secured by certain assets of the Group as disclosed in Notes 16, 17, 26 and certain of the Group's vessels under finance lease arrangements.

(b) Except for certain term loans of RM2,545 million (2021: RM397 million) which are guaranteed by both the Company and an external party, other loans and borrowings of RM1,190 million (2021: RM1,325 million) are fully guaranteed by the Company.

(c) The revolving credits at floating interest rate bear interest at range of 1.95% to 3.39% (2021: 2% to 3.44%) per annum.

(d) The term loans at floating interest rates bear interest at range of 2.38% to 4.85% (2021: 2.43% to 4.90%) per annum.

(e) The term loan denominated in Indian Rupee ('INR") bears interest of 8.25% (2021: 10.5%) per annum in the current financial year. The interest rate is reset automatically and every five years (2021: every year).

32. Loans and borrowings (continued)

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

	Interest rate terms	Denominated currency	Total carrying amount	On demand or within one year	More than 1 year and less than 2 years	More than 2 years and less than 5 years	5 years or more
			RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Group							
At 31 January 2022							
Secured							
Sustainability-Linked Sukuk Wakalah	Fixed rate at 5.55% per annum	RM	1,002	7	-	995	-
Term loans	Floating rates vary based on London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR")*	USD	6,543	460	683	3,568	1,832
	Floating rates vary based on COF	USD	364	61	67	235	1
	Rate is reset every five years	INR	319	16	17	55	231
Revolving credits	Floating rates vary based on LIBOR	USD	59	59	-	-	-
Unsecured							
Term loans	Floating rates vary based on LIBOR	USD	426	-	426	-	-
Revolving credits	Floating rates vary based on Kuala Lumpur Interbank Offered Rate ("KLIBOR")	RM	45	45	-	-	-
			8,758	648	1,193	4,853	2,064

32. Loans and borrowings (continued)

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

	Interest rate terms	Denominated currency	Total carrying amount RM million	On demand or within one year RM million	More than 1 year and less than 2 years RM million	More than 2 years and less than 5 years RM million	5 years or more RM million
Group							
At 31 January 2021							
Secured							
Term loans	Floating rates vary based on LIBOR*	USD	4,835	598	442	1,635	2,160
	Floating rates vary based on COF	USD	417	67	57	293	-
	Rate is reset every year	INR	353	25	25	75	228
Unsecured							
Revolving credits	Floating rates vary based on Kuala Lumpur Interbank Offered Rate ("KLIBOR")	RM	104	104	-	-	-
Term loans	Floating rate varies based on LIBOR	USD	397	-	-	397	-
			6,106	794	524	2,400	2,388

* Certain floating rate bank loans of the subsidiaries are hedged by a series of USD interest rate swap contracts with banks (Note 36(a)).

32. Loans and borrowings (continued)

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

	Interest rate terms	Denominated currency	Total carrying amount	On demand or within one year	More than 1 year and less than 2 years	More than 2 years and less than 5 years	5 years or more
			RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Company							
At 31 January 2022							
Secured							
Sustainability-Linked Sukuk Wakalah	Fixed rate	RM	1,002	7	-	995	-
Revolving credits	Floating rate varies based on COF	USD	1	1	-	-	-
			1,003	8	-	995	-

At 31 January 2021

As at 31 January 2021, the secured borrowings of the Company, denominated in USD, were less than RM1 million.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

33. Leases

(a) Finance lease receivables - the Group as lessor

	Group	
	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million
Minimum lease receivables:		
Within 1 year	347	333
Between 1-2 years	344	335
Between 2-3 years	342	331
Between 3-4 years	339	329
Between 4-5 years	328	326
Later than 5 years	2,711	2,922
Total undiscounted lease payments	4,411	4,576
Less: Future finance income	(2,240)	(2,410)
Net investment in finance lease	2,171	2,166
Current	89	77
Non-current	2,082	2,089
	2,171	2,166

(i) In the financial year ended 31 January 2018, the Group entered into a 14-year lease arrangement for a parcel of land and buildings. At the end of the lease term, the lessee has the exclusive rights to purchase the lease properties at a certain fixed purchase price. Finance income on the net investment in the lease during the financial year is RM2 million (2021: RM2 million) (Note 8).

(ii) In the financial year ended 31 January 2021, a subsidiary of the Company has commenced a finance lease for the chartering of a FPSO (FPSO Abigail Joseph) to a third party for a lease term of 12 years, comprising a firm charter period of 7 years and extension option periods of 5 years. Management has assessed that it is reasonably certain for the charterer to exercise the extension options for 5 years out of the 8 years' extension options as set out in the charter agreement. Finance income on the net investment in the lease during the financial year is RM178 million (2021: RM45 million) (Note 6), of which RM54 million (2021: RM12 million) relates to variable lease payments which are not included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease.

(iii) In the financial year ended 31 January 2020, a subsidiary of the Company commenced a finance lease for the chartering of a FPSO (FPSO Helang) to a third party for a lease term of 18 years comprising of a firm charter period of 8 years and annual extension option periods of up to 10 years. Finance income on the net investment in the lease during the financial year is RM163 million (Note 6) (2021: RM169 million), of which RM24 million (2021: RM25 million) relates to variable lease payments which are not included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease.

33. Leases (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities - the Group as lessee

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Group		
Minimum lease commitments:		
Within 1 year	15	16
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	9	9
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	-	4
Total minimum lease payments	24	29
Less: Amounts representing finance charges	(1)	(2)
Present value of minimum lease payments	23	27
Present value of payments:		
Within 1 year	14	14
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	9	9
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	-	4
Present value of minimum lease payments	23	27
Less: Amount due within 12 months	(14)	(14)
Amount due after 12 months	9	13
Company		
Minimum lease commitments:		
Within 1 year	3	3
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	2	3
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	-	2
Total/Present value of minimum lease payments	5	8
Present value of payments:		
Within 1 year	3	3
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	2	3
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	-	2
Present value of minimum lease payments	5	8
Less: Amount due within 12 months	(3)	(3)
Amount due after 12 months	2	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

34. Deferred taxation

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 taxes relate to the same tax authority.

The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the statement of financial position:

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	RM million	**RM million**
Deferred tax assets	3	3
Deferred tax liabilities	(192)	(95)
	(189)	(92)
At 1 February	(92)	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	(1)
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 13)	(89)	(94)
Exchange differences	(8)	3
At 31 January	(189)	(92)

The components and movements of deferred taxes during the financial year are as follows:

Group	**Tax losses RM million**	**Contract assets RM million**	**Accelerated capital allowances and others RM million**	**Total RM million**
At 1 February 2020	1	-	(1)	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary	1	-	(2)	(1)
Recognised in profit or loss	-	(93)	(1)	(94)
Exchange differences	-	4	(1)	3
At 31 January 2021 and 1 February 2021	2	(89)	(5)	(92)
Recognised in profit or loss	-	(88)	(1)	(89)
Exchange differences	-	(6)	(2)	(8)
At 31 January 2022	2	(183)	(8)	(189)

As at the reporting date, the Group had unabsorbed tax losses and unutilised capital allowances of approximately RM337 million and RM445 million (2021: RM366 million and RM422 million respectively) that are available to offset against future taxable profits of the respective subsidiaries in which these unabsorbed tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances arose, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability.

Except for certain unutilised tax losses of the Group amounting to RM23 million (2021: RM11 million) which are expected to expire between 2024 to 2031 (2021: 2024 to 2029), other tax losses have no expiry date.

35. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Current:				
Trade payables				
Third parties	202	178	-	-
Other payables				
Due to directors	22	7	22	7
Due to subsidiaries	-	-	196	152
Sundry payables	24	25	1	1
Accruals	523	558	14	3
Deferred income	37	33	-	-
Deposits	-	16	-	-
	606	639	233	163
	808	817	233	163
Non-current:				
Other payables				
Sundry payables	21	24	-	-
Due to subsidiaries	-	-	816	865
Due to non-controlling interests	192	44	-	-
Deferred income	277	295	-	-
Deposits	21	21	-	-
	511	384	816	865
Total trade and other payables	1,319	1,201	1,049	1,028

(a) Trade payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing.

(b) Other payables - current

Included in the Group's sundry payables and accruals are amounts relating to expenditures incurred for the construction of FPSOs amounting to RM387 million (2021: RM420 million).

Included in both the current and non-current amounts due to subsidiaries as at 31 January 2021 were advances novated from subsidiaries of RM265 million which arose from an internal re-organisation exercise carried out during the prior financial year.

All other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand, except for amounts due to subsidiaries which are revolving on daily basis, and deferred income which relates to income received in advance and is non-refundable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

35. Trade and other payables (continued)

(c) Other payables - non-current

Group

(i) Deposits

Included in the Group's deposits is an amount of RM21 million (USD5 million) (2021: RM21 million (USD5 million)) relating to a deposit payment received by Yinson Acacia Ltd ("YAL"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, for the proposed disposal of a minority equity interest in Yinson Boronia Consortium Pte. Ltd. ("YBC"), another indirect subsidiary of the Group, to Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. (""K" Line") for a total cash consideration of USD49 million pursuant to a Share Sale and Purchase Agreement executed between YAL and "K" Line on 9 July 2020. The payment of the remaining balance of the consideration, being USD44 million by "K" Line, and transfer of the minority equity interest to "K" Line (or Japan Offshore Facility Investment 1 Pte. Ltd. ("JOFI") (a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Corporation), at "K" Line's option), will be executed upon final acceptance of the Marlim 2 FPSO by Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. ("Petrobras") and release of the financial guarantees under the associated project finance agreements expected to be in financial year ending 2023.

(ii) Due to non-controlling interests

On 11 May 2020, an indirect subsidiary of the Group issued a convertible loan of RM211 million (USD52 million) to its shareholders. RM53 million (USD13 million) of the issuance was to a minority shareholder (i.e. Japan Offshore Facility Investment 1 Pte. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Corporation), which is proportionate to its shareholdings in the subsidiary. In accordance with the terms and conditions (depending on the prevailing gearing once the finance agreements are executed) set out in the Convertible Loan Agreement, the loan may be jointly converted into ordinary shares of the subsidiary by the shareholders on a proportionate basis. Otherwise, the loan from the minority shareholder is due for repayment in equal quarterly repayments within 2 years from the date on which the conditions as set out in the Convertible Loan Agreement are met. The loan was adjusted to its fair value upon initial recognition with the discounting effect being recognised as a capital contribution from non-controlling interests of RM8 million in the prior financial year, and the loan is subsequently carried at amortised cost. As at 31 January 2022, the Group's carrying amount of this loan, which is unsecured and interest free, was RM49 million (USD12 million) (2021: RM44 million (USD11 million)). The deemed interest expense arising from the discounting effect on the fair value of the loan recognised during the current financial year was RM2 million.

On 24 August 2021, an indirect subsidiary of the Group received interest-free loan from JOFI amounting to RM171 million (USD41 million). The loan is unsecured, repayable at the borrower's discretion and has no fixed term of repayment. The loan was adjusted to its fair value upon initial recognition with the discounting effect being recognised as a capital contribution from non-controlling interests of RM30 million in the current financial year, and the loan was subsequently carried at amortised cost. As at 31 January 2022, the Group's carrying amount of this loan was RM143 million (USD34 million). The deemed interest expense arising from the discounting effect on the fair value of the loan recognised during the current financial year was RM3 million.

Company

(i) Due to subsidiaries

Amounts due to subsidiaries are unsecured and the Company has discretion to defer the settlement for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date. Included in the amounts due to subsidiaries is an interest-bearing loan of approximately RM815 million (2021: RM531 million), which bears interest of 6.23% to 6.36% (2021: 6.53% to 7.09%) per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

36. Derivatives

	Group	
	2022	2021
	Liabilities	Liabilities
	RM million	RM million
Non-current		
Hedging derivatives:		
- Interest rate swaps (Note (a))	(20)	(204)
Current		
Hedging derivatives:		
- Interest rate swaps (Note (a))	(3)	(21)
Total	(23)	(225)

(a) Subsidiaries of the Group had entered into a series of USD interest swap contracts with banks. The interest rate swaps reflect the negative change in fair value of those interest rate swaps which have been designated as cash flows hedge and are used to manage the exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates arising from floating rate bank loans of the subsidiaries.

The fair values of the interest rate swaps are determined by using the prices quoted by the counterparty banks which are categorised as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. There is no transfer from Level 1 and Level 2 or out of Level 3 during the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

37. Significant related party disclosures

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group or the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group or the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group either directly or indirectly.

(a) Significant related party transactions

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

	Group		Company	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
	RM million	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**
Joint ventures:				
- dividend income	47	17	47	17
- interest income	-	4	-	-
- management fee income	13	11	-	-
- finance lease income	2	2	-	-
- advances paid	-	(21)	-	-
- repayment of advances	27	99	-	-
Subsidiaries:				
- advances received	-	-	20	98
- management fee income	-	-	13	23
- interest income	-	-	3	7
- dividend income	-	-	125	220

(b) Related party balances

Related party balances have been disclosed in Notes 24 and 35 to the financial statements.

(c) Compensation to key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Group and of the Company are made up of directors of the Group and the Company. Information of compensation to directors is disclosed in Note 11.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

38. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

	Group 2022 RM million	Group 2021 RM million
Approved and contracted for:		
Property, plant and equipment	147	31

(b) Operating lease commitments - Group as lessor

The Group entered into leases for its FPSOs. These non-cancellable leases have remaining lease terms of between 1 year to 11 years and are subject to revision on the rental charge where contractually applicable.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date are as follows:

	Group 2022 RM million	Group 2021 RM million
Within 1 year	658	690
More than 1 year and less than 5 years	2,705	2,703
More than 5 years	2,344	2,774
	5,707	6,167

Chartering fees from leasing of FPSOs recognised in profit or loss during the financial year are disclosed in Note 6.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

39. Fair value measurement

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities.

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active market	**Significant observable inputs**	**Significant unobservable inputs**	
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	RM million	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**
At 31 January 2022				
Non-financial asset:				
Investment properties	-	-	15	15
Financial asset:				
Other investments	-	14	-	14
Financial liability:				
Interest rate swaps	-	23	-	23
At 31 January 2021				
Non-financial asset:				
Investment properties	-	-	15	15
Financial asset:				
Other investments	-	229	-	229
Financial liability:				
Interest rate swaps	-	225	-	225

The Group and the Company classify fair value measurement using the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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; and

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 and between Levels 2 and 3 during the current financial year.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group and the Company use a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used to estimate fair value for long-term debt for disclosure purposes. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine the fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

39. Fair value measurement (continued)

(a) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves. The fair value of investment funds is determined based on independent fund valuations. These investments are classified as Level 2 and comprise other investments and derivative financial instruments. In infrequent circumstances, where a valuation technique for these instruments is based on significant unobservable inputs, such instruments are classified as Level 3.

(b) Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

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

	Note
Trade and other receivables	24
Loans and borrowings	32
Trade and other payables	35

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to short-term nature or those floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the reporting date.

The carrying amounts of non-current receivables are reasonable approximations of fair values. They are classified as Level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs.

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

The carrying amounts of non-current loans and borrowings are reasonable approximation of fair values due to those floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the reporting date. The fair values of non-current loans and borrowings are estimated by discounting expected future cash flows at market incremental lending rate for similar types of lending, borrowing or leasing arrangements at the reporting date.

Financial guarantees

Fair value is determined based on probability weighted discounted cash flow method. The probability has been estimated and assigned for the following key assumptions:

- The likelihood of the guaranteed party defaulting within the guarantee period;
- The exposure on the portion that is not expected to be recovered due to the guaranteed party's default; and
- The estimated loss exposure if the party guaranteed were to default.

The Company has assessed the financial guarantee contracts and concluded that the financial impact of the guarantees is not material as the probability of crystallisation is remote.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

40. Financial instruments by category

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
- Other investments (Note 22)	14	229	-	4
Financial assets at amortised costs				
- Finance lease receivables (Note 33(a))	2,171	2,166	-	-
- Trade and other receivables (Note 24)	644	608	481	496
- Cash and bank balances (Note 26)	2,859	1,821	335	9
	5,674	4,595	816	505
Total	5,688	4,824	816	509
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities designated as cash flow hedge				
- Interest rate swaps (Note 36)	23	225	-	-
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
- Trade and other payables	1,005	873	1,049	1,028
- Loans and borrowings (Note 32)	8,758	6,106	1,003	-
- Put option liability	126	181	-	-
- Lease liabilities (Note 33(b))	23	27	5	8
	9,912	7,187	2,057	1,036
Total	9,935	7,412	2,057	1,036

The Group's and the Company's exposure to various risks associated with the financial instruments are discussed in Note 41.

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives and put option liability, comprise loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include finance lease receivables, trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits and contract assets that are derived directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management is supported by the corporate finance team that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The corporate finance team assists Group's senior management to ensure that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, short-term deposits and derivatives.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's loans and borrowings with floating interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating rate loans and borrowings. The Group enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and floating interest rate amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional amount. For the financial years ended 31 January 2022 and 2021, the Group's borrowings at floating rates were primarily denominated in USD. Except for the USD LIBOR floating rate debt as set out in Note 32, the Group is not exposed to interbank offered rates (IBORs) that will be affected by the IBOR reforms.

Included in the variable rate borrowings are 8 to 12 years (2021: 8 to 12 years) floating rate debt of RM3,705 million (2021: RM3,918 million) whose interest rate is based on 3-month USD LIBOR. To hedge the variability in cash flows of these loans, the Group has entered into 7 to 12 years (2021: 7 to 12 years) interest rate swaps with key terms (principal amount, payment dates, repricing dates, currency) that match those of the debt on which it pays a fixed rate and receives a variable rate.

<u>Instruments used by the Group</u>

Interest rate swaps currently in place cover approximately 100% (2021: 100%) of the Group's outstanding 3-month USD LIBOR variable rate project financing loans. These loans bear variable rates based on USD LIBOR plus a certain margin, however the interest rates are fixed based on the fixed interest rates of the swaps which range between 3.89% to 5.55% (2021: 3.89% to 5.55%).

The swap contracts require settlement of net interest receivable or payable every quarter. The settlement dates coincide with the dates on which interest is payable on the underlying debt.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance

The effects of the above-mentioned interest rate swaps on the Group's financial position and performance are as follows:

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Interest rate swaps		
Carrying amount (current and non-current liability)	23	225
Notional amount - LIBOR based swaps	3,759	3,985
Hedge ratio of project financing loans	100%	100%
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging instruments since 1 February	72	129
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	72	129
Weighted average hedged rate for the year	3.89% to 5.55%	3.89% to 5.55%

The maturity period of interest rate swaps ranges from November 2027 to December 2031.

Interest rate sensitivity

As an increase/decrease in interest rates by 10 (2021: 10) basis points would not result in a significant increase/decrease in interest expense for the unhedged variable rate loans of the Group, sensitivity analysis is not disclosed.

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) 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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities, primarily RM, USD, INR and Norwegian Krone ("NOK"). The foreign currency in which these transactions are denominated is mainly SGD, Euro and Ghanaian Cedi.

The Group holds cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies for working capital purposes. The other financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies include finance lease receivables, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and lease liabilities.

The Group is also exposed to currency translation risk arising from its net investment in foreign operations primarily in Labuan, Singapore, Norway, Republic of the Marshall Islands, British Virgin Islands, Brazil, India and Netherlands. The Group's investments in its foreign subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are not hedged as the currency position in these investments are considered to be long-term in nature.

The currency profile of monetary financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	Denominated in currencies other than the entities' functional currencies				
	Malaysian Ringgit	United States Dollar	Others	Denominated in functional currencies	Total
Group	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**
2022					
Other investments	-	-	-	14	14
Receivables	13	11	48	572	644
Receivables (intercompany, net)	195	853	49	10,793	11,890
Cash and bank balances	12	95	57	2,695	2,859
Borrowings	-	(1)	-	(8,757)	(8,758)
Lease liabilities	-	-	(16)	(7)	(23)
Payables	(7)	(2)	(53)	(943)	(1,005)
Payables (intercompany, net)	(116)	(505)	(31)	(11,542)	(12,194)
Derivatives	-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Put option liability	-	-	-	(126)	(126)
	97	451	54	(7,324)	(6,722)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The currency profile of monetary financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows: (continued)

	Denominated in currencies other than the entities' functional currencies				
	Malaysian Ringgit	**United States Dollar**	**Others**	**Denominated in functional currencies**	**Total**
Group	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**	**RM million**
2021					
Other investments	-	-	-	229	229
Receivables	6	26	23	553	608
Receivables (intercompany, net)	43	826	13	6,210	7,092
Cash and bank balances	31	7	36	1,747	1,821
Borrowings	-	-	-	(6,106)	(6,106)
Lease liabilities	-	-	(17)	(10)	(27)
Payables	(5)	(4)	(56)	(808)	(873)
Payables (intercompany, net)	(143)	(422)	(3)	(6,665)	(7,233)
Derivatives	-	-	-	(225)	(225)
Put option liability	-	-	-	(181)	(181)
	(68)	433	(4)	(5,256)	(4,895)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group and the Company. At the reporting date, the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit standings and financial strengths. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's Treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Counterparty credit standings are reviewed by the Company's Senior Management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the financial year. Limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure to make payments.

The Group has also considered the implications of COVID-19 pandemic (refer to Note 48) and Russia- Ukraine (refer to Note 47) conflict whilst assessing its credit risk for its counterparties. Accordingly, the Covid-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine conflict have not materially affected the credit risk of the Group's counterparties in the current financial year.

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Trade receivables and contract assets

ECL for trade receivables and contract assets are measured using the simplified approach. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before reporting date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group and the Company have identified the gross domestic product ("GDP"), GDP growth, oil price and country rating in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors. No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

The reconciliation of allowance for impairment and maximum exposure to credit risk are disclosed in Note 24(a) and Note 6(b).

(ii) Debt instruments at amortised costs other than trade receivables and contract assets

ECL for debt instruments at amortised costs other than trade receivables and contract assets are measured using the general 3-stage approach. The Group and the Company use three categories which reflect their credit risk and how the loss allowance is determined for each of those categories. A summary of the assumptions underpinning the Group's and the Company's ECL model is as follows:

Category	Group's and Company's definition of category	Basis for recognising ECL
Performing	Debtors have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows.	12 month ECL
Underperforming	Debtors for which there is a significant increase in credit risk or significant increase in credit risk if presumed the forward looking information and indicators available signify impairment to debtor's ability to repay.	Lifetime ECL
Non-performing	Debtor's ability to repay or likelihood of repayment is determined as fully impaired according to the available indicators.	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)

Based on the above, loss allowance is measured on either 12 month ECL or lifetime ECL using a PD x LGD x EAD methodology as follows:

- PD ('probability of default') – the likelihood that the debtor would not be able to repay during the contractual period;
- LGD ('loss given default') – the percentage of contractual cash flows that will not be collected if default happens; and
- EAD ('exposure at default') – the outstanding amount that is exposed to default risk.

In deriving the PD and LGD, the Group and the Company consider historical data by each debtor by category and adjusts for forward-looking macroeconomic data. The Group and the Company have identified the industry and geographical area which the debtor operates in, to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors. Loss allowance is measured at a probability-weighted amount that reflects the possibility that a credit loss occurs and the possibility that no credit loss occurs. No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Debt instruments at amortised costs other than trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount disclosed below also represents the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

Group

2022

	Performing RM million	Under-performing RM million	Not performing RM million	Total RM million
Other receivables				
Gross carrying amount	395	-	9	404
Accumulated impairment loss	(3)	-	(9)	(12)
Net carrying amount	392	-	-	392
Cash and bank balances				
Gross/net carrying amount	2,859	-	-	2,859
Finance lease receivables				
Gross/net carrying amount	2,171	-	-	2,171
2021				
Other receivables				
Gross carrying amount	234	-	32	266
Accumulated impairment loss	(3)	-	(32)	(35)
Net carrying amount	231	-	-	231
Cash and bank balances				
Gross/net carrying amount	1,821	-	-	1,821
Finance lease receivables				
Gross/net carrying amount	2,166	-	-	2,166

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Debt instruments at amortised costs other than trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount disclosed below also represents the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets: (continued)

Company

2022

	Performing RM million	Under-performing RM million	Not performing RM million	Total RM million
Other receivables (excluding amounts due from subsidiaries)				
Gross/net carrying amount	2	-	-	2
Amounts due from subsidiaries				
Gross carrying amount	472	14	79	565
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(14)	(79)	(93)
Net carrying amount	472	-	-	472
Cash and bank balances				
Gross/net carrying amount	335	-	-	335

2021

	Performing RM million	Under-performing RM million	Not performing RM million	Total RM million
Other receivables (excluding amounts due from subsidiaries)				
Gross/net carrying amount	1	-	-	1
Amounts due from subsidiaries				
Gross carrying amount	467	42	65	574
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(14)	(65)	(79)
Net carrying amount	467	28	-	495
Cash and bank balances				
Gross/net carrying amount	9	-	-	9

The reconciliation of allowance for impairment of other receivables is disclosed in Note 24(b).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Debt instruments at amortised costs other than trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

As at 31 January 2022, the credit risk of the Group primarily relates to the Group's 4 (2021: 4) largest customers which accounted for 60% (2021: 71%) of the outstanding trade receivables at the end of the reporting period. The Group believes these counterparties' credit risk is low taking into consideration of their financial position, past collection experiences and other factors. Except for the impairment loss provided as disclosed in Note 24(a) to the financial statements, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet their obligations.

(iii) Financial guarantee contracts

The Company has issued financial guarantees to banks for borrowings of its subsidiaries. These guarantees are subject to the impairment requirements of MFRS 9. The amounts disclosed below represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial guarantee contracts.

	Company	
	2022	2021
	RM million	RM million
Financial guarantee contracts	3,734	1,722

The Company has assessed that its subsidiaries have strong financial capacity to meet the contractual cash flow obligations and hence, does not expect significant credit losses arising from these guarantees.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Company's objectives are to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and perpetual securities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:

Group	On demand or within one year RM million	Two to five years RM million	Over five years RM million	Total RM million
31 January 2022				
Trade and other payables	771	245	22	1,038
Loans and borrowings	1,037	7,811	2,392	11,240
Lease liabilities	15	9	-	24
Gross settled interest rate swaps				
- Receipts	(24)	(200)	(96)	(320)
- Payments	67	198	83	348
Put option liability	126	-	-	126
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	1,992	8,063	2,401	12,456

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations: (continued)

Group (continued)	On demand or within one year RM million	Two to five years RM million	Over five years RM million	Total RM million
31 January 2021				
Trade and other payables	784	75	22	881
Loans and borrowings	1,344	2,889	2,750	6,983
Lease liabilities	16	13	-	29
Gross settled interest rate swaps				
- Receipts	(7)	(62)	(110)	(179)
- Payments	66	221	119	406
Put option liability	181	-	-	181
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	2,384	3,136	2,781	8,301
Company				
31 January 2022				
Trade and other payables	233	816	-	1,049
Loans and borrowings	60	1,200	-	1,260
Lease liabilities	3	2	-	5
Financial guarantee ^	3,734	-	-	3,734
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	4,030	2,018	-	6,048
31 January 2021				
Trade and other payables	163	865	-	1,028
Lease liabilities	3	5	-	8
Financial guarantee ^	1,722	-	-	1,722
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	1,888	870	-	2,758

^ The maximum amount of the financial guarantees issued to the banks for subsidiaries' borrowings is limited to the amount utilised by the subsidiaries. The earliest period any of the financial guarantees can be called upon by banks is within the next 12 months. The Company believes that the liquidity risk in respect of the financial guarantees is minimal as it is unlikely that the subsidiaries will not make payment to the banks when due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

42. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services, and has the following reportable operating segments as follows:

(i) Offshore Production & Offshore Marine - This segment comprises provision of vessels and marine related services.

(ii) Other operations - This segment comprises investment, management services and treasury services.

(iii) Renewables - This segment consists of owning and operating renewable energy generation assets.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which, in certain respects as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Group financing (including finance costs) and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

	Offshore Production & Offshore Marine	Other operations	Renewables	Consolidated
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
31 January 2022				
Revenue:				
Gross revenue	4,041	421	85	4,547
Inter-segment	(508)	(419)	(13)	(940)
	3,533	2	72	3,607
Results:				
Segment results	1,186	(123)	34	1,097
Finance costs				(388)
Share of profit of joint ventures				10
Share of loss of associates				(3)
Income tax expense				(192)
Profit for the financial year				524
Amortisation and depreciation	(275)	(10)	(20)	(305)
Fair value loss on other investments	-	(29)	-	(29)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(3)	-	-	(3)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	(3)	-	-	(3)
Bad debts written off	(7)	-	-	(7)
Loss on disposal of other investments	-	(1)	-	(1)
Assets and liabilities				
Segment assets	13,079	1,712	414	15,205
Segment liabilities	7,829	2,280	356	10,465
Additions to property, plant and equipment	20	8	17	45

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

42. Segment information (conitnued)

	Offshore Production & Offshore Marine RM million	Other operations RM million	Renewables RM million	Consolidated RM million
31 January 2021				
Revenue:				
Gross revenue	5,401	456	6	5,863
Inter-segment	(560)	(454)	-	(1,014)
	4,841	2	6	4,849
Results:				
Segment results	1,110	(183)	1	928
Finance costs				(319)
Share of profit of joint ventures				(29)
Income tax expense				(168)
Profit for the financial year				412
Amortisation and depreciation	(296)	(8)	(2)	(306)
Fair value gain/(loss):				
- other investments	-	2	-	2
- investment properties	-	(3)	-	(3)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(33)	-	-	(33)
Reversal of impairment loss/(impairment loss) on:				
- other receivables	6	-	-	6
- other assets	2	-	-	2
- tax recoverable	(12)	-	-	(12)
Net unrealised gain on foreign exchange	(11)	36	1	26
Contract acquisition costs written off	(104)	-	-	(104)
Deal deposit written off	-	(84)	-	(84)
Other non-cash expenses	-	(2)	-	(2)
Assets and liabilities				
Segment assets	10,243	1,093	550	11,886
Segment liabilities	6,067	1,391	402	7,860
Additions to property, plant and equipment	1,560	19	8	1,587

Notes

Nature of adjustments and eliminations to arrive at amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements:

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

42. Segment information (continued)

Geographical information

The Group operates in the following main geographical areas:

(i) Malaysia - mainly involved in leasing and sub-leasing of FPSOs and OSVs on bareboat or time charter basis
(ii) Ghana, Nigeria, Norway and other countries - mainly involved in the charter of FPSOs and tankers and ship management services
(iii) Brazil - involved in design, supply, installation, operation, life extension and demobilisation of an FPSO
(iv) India - involved in owning and operating renewable energy generation assets

Revenue by location of the Group's operations are analysed as follows:

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	RM million	**RM million**
Malaysia	302	339
Ghana	566	573
Nigeria	438	1,417
Norway	13	18
Brazil	2,206	2,299
India	72	6
Other countries	10	197
	3,607	4,849

Non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets managed by the Group in Ghana and Nigeria amounted to RM3,126 million and RM64 million respectively as at 31 January 2022 (2021: RM3,176 million and RM82 million respectively).

The Group's largest customers (by revenue contribution) are from the Offshore Production & Offshore Marine segments. In the financial year ended 31 January 2022, 2 customers contributed revenue individually exceeding 10% of the Group's total revenue, amounting to RM566 million and RM2,206 million respectively. In the financial year ended 31 January 2021, 3 customers contributed revenue individually exceeding 10% of the Group's total revenue, amounting to RM573 million, RM1,243 million and RM2,299 million respectively.

43. Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's and the Company's capital management, capital includes share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to owners of the Company. The objectives of the Group's and the Company's capital management are to maximise shareholders' value, to maintain optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital and to sustain future developments of the Group.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, shares buy-back or issue new shares. The Group and the Company monitor capital using gross and net debt to equity ratio. Net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and short-term deposits and current other investments.

43. Capital management (continued)

	Group 2022 RM million	Group 2021 RM million
Loans and borrowings (Note 32)	8,758	6,106
Gross debt	8,758	6,106
Less: Cash and bank balances (Note 26)	(2,859)	(1,821)
Other investments, current (Note 22)	(14)	(229)
Net debt	5,885	4,056
Total equity	4,740	4,026
Gross debt to equity ratio	1.85	1.52
Net debt to equity ratio	1.24	1.01

The Group and the Company are required to comply with financial covenants such as Debt Service Coverage Ratio and Gearing Ratio, as defined in the respective facility agreements. For the financial years ended 31 January 2022 and 2021, the Group and the Company have complied with these requirements.

44. Perpetual securities

(i) By Yinson TMC Sdn. Bhd. ("YTMC")

(a) RM950 million

On 8 May 2018, YTMC issued RM950 million Sukuk Mudharabah under its RM1.5 billion Perpetual Sukuk Mudharabah Programme. The perpetual securities are:

- unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Company;
- direct, unsecured, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the subsidiary; and
- rank at least pari passu with all other present and future unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the subsidiary at all times, save for such obligations as may be preferred by provisions of law that are both mandatory and of general application.

The perpetual securities are unrated and are not listed on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad or on any other stock exchange bearing no fixed maturity date but are callable 15 years from the date of issuance ("First Call Date") falling due on 9 May 2033. The issued instrument carries a periodic distribution rate of 6.8% per annum, distributable semi-annually calculated at the nominal value of securities issued. The distribution rate will be subject to an agreed one time step-up margin of 1% per annum after First Call Date. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the program, YTMC has no obligation to pay any distribution and has the option to elect for distribution deferment at its sole discretion, which does not constitute a breach of covenant. The perpetual securities may also be redeemed at the option of YTMC upon the occurrence of certain events by YTMC in accordance with the terms and conditions of the perpetual securities.

From the Group's perspective under MFRS 132 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", the Perpetual Securities is classified as equity because the payment of any distribution or redemption is at the discretion of the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

44. Perpetual securities (continued)

(ii) By Yinson Juniper Ltd ("YJL")

(a) USD100 million

On 5 October 2017, YJL, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company issued perpetual securities of USD100 million under its USD500 million Multi-Currency Perpetual Securities Programme. The perpetual securities are:

- unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Company;
- direct, unsecured, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the subsidiary; and
- rank at least pari passu with all other present and future unsecured, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the subsidiary, save for such obligations as may be preferred by provisions of law that are both mandatory and of general application.

The perpetual securities are unrated and are listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited bearing no fixed maturity date but are redeemable at YJL's option 5 years from the date of issuance ("First Reset Date") falling due on 5 October 2022. The issued instrument carries a periodic distribution rate of 7.85% per annum, distributable semi-annually calculated at the nominal value of securities issued. The distribution rate will be subject to an agreed step-up margin of 5% per annum above the prevailing U.S. Treasury Rate after First Reset Date. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the program, YJL has no obligation to pay any distribution and has the option to elect for distribution deferment at its sole discretion, which does not constitute a default. The perpetual securities may also be redeemed at the option of YJL upon the occurrence of certain events by YJL in accordance with the terms and conditions of the perpetual securities.

From the Group's perspective under MFRS 132 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", the Perpetual Securities is classified as equity because the payment of any distribution or redemption is at the discretion of the Group.

(b) USD120 million

YJL, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company has completed two further issuances of Perpetual Securities valued USD90 million and USD30 million on bought deal basis under its USD500 million Multi-Currency Perpetual Securities Programme on 29 March 2019 and 5 April 2019 respectively.

Both the Perpetual Securities are unrated, not listed on any stock exchange, and bear no fixed maturity date but are redeemable at YJL's option from the First Reset Date falling on 29 March 2024. The issued Perpetual Securities carry periodic distribution rate of 8.10% per annum, distributable semi-annually calculated at the nominal value of securities issued. The distribution rate will be subject to an agreed step-up margin of 5% per annum above the prevailing U.S. Treasury Rate after First Reset Date. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the program, YJL has no obligation to pay any distribution and has the option to elect for distribution deferment at its sole discretion, which does not constitute a default. The Perpetual Securities may also be redeemed at the option of YJL upon the occurrence of certain events by YJL in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Perpetual Securities.

From the Group's perspective under MFRS 132 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", the Perpetual Securities is classified as equity because the payment of any distribution or redemption is at the discretion of the Group.

45. Summary of effects of acquisition and re-organisation of companies

2022

During the financial year, the Group had completed the internal re-organisation for the following companies of which there were no consequential financial effects to the Group:

(i) On 5 February 2021, Yinson Global Corporation (S) Pte. Ltd., a direct wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Renewables Pte. Ltd. ("YRPL") from Yinson Renewables (HK) Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD300,000. YRPL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(ii) On 25 February 2021, Yinson Trillium Limited ("YTL"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 2.42% equity interest in Yinson Production (West Africa) Pte. Ltd. ("YPWAPL") from Yinson Production Pte. Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD2,097,344. As a result, YTL owns 74% equity interest in YPWAPL.

(iii) On 31 March 2021, Yinson Global Corporation (S) Pte. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Green Technologies Pte. Ltd. ("YGTPL") from Yinson Global Corporation (HK) Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD4,000,000. YGTPL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(iv) On 11 May 2021, Yinson Renewables Pte. Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Renewables AS ("YRAS") from Yinson Renewables (HK) Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of NOK33,000. YRAS remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(v) On 29 June 2021, Yinson Production Capital Pte. Ltd. ("YPCPL"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, increased its issued and paid-up capital from USD80,521,000 to USD127,234,306 by way of allotment of 46,713,306 new ordinary shares at an issue price of USD1 each by way of cash injection. As a result, YPCPL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(vi) On 29 June 2021, Yinson Production Capital Pte. Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Nepeta Production Ltd ("YNPL") from Yinson Acacia Ltd, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD46,713,306. YNPL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(vii) On 13 July 2021, Yinson Renewables Pte. Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Renewables (UK) Limited ("YRUK") from Yinson Renewables (HK) Limited for a consideration of USD396,062. As a result, YRUK remains an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(viii) On 15 July 2021, Yinson Offshore Services Sdn. Bhd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in OY Labuan Limited ("OYLL") from the Company, for a consideration of USD1. OYLL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(ix) On 6 August 2021, Yinson Macacia Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Lavender Operations Sdn. Bhd. ("YLOSB") from Yinson Production AS for a consideration of USD2,050,000. As a result, YLOSB remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(x) On 22 December 2021, Yinson Global Corporation (S) Pte. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Production Offshore Pte. Ltd. ("YPOPL") from Yinson Global Corporation (HK) Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD469,000,000. YPOPL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(xi) On 28 December 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Heather Ltd ("YHL") from Yinson Acacia Ltd, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD70,000. YHL became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(xii) On 28 December 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Ghacacia Ltd ("YGL") from Yinson Acacia Ltd, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD100,000. YGL became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

45. Summary of effects of acquisition and re-organisation of companies (continued)

2022 (continued)

During the financial year, the Group had completed the internal re-organisation for the following companies of which there were no consequential financial effects to the Group: (continued)

(xiii) On 28 December 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Clover Ltd ("YCL") from Yinson Acacia Ltd, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD1. YCL became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(xiv) On 29 December 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Knock Allan Pte. Ltd. ("KAPL") comprising 30,000,001 ordinary shares and 59,999,999 preference shares from Allan AS, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD6,800,000. KAPL became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(xv) On 29 December 2021, Yinson Production AS ("YPAS"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, reduced its paid-up capital by NOK105,900,000 via reduction of par value on the YPAS's single share from NOK105,930,000 to NOK30,000 for a cash consideration of USD11,983,840. As a result, YPAS remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(xvi) On 27 January 2022, YR Santa Giusta Solar Pte. Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Santa Giusta Solar S.R.L. ("SGSSRL") from Paceco Solar S.R.L., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of EUR610,000. SGSSRL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

2021

(a) Internal re-organisation of companies

During the financial year, the Group had completed the internal re-organisation for the following companies of which there were no consequential financial effects to the Group:

(i) On 7 February 2020, Yinson Production Offshore Pte. Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Production Pte. Ltd. ("YPPL") from Yinson Production Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD6,203,496. YPPL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(ii) On 28 April 2020, Yinson Production Offshore Pte. Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Production Capital Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Yinson Malva Production Pte. Ltd.) ("YPCPL") from Yinson Acacia Ltd, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD1,000. YPCPL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(iii) On 3 August 2020, Yinson Production Capital Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Yinson Malva Production Pte. Ltd.), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Trillium Limited ("YTL") from the Company for a consideration of USD145,330,001. YTL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(iv) On 17 August 2020, Yinson Boronia Servicos De Operacao LTDA ("YBSDO"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, increased the issued and paid-up capital from R$1,645,176 to R$9,803,118 by an allotment of 1,359,657 new ordinary shares at an issue price of R$6 each totalling to an amount of R$8,157,942, with 1,350,146 and 9,511 new ordinary shares being subscribed by Yinson Boronia Production B.V. ("YBPBV") and Yinson Boronia Holdings (S) Pte. Ltd. ("YBH(S)PL") respectively. As a result, YBPBV and YBH(S)PL own 99.35% and 0.65% equity interest in YBSDO respectively.

(v) On 10 September 2020, Yinson Global Corporation (HK) Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson International Pte. Ltd. ("YIPL") from Yinson Production Offshore Pte. Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD20,000,000. YIPL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

45. Summary of effects of acquisition and re-organisation of companies (continued)

2021 (continued)

During the financial year, the Group had completed the internal re-organisation for the following companies of which there were no consequential financial effects to the Group: (continued)

(a) Internal re-organisation of companies (continued)

(vi) On 17 September 2020, Yinson Offshore Services Sdn. Bhd. ("YOSSB"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, increased its issued and paid-up capital from RM1 to RM6,656,550 by an allotment of 6,656,549 new ordinary shares at an issue price of RM1 each by way of capitalisation of amount owing by YOSSB to the Company of RM3,993,929 and amount owing by YOSSB to Yinson Global Corporation (HK) Limited ("YGC(HK)"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, of RM2,662,620. As a result, the Company and YGC(HK) own 60% and 40% equity interest in YOSSB respectively.

(vii) On 6 October 2020, Yinson Global Corporation (HK) Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson TMC Sdn. Bhd. ("YTMC") from the Company for a consideration of RM235,421,163. As a result, YTMC became an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(viii) On 30 December 2020, Yinson Macacia Limited ("YML"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, increased the issued and paid-up capital from USD1 to USD201,300,000 by an allotment of 201,299,999 new ordinary shares at an issue price of USD1 each by way of capitalisation of amount owing by YML to the Company of USD120,779,999 and amount owing by YML to Yinson Production Capital Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Yinson Malva Production Pte. Ltd.) ("YPCPL"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, of USD79,952,307 coupled with a cash injection of USD567,693. As a result, the Company and YPCPL own 60% and 40% equity interest in YML respectively.

(ix) On 4 January 2021, Yinson Offshore Services Sdn. Bhd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Offshore Services Limited ("YOSL") from the Company for a consideration of USD1. As a result, YOSL became an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(x) On 4 January 2021, Yinson Offshore Services Sdn. Bhd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Offshore Marine Limited ("YOML") from Yinson Offshore Services Limited ("YOSL"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD1. YOML remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(xi) On 4 January 2021, Yinson Offshore Services Sdn. Bhd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Camellia Limited ("YCL") from Yinson Offshore Marine Limited, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD873,482. YCL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(xii) On 4 January 2021, Yinson Offshore Services Sdn. Bhd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Indah Limited ("YIL") from the Company for a consideration of USD1. As a result, YIL became an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(xiii) On 13 January 2021, Yinson Production Capital Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Yinson Malva Production Pte. Ltd.), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Yinson Production Pte. Ltd. ("YPPL") from Yinson Production Offshore Pte. Ltd., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company for a consideration of USD6,203,496. YPPL remains as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

46. Summary of effects of dilution and disposal of companies

2021

On 28 April 2020, a Share Subscription Agreement between the Company, Yinson Boronia Consortium Pte. Ltd. ("YBCPL"), Yinson Acacia Limited, both of which are indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, Sumitomo Corporation and Japan Offshore Facility Investment 1 Pte. Ltd. ("JOFI") ("Share Subscription Agreement") was entered into in respect of Project Marlim. The Share Subscription Agreement was completed on 11 May 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

46. Summary of effects of dilution and disposal of companies (continued)

2021 (continued)

Pursuant to the Share Subscription Agreement, YBCPL allotted and issued to JOFI 3,340,000 new ordinary shares representing 25% of the enlarged issued share capital of YBCPL ("Subscription Shares") for a cash consideration of USD3 million. On 28 May 2020, YBCPL further allotted and issued to JOFI 21,660,000 new ordinary shares for a cash consideration of USD22 million. Following the issuance of 25,000,000 new ordinary shares for a total cash consideration of USD25 million, the Group still controls YBCPL, retaining an effective equity interest in YBCPL of 75%. This resulted in an increase in non-controlling interest of USD25 million (RM107 million) (representing 25% interest) and an increase in equity attributable to the owners of the Company of USD0.4 million (RM2 million). The effect of changes in the ownership interest of YBCPL on the equity attributable to owners of the Company during the year is summarised as follows:

	RM million
Consideration received from non-controlling interests	109
Less: Carrying amount of interests in subsidiary disposed	(107)
Excess of consideration received recognised in parent's equity	2

47. Impact of Russia-Ukraine conflict

The current geopolitical tensions between Russia and Ukraine, alongside the imposition of international sanctions, have a pervasive economic impact, not only on businesses within Russia and Ukraine, but also globally where businesses engage in economic activities that might be affected by the recent developments.

The Group does not have any economic activities based within Russia or Ukraine and as such is not expected to be directly affected. However, given the global nature of financial markets and international supply chains, the disruption of economic activity could impact entities beyond the borders of Russia and Ukraine.

At the date of these financial statements, the Group has assessed that the conflict does not have any material impact to the Group's financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2022. However, as the conflict is still ongoing and with no clear outcome on the economic impact, the Group cannot reasonably ascertain the full extent of the probable impact on the Group's financial performance for the future financial years.

48. Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic

The World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 as a pandemic since 11 March 2020. Even with countries introducing their respective vaccination programmes, the pandemic situation is expected to remain a significant challenge to the global communities for the next 1 to 2 years, affecting business and social activities.

Encouragingly, the Group's business continuity plans have succeeded to ensure minimum disruption to its daily operations. Threats and uncertainties which stemmed from the pandemic are mitigated by the fact that the Group's revenue stream comes primarily from long-term fixed priced contracts with reputable oil companies. Accordingly, the Covid-19 pandemic has not materially affected the financial performance, financial position, cash flows and liquidity of the Group in the current financial year.

However, Covid-19 has brought on disruptions to supply chains globally, which has impacted construction activities for the Group's conversion of FPSO Anna Nery during the current financial year. These impacts include travel and logistical restrictions, price inflation of materials and services, yard closures and yard capacity constraints. In order to mitigate these impacts to project execution, the project team worked closely with the client and contractors. Consequently, based on circumstances as at 31 January 2022, the conversion of FPSO Anna Nery is progressing as planned and delivery to the client is expected to be on schedule.

The Group will continue to monitor and assess macro developments in order to take pre-emptive and proactive measures to mitigate adverse impacts as and when necessary. The extent to which the pandemic may further impact the Group's operations will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence. These developments include the duration and severity of the outbreak, and the actions that may be required to contain the virus or treat its impact. In particular, the protracted duration and additional resources required to safely contain Covid-19 globally, could adversely impact the Group's operations, work force, cash flows and financial position for the next financial year. Hence, without a firmly established plan for vaccine distribution in the countries which the Group operates, the related impact arising from Covid-19 cannot be reasonably estimated at this time for the financial year ending 31 January 2023.

49. Subsequent events

(a) On 12 November 2021, Yinson Production Pte Ltd ("YPPL"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, incorporated in Singapore, has been awarded two Letters of Intent ("LOI") by Petrobras for, respectively, the provision of:

The salient terms of the Contract are as follows:

(i) FPSO Maria Quiteria (formerly known as FPSO Integrado Parque das Baleias ("IPB FPSO")); and

(ii) operation and maintenance services during the charter phase of IPB FPSO.

On 7 February 2022, Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. ("YBPBV"), an indirect subsidiary of the Company incorporated in the Netherlands, has entered into a charter contract with Petrobras for the provision of IPB FPSO ("Charter Contract") and Yinson Bergenia Serviços de Operação Ltda., a wholly-owned subsidiary of YBPBV incorporated in Brazil, has entered into a service contract with Petrobras for the provision of operation and maintenance services of IPB FPSO ("Service Contract") (The Charter Contract and Service Contract are collectively referred as the "Contracts").

A summary of the salient terms of the Contracts is as follows:

(i) The term of the charter is for a fixed period of 8,218 days or approximately 22.5 years under the Contracts from the date of final acceptance of IPB FPSO with no options for extension thereafter;

(ii) The estimated aggregate value of the Contracts is approximately equivalent to USD5.2 billion (equivalent to approximately RM21.7 billion), subject to the terms and conditions of the Contracts; and

(iii) IPB FPSO is expected to commence operation by the fourth quarter of 2024.

The Contracts are expected to contribute positively to the earnings and net assets per share of the Group during the tenure of the Contracts.

(b) On 17 December 2021, Yinson Acacia Ltd ("YAL"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, has entered into a LOI with Enauta Energia S.A. ("Enauta") whereby Enauta intends to, via an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, commission YAL's affiliates to provide and operate a FPSO via a redeployment of FPSO OSX-2.

The LOI constitutes a binding obligation whereby YAL and Enauta agreed to enter into an engineering, procurement, construction and installation contract and an operation and maintenance agreement with a call option ("Contracts").

Pursuant to the LOI, on 21 February 2022, Yinson Production Offshore Pte Ltd, Yinson EPC Pte Ltd, Yinson Bouvardia Holdings Pte Ltd and Yinson Bouvardia Serviços de Operação Ltda, each an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, have entered into the Contracts with Enauta.

The engineering, procurement, construction and installation of the FPSO is expected to be completed by first half of year 2024. This will be followed by the commencement of either a 2-year operation and maintenance services contracts or a 15-year time charter agreement ("Time Charter Agreement") and an operation and maintenance agreement of the same duration should the Group exercise the call option under the Contracts. The call option is exercisable at the Group's discretion. If the Group chooses to exercise the call option, the acquisition of the asset-owning company with the execution of Time Charter Agreement will be concluded prior to the completion of the FPSO.

(c) On 20 December 2021, the Company announced the following: -

(i) proposed bonus issue of shares of up to 1,112,540,173 new ordinary shares in YHB ("YHB Shares" or "Shares") ("Bonus Shares") on the basis of entitlement of 1 Bonus Share for every 1 existing YHB Share ("Proposed Bonus Issue"); and

(ii) proposed renounceable rights issue of YHB Shares ("Rights Shares") together with free detachable warrants in the Company ("Warrants") on an entitlement date to be determined to raise gross proceeds of up to RM 1.22 billion ("Maximum Gross Proceeds") ("Proposed Rights Issue").

(Collectively referred to as the "Proposals")

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

49. Subsequent events (continued)

(c) On 20 December 2021, the Company announced the following: - (continued)

The Proposed Rights Issue is intended to be undertaken after the completion of the Proposed Bonus Issue but is not conditional upon the implementation of the Proposed Bonus Issue. The actual quantum of proceeds to be raised will be finalised and announced together with the rights entitlement basis. It is the intention of the Board of Directors ("Board") that the issue price shall be priced at a discount ranging from 25% to 45% to the TERP based on the 5-day VWAMP of YHB Shares up to and including the date prior to the price fixing date. The issue price and entitlement basis will be determined and announced by the Board on the price-fixing date to allow flexibility in pricing the Rights Shares after taking into consideration the then prevailing market price of the YHB Shares.

The entitlement basis for the Warrants and the exercise price will also be determined and announced by the Board on the price-fixing date. It is the intention of the Board that the exercise price shall be priced at a premium of approximately 10% to the TERP based on the 5-day VWAMP of YHB Shares up to and including the date prior to the price-fixing date.

The Proposed Rights Issue is intended to be undertaken on a full subscription basis. On 15 February 2022, the Company has procured irrevocable undertakings from certain shareholders as defined in the announcement for the Proposals dated 20 December 2021 to subscribe in full for their entitlements of Rights Shares under the Proposed Rights Issue. The remaining portion of Rights Shares for which no undertakings are obtained will be fully underwritten.

The proceeds from the Proposed Rights Issue are proposed at this juncture to be utilised in the following manner:-

Description	Minimum Gross Proceeds RM million	Maximum Gross Proceeds RM million
New FPSO project	702	776
Expansion of renewable energy and green technology business	44	44
Repayment of bank borrowings	280	325
Working capital	55	55
Defrayment of estimated expenses for the Proposals	19	20
	1,100	1,220

On 21 February 2022, the Company obtained approval from Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad for the Proposals. The Circular to shareholders, together with the notice of Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM"), was dispatched on 11 March 2022 with EGM scheduled for 29 March 2022.

For the Proposed Bonus Issue, 1,103,782,973 Bonus Shares have been listed and quoted on the Main Market of Bursa Securities on 14 April 2022 and accordingly it has been completed on the same date. The Proposed Right Rights Issue is expected to be completed by June/July 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022

49. Subsequent events (continued)

(d) Rising Sun Energy (K) Pvt Ltd ("RSEK"), an indirect 80% owned subsidiary of the Company, is in the process of developing, implementing and operating a 190MW grid-connected solar photovoltaic power project at the Nokh Solar Park in Rajasthan, India. On 22 April 2022, RSEK entered into a facility agreement with Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited ("IREDA"). IREDA as the Lender, has agreed to make available to the RSEK, a Borrower, an indian rupee term loan for an aggregate principal amount not exceeding INR6,670 million or approximately RM367 million ("Rupee Term Loan").

The Rupee Term Loan will be made available within 12 months commencing from the date of the facility agreement, with an initial interest rate at 8.7% per annum subjecting to the Lender's right to reset the interest rate from time to time for each interest period according to the Lender's policy. RSEK as the Borrower undertakes to repay the principal amounts of the Rupee Term Loan to the Lender in 80 (eighty) structured quarterly instalments after a moratorium/ grace period of 12 (twelve) months from the commercial operation date.

50. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 January 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 28 April 2022.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

to the menbers of Yinson Holdings Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 199301004410 (259147-A)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Yinson Holdings Berhad ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 January 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 requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 January 2022 of the Group and of the Company, and the income statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 217 to 351.

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 Group and 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 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.

Our audit approach

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company. In particular, we considered where the Directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group and of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group and the Company operate.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current financial year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

to the menbers of Yinson Holdings Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 199301004410 (259147-A)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Estimates and judgements in EPCIC contracts *Refer to Note 5(g), Note 6 and Note 7 to the financial statements.* The accounting for revenue for the Engineering, Procurement, Construction, Installation and Commissioning ("EPCIC") falls under MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The revenue recognition is complex and dependent on specific arrangements set out in the contracts between the Group and its customer. Given the specialised nature of the project and its respective contract, management analysed the contracts' terms and conditions to determine the applicable accounting and revenue recognition. Based on our risk assessment, the critical and judgmental estimates include the determination of allocation of transaction price between EPCIC revenue and finance lease income, ascertaining the number of multiple arrangement elements embedded in the contracts, assessing the satisfaction of the performance obligations over time, completeness of the estimated costs to complete the respective performance obligations and accuracy of construction progress. These include assessing the subjectivity and estimation uncertainty on determining estimated costs for the remaining obligations and contingencies that the project would face over the contractual period. In the current financial year, the Group continues to face operational challenges in light of the current COVID-19 pandemic. This include travel, logistical and supply chain disruptions causing uncertainties to prices of materials and services. The degree to which these challenges influenced the cost to complete can be significant. During the financial year, the Group recognised EPCIC revenue totalling to RM2,206 million in the consolidated income statement. The revenue recognised relates to the construction of FPSO Anna Nery in which the Group had entered into a time charter contract for providing a FPSO and an operations and maintenance contract for a 25 year term with its customer. Given the magnitude and complexity of the Group's EPCIC contract and the significant judgements and estimates, these areas were particularly subject to the risk of misstatements. Based on the considerations above, we have identified this as a key audit matter.	Audit procedures performed over this key audit matter were as follows: • Evaluated management's board assessment paper and considered the judgements made by management on the accounting treatment for the contracts with the customer for the provision of FPSO Anna Nery; • Read the contracts, and discussed with management the relevant terms and the resultant financial implications. Consequently identified and assessed the multiple arrangement elements and their respective performance obligations; • Gained an understanding of relevant processes, evaluated and tested the relevant controls implemented to record, track and monitor costs and revenues relating to EPCIC contracts; • Evaluated the measurement of progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation undertaken by the Group's internal project reviews; • Performed look back procedures as part of our risk assessment by comparing estimates included in the current year with the past financial year as this provided insight to management's ability to provide reliable estimates; • Checked the accuracy of management's calculations of percentage of completion by recomputing the construction costs incurred against the total estimated construction costs to completion; • Tested the reasonableness of the total estimated budgeted construction costs based on the approved budgets to supporting and corroborating documentation, including management's evaluation of budget variances and contingencies; • Tested samples of costs incurred to date on significant cost elements to relevant documents such as sub-contractors' reports verified by the Group's operations team; and • Evaluated the adequacy of the Group's disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements. Based on our procedures performed, no material exceptions were noted.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to report for the Company.

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 Director's Report and other contents of the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements of the Group and of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

to the menbers of Yinson Holdings Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 199301004410 (259147-A)

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Group and 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and 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 Group or 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 Group and 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:

(a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Group and 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.

(b) 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 Group's and of the Company's internal control.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

(d) 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 Group's or 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 Group and 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 Group or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

to the menbers of Yinson Holdings Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 199301004410 (259147-A)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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: (continued)

(f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements of the Group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current financial year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, we report that the subsidiaries of which we have not acted as auditors, are disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.

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.

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PLT
LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146
Chartered Accountants

TIANG WOON MENG
02927/05/2022 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur
28 April 2022

CORPORATE INFORMATION

AUDITORS

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COMPANY SECRETARIES

Wong Wai Foong
(MAICSA 7001358)
(SSM PC No. 202008001472)

Tan Bee Hwee
(MAICSA 7021024)
(SSM PC No. 202008001497)

Lee Poh Yean
(MAICSA 7015043)
(SSM PC No. 202208000259)

REGISTERED OFFICE
CORPORATE OFFICE

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SHARE REGISTRAR

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50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel : +603 2084 9000
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STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad
Stock name: Yinson
Stock code: 7293
Sector: Energy

PRINCIPAL BANKERS AND FINANCIERS

Affin Bank Berhad
AmBank (M) Berhad
Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad
CIMB Bank Berhad
Clifford Capital Pte Ltd
Crédit Industriel Et Commercial
Credit Suisse AG
DBS Bank Ltd
Development Bank of Japan, Inc
Export-Import Bank of Malaysia Berhad
Federated Hermes
Hong Leong Bank Berhad
HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd
India Infradebt Limited
ING Bank N.V.
Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A
Malayan Banking Berhad
Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd
Mizuho Bank, Ltd
MUFG Bank, Ltd
Natixis
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited
Societe Generale
Standard Chartered Bank
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co. Ltd
The Bank of East Asia Limited
The Korea Development Bank
United Overseas Bank

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDINGS
As at 5 May 2022

Issued Share Capital : RM1,160,426,370.60 of 2,207,565,946 ordinary shares
No. of Treasury Shares held : 78,301,200
Voting Rights : One vote per ordinary share

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDINGS
(ACCORDING TO THE RECORD OF DEPOSITORS AS AT 5 MAY 2022)

RANGE	NO. OF HOLDERS	% OF HOLDERS	NO. OF SHARES	% OF SHARES
Less than 100	299	5.35	5,373	0.00
100 to 1,000	816	14.61	483,681	0.02
1,001 to 10,000	2,880	51.56	12,096,830	0.57
10,001 to 100,000	1,096	19.62	36,374,004	1.71
100,001 to 106,463,236*	493	8.82	1,789,736,558	84.05
106,463,237 and above**	2	0.04	290,568,300	13.65
TOTAL	**5,586**	**100.00**	**2,129,264,746**	**100.00**

Notes:
* Less than 5% of issued shares
** 5% and above of issued shares
Adjusted capital after excluding treasury shares

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS
(ACCORDING TO THE COMPANY'S REGISTER OF SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 5 MAY 2022)

	DIRECT INTEREST		INDIRECT INTEREST	
NAME	NO. OF SHARES	%^	NO. OF SHARES	%^
Lim Han Weng	38,690,460	1.82	452,281,540[1]	21.24
Bah Kim Lian	6,993,006	0.33	437,769,394[2]	20.56
Employees Provident Fund Board	339,253,500	15.93	-	-
Yinson Legacy Sdn Bhd	391,607,334	18.39	-	-
Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan)	128,158,900	6.02	66,866,200[3]	3.14

Notes:
1 Deemed interested by virtue of his spouse and children direct shareholdings in the Company pursuant to Section 59(11)(c) of the Companies Act 2016 ("Act") and Liannex Corporation (S) Pte Ltd and Yinson Legacy Sdn Bhd direct shareholdings in the Company pursuant to Section 8(4) of the Act.
2 Deemed interested by virtue of her spouse and children direct shareholdings in the Company pursuant to Section 59(11)(c) of the Act and Yinson Legacy Sdn Bhd direct shareholdings in the Company pursuant to Section 8(4) of the Act.
3 Deemed interested in the shares held by Fund Manager of Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan) pursuant to Section 8 of the Act.
^ Net of treasury shares.

Lim Han Weng and Bah Kim Lian by virtue of their interests in the shares of the Company are also deemed interested in shares of all the Company's subsidiaries to the extent that the Company has an interest.

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDINGS
As at 5 May 2022

DIRECTORS SHAREHOLDINGS
(AS PER COMPANY'S REGISTER OF DIRECTOR'S SHAREHOLDINGS AS AT 5 MAY 2022)

	DIRECT INTEREST				INDIRECT INTEREST			
NAME	NO. OF SHARES	%^	NO. OF OPTIONS	%*	NO. OF SHARES	%^	NO. OF OPTIONS	%*
Lim Han Weng	38,690,460	1.82	7,300,000	13.26	452,281,540[1]	21.24	2,666,800[1]	4.84
Bah Kim Lian	6,993,006	0.33	-	-	437,769,394[2]	20.56	9,966,800[2]	18.10
Lim Han Joeh	97,793,952	4.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lim Chern Yuan	1,882,400	0.09	2,000,000	3.63	-	-	-	-

Notes:
1 Deemed interested by virtue of his spouse direct shareholdings and children direct shareholdings/options in the Company pursuant to Section 59(11)(c) of the Act and Liannex Corporation (S) Pte Ltd and Yinson Legacy Sdn Bhd direct shareholdings in the Company pursuant to Section 8(4) of the Act.
2 Deemed interested by virtue of her spouse and children direct shareholdings/options in the Company pursuant to Section 59(11)(c) of the Act and Yinson Legacy Sdn Bhd direct shareholdings in the Company pursuant to Section 8(4) of the Act.
^ Net of treasury shares.
* The Company had offered total of 55,056,000 options under the Employees' Share Scheme as at 5 May 2022.

30 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS
(ACCORDING TO THE RECORD OF DEPOSITORS AS AT 5 MAY 2022)

	NAME	NO. OF SHARES	%^
1	CITIGROUP NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND BOARD	177,359,300	8.33
2	KUMPULAN WANG PERSARAAN (DIPERBADANKAN)	113,209,000	5.32
3	AMSEC NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT - AMBANK (M) BERHAD FOR YINSON LEGACY SDN BHD	102,800,000	4.83
4	CITIGROUP NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EXEMPT AN FOR AIA BHD	101,912,400	4.79
5	KENANGA NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR YINSON LEGACY SDN BHD	80,000,000	3.76
6	PERMODALAN NASIONAL BERHAD INVESTMENT PROCESSING DEPT	68,547,000	3.22
7	CIMSEC NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD CIMB FOR TRINITY VIEW SDN BHD (PB)	53,400,000	2.51
8	CIMSEC NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD CIMB FOR YINSON LEGACY SDN BHD (PB)	46,200,000	2.17
9	HSBC NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EXEMPT AN FOR BNP PARIBAS SINGAPORE BRANCH (LOCAL)	42,620,000	2.00
10	CITIGROUP NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EXEMPT AN FOR BANK OF SINGAPORE LIMITED (LOCAL)	42,436,000	1.99
11	AFFIN HWANG NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR LIM HAN JOEH	39,502,752	1.86
12	AFFIN HWANG NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR YINSON LEGACY SDN BHD	39,000,000	1.83

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDINGS
As at 5 May 2022

	NAME	NO. OF SHARES	%^
13	ALLIANCEGROUP NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR YINSON LEGACY SDN BHD (7003754)	38,181,816	1.79
14	AMSEC NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT - AMBANK (M) BERHAD FOR LIM HAN JOEH (SMART)	36,991,200	1.74
15	UOB KAY HIAN NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EXEMPT AN FOR UOB KAY HIAN PTE LTD (A/C CLIENTS)	36,066,000	1.69
16	CITIGROUP NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND BOARD (NOMURA)	35,624,000	1.67
17	CITIGROUP NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND BOARD (AFFIN-HWG)	34,053,200	1.60
18	CITIGROUP NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND BOARD (ABERDEEN)	33,049,200	1.55
19	HSBC NOMINEES (ASING) SDN BHD CREDIT SUISSE (HONG KONG) LIMITED	31,774,000	1.49
20	DB (MALAYSIA) NOMINEE (ASING) SDN BHD DEUTSCHE BANK AG SINGAPORE FOR LIANNEX CORPORATION (S) PTE LTD (MAYBANK SG)	27,360,000	1.28
21	CITIGROUP NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD KUMPULAN WANG PERSARAAN (DIPERBADANKAN) (ABERDEEN)	26,064,600	1.22
22	HLIB NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR YINSON LEGACY SDN BHD	26,000,000	1.22
23	CITIGROUP NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND BOARD (CIMB PRIN)	24,849,000	1.17
24	UOB KAY HIAN NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD EXEMPT AUTHORISED NOMINEE FOR UOB KAY HIAN CREDIT (M) SDN BHD (A/C CLIENTS)	23,000,000	1.08
25	HSBC NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD HSBC (M) TRUSTEE BHD FOR ALLIANZ LIFE INSURANCE MALAYSIA BERHAD (MEF)	22,437,400	1.05
26	CGS-CIMB NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR LIM HAN JOEH (MY2811)	20,000,000	0.94
27	MAYBANK NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD MAYBANK PRIVATE WEALTH MANAGEMENT FOR TRINITY VIEW SDN BHD (PW-M00467) (412001)	20,000,000	0.94
28	UOB KAY HIAN NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR YINSON LEGACY SDN BHD	20,000,000	0.94
29	LIANNEX CORPORATION (S) PTE LTD	18,849,600	0.89
30	CARTABAN NOMINEES (ASING) SDN BHD EXEMPT AN FOR STATE STREET BANK & TRUST COMPANY (WEST CLT OD67)	14,707,000	0.69
		1,395,993,468	**65.56**

Note:
^ Net of treasury shares.

LIST OF PROPERTIES

Details of properties owned by the Group and the Company as at 31 January 2022 are set out as follows:

LOCATION	Description of Existing Use	Tenure (expiry date/year)	Age of Building (years)	Land Area (sq. m)/ Gross Built up Area (sq. m)	Fair Value/ Net Book Value (RM' million)	Last Date of Revaluation (R)/ Acquisition (A)	Owner
Investment Properties							
Unit A1-27-2 Residensi St Mary No. 1, Jalan Tengah, 50250 Kuala Lumpur	Service residence	Freehold land	10	370	3	R: 31.1.2022	Yinson Mawar Sdn Bhd
Unit A1-27-3 Residensi St Mary No. 1, Jalan Tengah, 50250 Kuala Lumpur	Service residence	Freehold land	10	340	2	R: 31.1.2022	Yinson Mawar Sdn Bhd
Unit C1-27-1 Residensi St Mary No. 1, Jalan Tengah, 50250 Kuala Lumpur	Service residence	Freehold land	10	555	4	R: 31.1.2022	Yinson Mawar Sdn Bhd
Unit C1-27-2 Residensi St Mary No. 1, Jalan Tengah, 50250 Kuala Lumpur	Service residence	Freehold land	10	340	2	R: 31.1.2022	Yinson Mawar Sdn Bhd
Unit C2-27-1 Residensi St Mary No. 1, Jalan Tengah, 50250 Kuala Lumpur	Service residence	Freehold land	10	340	2	R: 31.1.2022	Yinson Mawar Sdn Bhd
Unit C2-27-2 Residensi St Mary No. 1, Jalan Tengah, 50250 Kuala Lumpur	Service residence	Freehold land	10	340	2	R: 31.1.2022	Yinson Mawar Sdn Bhd