

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告



To the members of Pentamaster International Limited
(incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Pentamaster International Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) set out on pages 114 to 232, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “IASB”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (“IAASB”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the “IESBA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

致檳傑科達國際有限公司全體股東
(於開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

吾等已審核載於第114至232頁檳傑科達國際有限公司（「貴公司」）及其附屬公司（統稱「貴集團」）之綜合財務報表，當中包括於2023年12月31日之綜合財務狀況表、截至該日止年度之綜合損益及其他全面收益表、綜合權益變動表及綜合現金流量表，以及綜合財務報表附註，包括重要會計政策資料。

吾等認為，綜合財務報表已根據國際會計準則理事會（「國際會計準則理事會」）頒佈之國際財務報告準則（「國際財務報告準則」）真實而中肯地反映了 貴集團於2023年12月31日之綜合財務狀況及截至該日止年度之綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已按照香港公司條例妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

吾等已根據國際審核及鑒證準則理事會（「國際審核及鑒證準則理事會」）頒佈的國際審計準則（「國際審計準則」）進行審計。吾等在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審核綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據國際會計師職業道德準則委員會頒佈的《國際專業會計師職業道德守則》（「IESBA守則」，包括國際獨立性標準），吾等獨立於 貴集團，並已履行IESBA守則中的其他專業道德責任。吾等相信，吾等所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為吾等的意見提供基礎。

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KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue recognition

收益確認

Refer to notes 2.15, 4.1 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements

見綜合財務報表附註2.15、4.1及5

The Key Audit Matter

關鍵審核事項

The revenue recognition from the automated test equipment and factory automation solutions segments depends on the nature of the contractual arrangement with the customer and this could impact the point at which the control is transferred and service is rendered to the customer. The revenue from these activities amounted to approximately MYR692 million.

自動化檢測設備及工廠自動化解決方案分部的收益確認取決於與客戶合約安排的性質，且這可能影響轉讓控制權及向客戶提供服務的時間。該等業務所得收益為約692百萬令吉。

We have identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter as there is a risk that the revenue may be incorrectly recognised as different contractual arrangements with customers will result in different timing in which revenue would be recognised.

吾等已將收益確認識別為關鍵審核事項，乃由於存在收益可能獲錯誤確認的風險（因與客戶的不同合約安排將導致收益獲確認的時間不同）。

關鍵審核事項

根據吾等的專業判斷，關鍵審核事項為吾等審核本期綜合財務報表中最重要的事項。吾等在審核綜合財務報表整體上及就此作出意見時處理該等事項，而不會就該等事項單獨發表意見。

How the matter was addressed in our audit

吾等在審核中處理有關事項的方法

Our audit procedures in relation to revenue recognition included:

吾等有關確認收益的審核程序包括：

- Evaluating the assessment performed by management on compliance with revenue recognition policies.
- 評估管理層對遵守收益確認政策所作的評估。
- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's revenue recognition processes and their application and thereafter testing controls on the occurrence of revenue.
- 了解 貴集團的收益確認程序及其應用，其後測試對出現收益的管控。
- Performing analytical procedures on the trend of revenue recognised to identify for any abnormalities.
- 對已確認收益之趨勢進行分析程序，以識別任何異常。
- Performing substantive testing on a sampling basis to verify that revenue recognition criteria are being properly applied.
- 以抽樣形式進行實質性測試，以核實是否已妥善應用確認收益的準則。
- Assessing the correct period for the revenue recognised by testing cut-off through assessing sales transactions taking place before and after the end of reporting period as well as checking credit notes and sales returns issued after the reporting period (if any).
- 透過評估於報告期末前後進行的銷售交易，以及檢查於報告期後發出的欠款單據及退貨，以測試截數點，評估確認收益的正確期間（如有）。

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KEY AUDIT MATTERS (Continued)

關鍵審核事項 (續)

Provision for expected credit losses (“ECL”) of trade receivables

貿易應收款項預期信貸虧損 (「預期信貸虧損」) 的撥備

Refer to notes 2.12, 4.2 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements

見綜合財務報表附註2.12、4.2及21

The Key Audit Matter

關鍵審核事項

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had trade receivables of MYR196 million, after provision for ECL of approximately MYR2 million, which represents 16.9% of the Group's total assets.

於2023年12月31日，貴集團的貿易應收款項為196百萬令吉，經扣除預期信貸虧損撥備後約為2百萬令吉，佔貴集團總資產的16.9%。

Assessing ECL of trade receivables requires the management's judgement and uses of estimates in determining the probability of default occurring by considering the ageing of receivables, historical loss experience and forward-looking information.

評估貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損需管理層於釐定發生違約的可能性時經考慮應收款項的賬齡、過往虧損經驗以及前瞻性資料後作出判斷及運用估計。

We have identified provision for ECL of trade receivables as a key audit matter due to the significance of trade receivables and the significant estimation involved in determining the provision for ECL of trade receivables.

吾等將貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損撥備識別為關鍵審核事項，原因為貿易應收款項的重要性及釐定貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損撥備涉及重大估計。

How the matter was addressed in our audit

吾等在審核中處理有關事項的方法

Our audit procedures in relation to provision for ECL of trade receivables included:

吾等有關貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損的審核程序包括：

- Evaluating the application of Group's policy for calculating the ECL.
- 評估應用本集團政策計算預期信貸虧損。
- Evaluating techniques and methodology adopted by the management against the requirements of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”.
- 根據國際財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」的規定評估管理層採用的技術及方法。
- Assessing the reasonableness of estimates and assumptions made by the management in determining the ECL, including evaluating the accuracy of the historical default data, detailed analysis of ageing of receivables and forward looking information with the assistance of our valuation experts.
- 評估管理層於釐定預期信貸虧損時所作估計及假設的合理性，包括在我們的估值專家協助下評估過往違約數據的準確性、應收款項賬齡的詳細分析及前瞻性資料。
- Recalculating the management's provision for ECL of trade receivables to ensure mathematical accuracy.
- 重新計算管理層對貿易應收款項預期信貸虧損的撥備，以確保計算的準確性。
- Checking the correctness of the aging analysing by customer on a sample basic.
- 以抽樣形式檢查客戶進行的賬齡分析的正确性。

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OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information in the 2023 annual report of the Company, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements 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 DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs issued by the IASB and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors assisted by the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

其他資料

董事需對其他資料承擔責任。其他資料包括於貴公司2023年年報中的所有資料，惟不包括收錄其中的綜合財務報表及吾等的核數師報告。

吾等對綜合財務報表作出的意見並無涵蓋其他資料，吾等亦不就該等其他資料發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

就吾等審核綜合財務報表而言，吾等的責任為閱讀其他資料，從而考慮其他資料是否與綜合財務報表或吾等在審核過程中所得悉存在重大不符，或似乎存在重大錯誤陳述。倘若吾等基於已進行的工作認為其他資料出現重大錯誤陳述，吾等須報告有關事實。吾等就此並無任何報告。

董事就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

董事須負責根據國際會計準則理事會頒佈的國際財務報告準則及香港公司條例的披露規定，編製真實而中肯的綜合財務報表，以及董事釐定對編製綜合財務報表屬必要的有關內部監控，以使該等綜合財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

在編製綜合財務報表時，董事須負責評估貴集團持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止營運，或別無其他實際可行的替代方案。

董事在審核委員會協助下負責監督貴集團財務報告過程。

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AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

核數師就審核綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

吾等的目標為合理確定綜合財務報表整體而言不會存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述，並出具載有吾等意見的核數師報告。根據吾等的委聘協議條款，吾等僅向閣下（作為整體）報告，不作其他用途。吾等概不就本報告的內容對任何其他人士負責或承擔任何責任。

合理確定屬高層次的核證，惟根據國際審計準則進行的審核工作不能保證總能察覺所存在的重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可因欺詐或錯誤產生，倘個別或整體在合理預期情況下可影響使用者根據綜合財務報表作出的經濟決定時，則被視為重大錯誤陳述。

在根據國際審計準則進行審計的過程中，吾等運用專業判斷，保持專業懷疑態度。吾等亦：

- 識別及評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險、設計及執行審計程序以應對該等風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為吾等意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述或凌駕內部監控的情況，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審核相關的內部監控，以設計適當的審核程序，惟並非旨在對貴集團內部監控的有效性發表意見。

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AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also: (Continued)

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

核數師就審核綜合財務報表須承擔的責任 (續)

在根據國際審計準則進行審計的過程中，吾等運用專業判斷，保持專業懷疑態度。吾等亦：(續)

- 評估董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論，並根據所獲取的審核憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對 貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。倘吾等認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露，或倘有關披露不足，則修訂吾等的意見。吾等的結論乃基於截至核數師報告日期止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致 貴集團無法持續經營。
- 評估綜合財務報表的整體呈報方式、結構及內容，包括披露資料，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映相關交易及事項。
- 就 貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務資料獲取充足及適當的審核憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。吾等負責集團審核的方向、監督與執行。吾等為審核意見承擔全部責任。

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AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

We communicate with the Audit Committee 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 Audit Committee 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 Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Grant Thornton Hong Kong Limited
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor
Hong Kong Certified Public Accountants
11th Floor, Lee Garden Two
28 Yun Ping Road
Causeway Bay
Hong Kong SAR

22 February 2024

Chiu Wing Ning
Practising Certificate No.: P04920

核數師就審核綜合財務報表須承擔的責任 (續)

吾等與審核委員會就(其中包括)審核的計劃範圍、時間安排及重大審核發現溝通,該等發現包括吾等在審核過程中識別的內部監控的任何重大缺失。

吾等亦向審核委員會作出聲明,指出吾等已符合有關獨立性的相關道德要求,並與彼等溝通可能被合理認為會影響吾等獨立性的所有關係及其他事宜,以及相關防範措施(如適用),為消除威脅而採取行動或所應用的防範措施。

從與審核委員會溝通的事項中,吾等釐定對本期間綜合財務報表的審核至關重要的事項,因而構成關鍵審核事項。吾等在核數師報告中描述該等事項,除非法律或法規不允許公開披露該等事項,或在極端罕見的情況下,倘合理預期在吾等報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超出產生的公眾利益,則吾等決定不應在報告中傳達該事項。

致同(香港)會計師事務所有限公司
註冊公眾利益實體核數師
香港執業會計師
香港特別行政區
銅鑼灣
恩平道28號
利園二期11樓

2024年2月22日

趙永寧
執業證書編號:P04920

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合損益及其他全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Notes 附註	2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Revenue	收益	5	691,850	600,587
Cost of sales	銷售成本		(482,206)	(415,135)
Gross profit	毛利		209,644	185,452
Other income	其他收入	6	17,917	11,402
Distribution costs	分銷成本		(9,254)	(9,965)
Administrative expenses	行政開支		(76,208)	(55,120)
Reversal of expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance on trade receivables, net	貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)撥回淨額	9	1,141	4,798
Other operating expenses	其他經營開支		(174)	(86)
Operating profit	經營溢利		143,066	136,481
Finance costs	融資成本	8	-	(87)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績	19	41	(1,636)
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	9	143,107	134,758
Taxation	稅項	10	(874)	(1,457)
Profit for the year	年內溢利		142,233	133,301
Other comprehensive income/ (expenses)	其他全面收益 / (開支)			
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>	<i>其後將重新分類至損益的項目</i>			
Exchange gain/(loss) on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	換算海外業務財務報表的匯兌收益 / (虧損)		47	(136)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收益總額		142,280	133,165
Earnings per share (sen)	每股盈利 (仙)			
Basic	基本	12	5.97	5.59
Diluted	攤薄	12	5.96	5.58

The notes on pages 121 to 232 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. Details of dividends proposed for the year are set out in note 13.

第121至232頁之附註為該等綜合財務報表不可或缺的一部分。有關本年度擬派發股息的詳情載於附註13。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日

		Notes 附註	2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
ASSETS	資產			
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	14	247,117	134,645
Leasehold land	租賃土地	15	34,900	35,320
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備之已付按金	22	13,612	–
Goodwill	商譽	16	4,495	4,495
Intangible assets	無形資產	17	36,864	35,653
Interests in associates	於聯營公司的權益	19	17,578	20,070
			354,566	230,183
Current assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	20	190,608	170,934
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	21	196,289	237,926
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	其他應收款項、按金及預付款項	22	15,717	30,511
Amount due from ultimate holding company	應收最終控股公司款項	37(d)	4	6
Amount due from fellow subsidiaries	應收同系附屬公司款項	37(d)	1,227	–
Derivative financial assets	衍生金融資產	23	2,384	489
Other investments	其他投資	24	170	219
Tax recoverable	可收回稅款		2,279	2,765
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	25	395,797	328,628
			804,475	771,478
Total assets	總資產		1,159,041	1,001,661

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2023 於2023年12月31日

		Notes 附註	2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	權益及負債			
EQUITY	權益			
Share capital	股本	26	12,340	12,340
Reserves	儲備	27	835,632	724,373
Total equity	總權益		847,972	736,713
LIABILITIES	負債			
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	28	118,022	121,528
Other payables, accruals and provisions	其他應付款項、應計費用 及撥備	29	43,730	31,139
Contract liabilities	合約負債	30	137,940	100,581
Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	應付一間同系附屬公司款項	37(d)	–	179
Derivative financial liabilities	衍生金融負債	23	1,833	6,847
Provision for taxation	稅項撥備		57	912
			301,582	261,186
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Other payables	其他應付款項	29	6,717	–
Deferred income	遞延收入	31	620	–
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	32	2,150	3,762
			9,487	3,762
Total liabilities	總負債		311,069	264,948
Total equity and liabilities	總權益及負債		1,159,041	1,001,661

Gan Pei Joo
Director
董事

Chuah Choon Bin
Director
董事

The notes on pages 121 to 232 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第121至232頁之附註為該等綜合財務報表不可或缺的一部分。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Share capital	Share premium*	Shares held for share award scheme*	Share award reserve*	Capital reserve*	Translation reserve*	Retained profits*	Proposed final dividend*	Total
		股本 MYR'000 千令吉 (附註26)	股份溢價* MYR'000 千令吉 (附註27)	持有之股份* 股份 獎勵計劃 MYR'000 千令吉	股份 獎勵儲備* MYR'000 千令吉	資本儲備* MYR'000 千令吉 (附註27)	換算儲備* MYR'000 千令吉	保留溢利* MYR'000 千令吉	建議 末期股息* MYR'000 千令吉 (附註13)	總計 MYR'000 千令吉
As at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	12,340	80,650	(4,269)	2,266	44,477	56	475,457	25,766	636,743
Transactions with owners:	與持有人的交易：									
Purchase of shares for share award scheme (note 35)	就股份獎勵計劃購買股份 (附註35)	-	-	(13,865)	-	-	-	-	-	(13,865)
Equity-settled share award scheme expenses (note 35)	以權益結算的股份獎勵計劃 開支 (附註35)	-	-	-	7,574	-	-	-	-	7,574
Vesting of shares of share award scheme (note 35)	歸屬股份獎勵計劃的股份 (附註35)	-	-	6,656	(6,134)	-	-	(522)	-	-
		-	-	(7,209)	1,440	-	-	(522)	-	(6,291)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,301	-	133,301
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益	-	-	-	-	-	(136)	-	-	(136)
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	-	-	(136)	133,301	-	133,165
2021 final dividend approved (note 13(a))	已批准的2021年末期股息 (附註13(a))	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,138)	(25,766)	(26,904)
2022 final dividend proposed (note 13(a))	建議2022年末期股息 (附註13(a))	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,143)	27,143	-
As at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	12,340	80,650	(11,478)	3,706	44,477	(80)	579,955	27,143	736,713

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Share capital	Share premium*	Shares held for share award scheme*	Share award reserve*	Statutory reserve*	Capital reserve*	Translation reserve*	Retained profits*	Proposed final dividend*	Total
		股本 MYR'000 千令吉 (附註26)	股份溢價* MYR'000 千令吉 (附註27)	股份 獎勵計劃 持有之股份* MYR'000 千令吉	股份 獎勵儲備* MYR'000 千令吉	法定儲備* MYR'000 千令吉 (附註27)	資本儲備* MYR'000 千令吉 (附註27)	換算儲備* MYR'000 千令吉	保留溢利* MYR'000 千令吉	建議 末期股息* MYR'000 千令吉 (附註13)	總計 MYR'000 千令吉
As at 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日	12,340	80,650	(11,478)	3,706	-	44,477	(80)	579,955	27,143	736,713
Transactions with owners:	與擁有人的交易：										
Purchase of shares for share award scheme (note 35)	就股份獎勵計劃購買股份 (附註35)	-	-	(12,336)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,336)
Equity-settled share award scheme expenses (note 35)	以權益結算的股份獎勵計劃 開支 (附註35)	-	-	-	8,872	-	-	-	-	-	8,872
Vesting of shares of share award scheme (note 35)	歸屬股份獎勵計劃的股份 (附註35)	-	-	8,891	(8,634)	-	-	-	(257)	-	-
Transfers to statutory reserve	轉撥至法定儲備	-	-	-	-	454	-	-	(454)	-	-
		-	-	(3,445)	238	454	-	-	(711)	-	(3,464)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,233	-	142,233
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	47
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	142,233	-	142,280
2022 final dividend approved (note 13(a))	已批准的2022年末期股息 (附註13(a))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(414)	(27,143)	(27,557)
2023 final dividend proposed (note 13(a))	建議2023年末期股息 (附註13(a))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,443)	29,443	-
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	12,340	80,650	(14,923)	3,944	454	44,477	(33)	691,620	29,443	847,972

* The total of these balances of MYR835,632,000 (2022: MYR724,373,000) represents "Reserves" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

* 該等結餘的總額835,632,000令吉(2022年：724,373,000令吉)指綜合財務狀況表的「儲備」。

The notes on pages 121 to 232 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第121至232頁之附註為該等綜合財務報表不可或缺的一部分。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

	Notes 附註	2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Cash flows from operating activities	經營活動產生的現金流量		
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	143,107	134,758
Adjustments for:	就以下各項進行調整：		
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	4,423	3,082
Amortisation of leasehold land	租賃土地攤銷	420	145
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	10,787	5,350
Waiver of other payable	豁免其他應付款項	-	(4,780)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備收益	-	(58)
Loss on disposal of interest in an associate	出售一間聯營公司權益的虧損	26	-
(Gain)/Loss from changes in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts	外匯遠期合約公平值變動(收益)／虧損	(6,909)	7,604
Gain on disposal of other investments	出售其他投資收益	(17)	(15)
(Gain)/Loss from changes in fair value of other investments	其他投資公平值變動(收益)／虧損	(12)	16
Interest expenses	利息開支	-	87
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	(9,967)	(5,205)
Inventory written down – addition	存貨撇減－添置	869	245
Inventory written down – reversal	存貨撇減－撥回	(214)	(102)
ECL allowance on trade receivables	貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損撥備	486	1,910
Reversal of ECL allowance on trade receivables	撥回貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損撥備	(1,627)	(6,708)
Provision for warranty	保修費用撥備	2,499	1,515
Reversal of provision for warranty	撥回保修費用撥備	(1,515)	(1,256)
Property, plant and equipment written off	物業、廠房及設備撇銷	4	-
Intangible assets written off	無形資產撇銷	3	-
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績	(41)	1,636
Equity-settled share award scheme expenses	以權益結算的股份獎勵計劃開支	8,872	7,574
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	外匯未變現虧損	556	829
Operating profit before working capital changes	營運資金變動前經營溢利	151,750	146,627
Increase in inventories	存貨增加	(20,329)	(99,071)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收款項減少／(增加)	59,297	(61,853)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款項(減少)／增加	(9,008)	41,870
Increase in contract liabilities	合約負債增加	37,359	36,429
Net change in a fellow subsidiary's balance	一間同系附屬公司結餘變動淨額	(55)	196
Cash generated from operations	營運所得現金	219,014	64,198
Government grants received	已收政府補助	620	-
Interests paid	已付利息	-	(87)
Tax paid	已付稅項	(3,167)	(4,410)
Tax refunded	退回稅項	284	246
Net cash from operating activities	經營活動產生的現金淨額	216,751	59,947

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

		Notes	2023	2022
		附註	2023年	2022年
			MYR'000	MYR'000
			千令吉	千令吉
Cash flows from investing activities	投資活動產生的現金流量			
Bank interest received	已收銀行利息		9,967	5,205
Purchase of intangible assets	購買無形資產		(5,635)	(4,106)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備		(102,466)	(40,562)
Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	購買物業、廠房及設備之已付按金		(13,612)	–
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備所得款項		–	58
Proceeds from disposal of other investments	出售其他投資所得款項		78	292
Acquisition of other investments	收購其他投資		–	(127)
Proceed from disposal of investment in an associate	出售於一間聯營公司的投資的所得款項	19	7	–
Proceeds from redeemable convertible preference shares of an associate	來自一間聯營公司可贖回可轉換優先股的所得款項		2,500	–
Advance to fellow subsidiaries	向同系附屬公司墊款		(1,351)	–
<i>Net cash used in investing activities</i>	<i>投資活動所用的現金淨額</i>		(110,512)	(39,240)
Cash flows from financing activities	融資活動產生的現金流量			
Advance from ultimate holding company	預收最終控股公司款項		2	14
Repayment of bank borrowing	償還銀行借款		–	(2,565)
Dividend paid to owners of the Company	已付本公司擁有人股息	13(b)	(27,557)	(26,904)
Purchase of shares for share award scheme	就股份獎勵計劃購買股份		(12,336)	(13,865)
<i>Net cash used in financing activities</i>	<i>融資活動所用的現金淨額</i>		(39,891)	(43,320)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物增加/(減少)淨額		66,348	(22,613)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	年初現金及現金等價物		328,628	349,959
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	外匯匯率變動的影響		821	1,282
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	年末現金及現金等價物	25	395,797	328,628

The notes on pages 121 to 232 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

第121至232頁之附註為該等綜合財務報表不可或缺的一部分。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Pentamaster International Limited (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 12 June 2017 as an exempted company with limited liability under the Companies Act. The address of its registered office is Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104 Cayman Islands. The address of its principal place of business is Plot 18 & 19, Technoplex, Medan Bayan Lepas, Taman Perindustrian Bayan Lepas, Phase IV, 11900 Penang, Malaysia.

The Company’s shares were listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) on 19 January 2018.

The Company is an investment holding company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) are principally engaged in (i) designing, development and manufacturing of standard and non-standard automated test equipment; (ii) designing, development and installation of integrated factory automation solutions; and (iii) manufacturing and assembling of medical machines and manufacturing of die casting parts.

The Company’s immediate holding company is Pentamaster Corporation Berhad (“PCB”), a company incorporated in Malaysia with its shares listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The directors regard PCB as the ultimate holding company of the Company.

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved for issue by the board of directors on 22 February 2024.

1. 一般資料

檳傑科達國際有限公司（「本公司」）於2017年6月12日根據公司法於開曼群島註冊成立為一間獲豁免有限公司，其註冊辦事處地址為Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104 Cayman Islands，主要營業地點地址為Plot 18 & 19, Technoplex, Medan Bayan Lepas, Taman Perindustrian Bayan Lepas, Phase IV, 11900 Penang, Malaysia。

本公司股份於2018年1月19日在香港聯合交易所有限公司（「聯交所」）主板上市。

本公司為一間投資控股公司及其附屬公司（統稱「本集團」）主要從事(i)設計、開發及製造標準及非標準自動化檢測設備；(ii)設計、開發及安裝集成工廠自動化解決方案；及(iii)製造及組裝醫療機械及製造壓鑄件。

本公司的直接控股公司為Pentamaster Corporation Berhad（「PCB」），一間於馬來西亞註冊成立的公司，其股份於馬來西亞證券交易所主板市場上市。董事視PCB為本公司的最終控股公司。

於2024年2月22日，董事會審閱並批准刊發截至2023年12月31日止年度之綜合財務報表。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY

2.1 Basis of preparation

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) which collective term includes all applicable individual IFRSs, International Accounting Standards (“IASs”) and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “IASB”).

The consolidated financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and include the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (“Listing Rules”).

The material accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated. The adoption of new or amended IFRSs and the impacts on the Group’s consolidated financial statements, if any, are disclosed in note 3.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments, other investments in equity securities and investment in redeemable convertible preference shares which are stated at fair values. The measurement bases are fully described in the accounting policies below.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策

2.1 編製基準

該等年度綜合財務報表乃根據國際財務報告準則（「國際財務報告準則」）編製。該統稱包括國際會計準則理事會（「國際會計準則理事會」）頒佈的所有適用個別國際財務報告準則、國際會計準則（「國際會計準則」）及詮釋。

綜合財務報表亦符合香港公司條例的適用披露規定，包括聯交所證券上市規則（「上市規則」）的適用披露規定。

編製本綜合財務報表所使用的重大會計政策概列如下。除另行說明外，該等政策已於綜合財務報表所呈列的所有年度貫徹應用。採納新訂及經修訂國際財務報告準則及其對本集團綜合財務報表之影響（如有）已披露於附註3。

該等綜合財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製，惟按公平值呈列的衍生金融工具以及於股本證券的其他投資及可贖回可轉換優先股除外。計量基準於下文會計政策詳述。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (“MYR”), which is the functional currency of the Company and most of its subsidiaries, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands (“MYR’000”), except when otherwise indicated.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge and judgement of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) made up to 31 December each year.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power over the entity, only substantive rights relating to the entity (held by the Group and others) are considered.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.1 編製基準 (續)

綜合財務報表按馬來西亞令吉(「令吉」)呈列，令吉亦為本公司及其大部分附屬公司的功能貨幣，而所有金額均化整至最接近的千位數(「千令吉」)，惟另有指明者除外。

謹請注意，編製綜合財務報表時使用了會計估計及假設。儘管該等估計乃盡管理層對當前事件及行動的所知及判斷作出，實際結果或會有別於該等估計。涉及高度判斷或複雜性的方面或有關假設及估計對綜合財務報表而言屬重大的方面披露於附註4。

2.2 綜合基準

綜合財務報表包括本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)截至每年12月31日止的財務報表。

附屬公司指本集團控制的實體。倘本集團就參與實體所得可變動回報承擔風險或享有權利，並能透過其於該實體之權力影響該等回報，則本集團對該實體有控制權。於評估本集團是否對該實體擁有權力時，僅考慮與該實體有關的實質權利(由本集團及其他人士持有)。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

The Group includes the income and expenses of a subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements from the date it gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Where unrealised losses on sales of intra-group asset are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from the Group's perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

In the Company's statement of financial position, subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment loss unless the subsidiary is held for sale or included in a disposal group. Cost is adjusted to reflect changes in consideration arising from contingent consideration amendments. Cost also includes direct attributable costs of investment.

The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable at the end of reporting period. All dividends whether received out of the investee's pre or post-acquisition profits are recognised in the Company's profit or loss.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.2 綜合基準 (續)

本集團之綜合財務報表包括附屬公司自本集團取得控制權之日起至不再控制該附屬公司之日的收入及開支。

編製綜合財務報表時，集團內公司間之交易、有關交易之結餘以及未變現收益及虧損會對銷。集團內公司之間資產銷售之未變現虧損於綜合賬目時撥回，而相關資產亦會從本集團之角度進行減值測試。附屬公司財務報表內所報告之金額已於需要時作出調整，以確保與本集團所採納之會計政策一致。

在本公司財務狀況表內，附屬公司乃按成本減任何減值虧損列賬，除非附屬公司乃持作出售，或計入出售組別內。成本經調整以反映或然代價修訂產生的代價變動。成本亦包括直接應佔投資成本。

附屬公司的業績由本公司按於報告期末已收及應收股息的基準列賬。不論所收取股息是以投資對象的收購前或收購後溢利作出，全部股息均於本公司的損益中確認。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.3 Associates

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

In the consolidated financial statements, an investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment as part of the investment. The cost of acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the Group, plus any costs directly attributable to the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the determination of the Group's share of the associate's profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.3 聯營公司

聯營公司為本集團對其具有重大影響力的實體。重大影響力即參與被投資公司財務及經營政策決定但不控制或共同控制該等政策的權力。

在綜合財務報表中，於聯營公司的投資初步按成本確認，其後採用權益法入賬。收購成本超逾本集團應佔於收購日期所確認該聯營公司的可識別資產、負債及或然負債的公平淨值的任何數額會確認為商譽。商譽計入投資的賬面值，並作為投資的一部分作出減值評估。收購成本按交易當日所給予的資產、所產生或承擔的負債，以及本集團已發行權益工具的公平值總額，另加投資直接應佔的任何成本計量。重新評估後，本集團應佔可識別資產、負債及或然負債的公平淨值超出收購成本的任何差額，即時於損益確認，以釐定購入投資期間本集團應佔聯營公司的損益。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.3 Associates (Continued)

Under the equity method, the Group's interest in the associate is carried at cost and adjusted for the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the associate's net assets less any identified impairment loss, unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale). The profit or loss for the year includes the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the associate for the year, including any impairment loss on the investment in associate recognised for the year. The Group's other comprehensive income for the year includes its share of the associate's other comprehensive income for the year.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate. Where unrealised losses on assets sales between the Group and its associate are reversed on equity accounting, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from the Group's perspective. Where the associate uses accounting policies other than those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, adjustments are made, where necessary, to conform the associate's accounting policies to those of the Group when the associate's financial statements are used by the Group in applying the equity method.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.3 聯營公司 (續)

按照權益法，本集團於聯營公司的權益按成本列賬，並就本集團應佔聯營公司的資產淨值減任何已識別減值虧損於收購後的變動作出調整，惟列為持作出售者（或計入持作出售類別的出售組別內者）除外。本年度損益包括本集團於本年度應佔聯營公司的收購後及除稅後業績（包括於本年度確認的於聯營公司的投資的任何減值虧損）。本集團應佔聯營公司之本年度其他全面收益計入本集團本年度其他全面收益。

本集團與其聯營公司之間交易的未變現收益將會撇銷，惟以本集團所佔聯營公司的權益為限。倘本集團與其聯營公司之間資產銷售的未變現虧損按權益會計法撥回，本集團亦會對有關資產作減值測試。倘聯營公司所用會計政策並非為本集團於同類情況下就類似交易及事件所採用者，則本集團須於採用權益法而使用該聯營公司財務報表時作出必要調整，以使該聯營公司的會計政策與本集團所用者一致。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.3 Associates (Continued)

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. For this purpose, the Group's interest in the associate is the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method together with the Group's other long-term interests that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in the associate, after applying the ECL model to such other long-term interests where applicable.

After the application of equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associate. At the end of each reporting period, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in associate is impaired. If such indications are identified, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) of the associate and its carrying amount. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate, including cash flows arising from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on ultimate disposal of the investment.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.3 聯營公司 (續)

當本集團應佔聯營公司的虧損相等於或超過其於聯營公司的權益時，除非其擁有法定或推定責任或代表聯營公司付款，否則本集團不會再確認虧損。就此而言，於將預期信貸虧損模式應用於該等其他長期權益(如適用)後，本集團於聯營公司的權益為根據權益法計算投資的賬面值，連同實質構成本集團於該聯營公司的投資淨額的其他長期權益部分。

於應用權益法後，本集團決定是否須就本集團於其聯營公司的投資確認額外減值虧損。於各報告期末，本集團決定是否有任何客觀憑證顯示於聯營公司的投資出現減值。倘識別出該等跡象，則本集團所計算之減值金額為於聯營公司的可收回金額(即使用價值與公平值減出售成本兩者間之較高者)與其賬面值之差額。於釐定投資之使用價值時，本集團估計其應佔預期將由該聯營公司產生的估計未來現金流量的現值，包括該聯營公司的營運所產生以及最終出售該投資的所得款項的現金流量。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (other than construction in progress as described below) are initially recognised at acquisition cost and/or manufacturing cost (including any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group's management). They are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Construction in progress is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss and is classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Construction in progress is not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets other than construction in progress less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, at the following rates per annum:

Buildings on leasehold land 租賃土地樓宇	Over the lease period of the land of 60 years 土地租期60年
Machineries and equipment 機器及設備	10% - 33.33%
Furniture, fittings and office equipment 傢俬、裝置及辦公室設備	10% - 20%
Computers 電腦	20% - 33.33%
Electrical installation 電器裝置	10%
Motor vehicles 汽車	20%

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.4 物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備(下文所述的在建工程除外)初步按收購成本及/或製造成本(包括使資產達到能夠按照本集團管理層擬定的方式開展經營所必要的位置及條件而直接產生的任何成本確認)。該等資產其後按成本減累計折舊及累計減值虧損(如有)列賬。

在建工程按成本減任何已確認減值虧損列賬,並於完工及可作擬定用途時分類為物業、廠房及設備的適當類別。在建工程須於資產達致其擬定用途後方會折舊。

折舊乃按資產(在建工程除外)之估計可使用年期以直線法撇銷其成本減其剩餘價值確認,所採用之年率如下:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Estimates of residual value and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gain or loss arising on retirement or disposal is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other costs, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

2.5 Leasehold land

"Leasehold land" represents the upfront payment for long-term land lease in which the payment can be reliably measured. It is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the term of the lease/right-of-use except where an alternative basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits to be derived by the Group from use of the land.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.4 物業、廠房及設備 (續)

剩餘價值及可使用年期的估計於各報告期末進行檢討及調整 (如適用)。

報廢或出售產生的收益或虧損按出售所得款項與資產賬面值之間的差額釐定，並於損益中確認。

其後成本僅於與該項目相關的未來經濟利益可能流入本集團，且該項目成本能可靠計量時，方會計入資產賬面值或確認為獨立資產 (如適用)。已置換部份之賬面值則取消確認。所有其他成本 (如維修及維護) 於其產生的財務期間自損益扣除。

2.5 租賃土地

「租賃土地」指長期土地租賃的預付款項，其中該款項能可靠計量。土地使用權按成本減累計折舊及任何累計減值虧損列賬。折舊於租期／使用權年期內按直線基準計算，但如有其他基準能更清楚地反映本集團使用土地所產生的收益時間模式則除外。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.6 Goodwill

Set out below are the accounting policies on goodwill arising on acquisition of a subsidiary. Accounting for goodwill arising on acquisition of interest in an associate is set out in note 2.3.

Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities measured as at the acquisition date.

If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is tested annually for impairment (see note 2.8).

On subsequent disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill capitalised is included in the determination of the amount of gain or loss on disposal.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.6 商譽

以下所載為收購附屬公司產生之商譽之會計政策。收購於聯營公司權益產生之商譽之會計政策載於附註2.3。

業務合併產生之商譽於獲得控制權之日(收購日期)確認為資產。商譽按於收購日期已轉讓代價的公平值、於被收購方任何非控股權益之金額及收購方先前持有的被收購方股權(如有)的公平值之總額，超逾本集團於被收購方可識別資產及負債淨公平值之權益的差額計量。

倘若於重新評估後，本集團於被收購方可識別資產淨值公平值之權益超過已轉讓代價、於被收購方任何非控股權益之金額以及收購方先前持有的被收購方股權(如有)的公平值之總和，則差額將立即於損益內確認為議價購買收益。

商譽按成本減累計減值虧損列賬。商譽被分配至現金產生單位，並會每年進行減值測試(附註2.8)。

其後出售附屬公司時，已資本化之相關商譽金額計入出售收益或虧損之金額。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.7 Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Acquired intangible assets are recognised initially at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is provided on straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Amortisation commences when the intangible assets are available for use. The following useful lives are applied:

Development expenditure 發展開支	5 years 5年
Computer software 電腦軟件	2 – 5 years 2至5年
Technical know-how 專業技術	10 years 10年

The assets' amortisation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment as described below in note 2.8.

Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure on internal projects is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

Expenditure incurred on projects to develop new products is capitalised as development expenditure when the Group can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset;

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.7 無形資產 (商譽除外)

所收購無形資產初步按成本確認。初步確認後，可使用年期有限之無形資產按成本減累計攤銷及任何累計減值虧損列賬。可使用年期有限之無形資產於估計可使用年期內按直線法作攤銷撥備。無形資產一旦可供使用即開始攤銷。所應用之可使用年期如下：

資產的攤銷方法及可使用年期會於各呈報期末予以檢討及在適用情況下予以調整。

無形資產按下文附註2.8所述進行減值測試。

研發開支

內部工程的研究支出於產生時確認為開支。

於本集團可證明下列各項時，開發新產品項目所產生的支出可撥作開發開支：

- 完成無形資產在技術上屬可行，將可供使用或銷售；
- 其完成的意向及使用或出售資產的能力；

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.7 Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

(Continued)

Research and development expenditure

(Continued)

Expenditure incurred on projects to develop new products is capitalised as development expenditure when the Group can demonstrate: (Continued)

- its ability to use or sell the intangible assets;
- the asset will generate probable economic benefits through internal use or sale;
- the availability of technical, financial and other resources to complete the project; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development.

Development costs which do not meet these criteria are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Capitalised development costs comprise direct attributable costs incurred for development. Capitalised development costs, considered to have finite useful lives, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Development costs are amortised using the straight-line basis over the commercial lives of the underlying products from the commencement of the commercialisation of the products.

The amortisation period and method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the expected useful lives of the assets are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of intangible assets.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.7 無形資產 (商譽除外) (續)

研發開支 (續)

於本集團可證明下列各項時，開發新產品項目所產生的支出可撥作開發開支：(續)

- 其使用或出售無形資產的能力；
- 通過內部使用或銷售產生可能經濟利益的資產；
- 具備完成項目所需的技術、財務及其他資源；及
- 可以可靠地計量開發支出。

不符合上述標準的開發成本於產生時於損益確認。

資本化開發成本包括開發產生的直接應佔成本。視作具有有限可使用年期的資本化開發成本按成本減累計攤銷及任何累計減值虧損列賬。開發成本使用直線基準於相關產品自產品開始商業化起計的商業年期內攤銷。

攤銷期間及方法於各報告期末審閱，以確保資產的預期可使用年期與先前估計一致，以及預期未來經濟利益的消費模式體現於無形資產項目。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.7 Intangible assets (other than goodwill) (Continued)

Computer software

The cost of computer software licences are capitalised as an intangible asset. Costs include their purchase prices and any directly attributable costs of preparing the assets for their intended use. These costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the period the asset is expected to generate economic benefits.

Cost associated with developing computer software programs that will generate probable future economic benefits from the use thereof are recognised as intangible assets. Costs comprised all directly attributable development costs including an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Computer software development cost is amortised when the asset is available for use over the period the asset is expected to generate economic benefits.

Technical know-how

Technical know-how acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of these intangible assets.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.7 無形資產 (商譽除外) (續)

電腦軟件

電腦軟件特許權成本資本化為無形資產。成本包括其購買價及籌備資產達致其擬定用途的任何直接應佔成本。該等成本按直線基準於資產預期產生經濟利益的期間攤銷。

與開發電腦軟件程式 (其使用可能產生未來經濟利益) 有關的成本確認為無形資產。成本包括所有直接應佔開發成本, 包括有關日常開支的適當部分。電腦軟件開發成本於資產可供使用之時在資產預期能產生經濟利益的期間予以攤銷。

專業技術

在業務合併中取得的專業技術於收購日期按公平值確認。專業技術具有使用期限, 並按成本減累計攤銷及減值虧損列賬。攤銷乃使用直線法按該等無形資產的預期使用期計算。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

The following assets are subject to impairment testing:

- Goodwill arising on acquisition of a subsidiary;
- Intangible assets;
- Property, plant and equipment;
- Interests in associates;
- Leasehold land; and
- The Company's interests in subsidiaries.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life or those not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication that they are impaired. All other assets are tested for impairment whenever there are indications that the asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs of disposal, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.8 非金融資產減值

下列資產須進行減值測試：

- 收購一間附屬公司產生的商譽；
- 無形資產；
- 物業、廠房及設備；
- 於聯營公司的權益；
- 租賃土地；及
- 本公司於附屬公司的權益。

無論是否有任何減值跡象，商譽及使用年期無限或尚未使用的無形資產至少每年進行一次減值測試。所有其他資產於有跡象顯示可能無法收回資產賬面值時檢測減值。

減值虧損按資產之賬面值超出其可收回金額數額部分即時確認為支出。可收回金額為反映市況之公平值減出售成本與使用價值兩者中之較高者。評估使用價值時，估計日後現金流量按反映幣值時間價值之現行市場評估及該資產之特定風險之稅前折現率折現至其現值。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

For the purposes of assessing impairment, where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Goodwill in particular is allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combination and represent the lowest level within the group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and not be larger than an operating segment.

Impairment losses recognised for cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated, are credited initially to the carrying amount of goodwill. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash generating unit, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less cost of disposal, or value in use, if determinable.

An impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods. In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount and only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.8 非金融資產減值 (續)

就評估減值而言，倘資產並無產生大致上獨立於其他資產之現金流入，其可收回金額會按獨立產生現金流入之最小組別資產（即現金產生單位）釐定。因此，部分資產會個別檢測減值，部分則按現金產生單位檢測。特別是商譽會分配至預期可從相關業務合併之協同效益中獲益，並代表本集團中就內部管理而監控商譽而言之最低層次之該等現金產生單位且不大於經營分部。

就已獲分配商譽之現金產生單位確認之減值虧損，初步計入商譽之賬面值。除資產賬面值將不會調減至低於其個別公平值減銷售成本或使用價值（如可釐定）外，任何剩餘減值虧損乃按比例自該現金產生單位之其他資產中扣除。

商譽之減值虧損不可於其後之期間撥回。至於其他資產，如用以釐定資產可收回款額之估計發生有利變化，減值虧損將予以回撥，但回撥額不得超過如先前不確認減值，並計提折舊或攤銷得出之賬面值。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to completion and applicable selling expenses.

Cost of inventories are determined on first-in, first-out basis.

The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, cost includes direct materials, direct labour and attributable production overheads.

2.10 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all of its risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.9 存貨

存貨按成本與可變現淨值的較低者列賬。可變現淨值指估計售價減所有估計完成成本及適用銷售開支。

存貨成本按先進先出基準釐定。

存貨成本包括收購存貨產生的支出及使存貨達致其現有位置及狀況產生的其他成本。就製成品及在製品而言，成本包括直接材料、直接勞工成本及生產間接費用。

2.10 金融工具

確認及終止確認

金融資產及金融負債於本集團成為金融工具合約條文一方時確認。

金融資產於自金融資產獲取現金流量之合約權利屆滿，或金融資產及絕大部分風險及回報已轉移時終止確認。金融負債於其消除、解除、註銷或到期時終止確認。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value, in case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), plus 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, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- FVTPL; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity’s business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, other income or other financial items, except for ECL of trade and other receivables which is presented as separate item in profit or loss.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.10 金融工具 (續)

金融資產

金融資產的分類及初始計量

除並無重大融資成分且根據國際財務報告準則第15號「客戶合約收益」按交易價格計量的貿易應收款項外，所有金融資產初步按公平值計量，倘金融資產並非按公平值計入損益（「按公平值計入損益」），則加上收購金融資產直接應佔的交易成本。按公平值計入損益的金融資產的交易成本於損益支銷。

指定為及有對沖工具效用以外之金融資產分類為下列類別：

- 按攤銷成本；
- 按公平值計入損益；或
- 按公允價值計入其他全面收入。

分類乃根據下列兩項釐定：

- 實體管理金融資產的業務模式；及
- 金融資產的合約現金流量特徵。

與於損益確認的金融資產有關的所有收入及開支於融資成本、其他收入或其他金融項目內呈列，惟於損益內作為單獨項目呈列的貿易及其他應收款項預期信貸虧損除外。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Debt investments

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income in profit or loss. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries and trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at FVTPL. Further, irrespective of business model, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" ("IFRS 9") apply.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.10 金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的其後計量

債務投資

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產

倘金融資產符合以下條件 (且並非指定為按公平值計入損益)，則該資產按攤銷成本計量：

- 以收取合約現金流量為目的而持有資產之經營模式下持有之金融資產；及
- 金融資產的合約條款產生的現金流量純粹為支付本金及未償還本金的利息。

於初步確認後，該等資產使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。該等金融資產的利息收入計入損益的其他收入。倘折現影響微乎其微，則折現可忽略不計。本集團的現金及現金等價物、應收最終控股公司及同係附屬公司款項及貿易及其他應收款項均屬於此類金融工具。

按公平值計入損益的金融資產

以「持作收取」或「持作收取及出售」以外之不同業務模式持有的金融資產分類為按公平值計入損益。此外，無論何種業務模式，合約現金流量並非純粹為支付本金及利息的金融資產乃按公平值計入損益入賬。所有衍生金融工具歸入此類別，惟根據國際財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」(「國際財務報告準則第9號」)對沖會計規定適用的指定為及有對沖工具效用者除外。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets (Continued)

Equity investments

Investments in equity securities and redeemable convertible preference shares are classified as FVTPL.

Dividends from these investments in equity instruments and redeemable convertible preference shares are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established. Dividends are included in the "other income" in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include amount due to fellow subsidiaries, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at FVTPL.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives which are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included in finance costs or other income.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.10 金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的其後計量 (續)

股權投資

於股本證券的投資及贖回可轉換優先股分類為按公平值計入損益。

來自該等股權投資工具投資及可贖回可轉換優先股的股息在本集團收取股息的權利成立時於損益確認。股息計入損益的「其他收入」。

金融負債

金融負債的分類及計量

本集團的金融負債包括應付同系附屬公司款項、貿易及其他應付款項以及衍生金融工具。

金融負債初步按公平值計量，及（倘適用）就交易成本進行調整，除非本集團指定金融負債按公平值計入損益。

其後，金融負債使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，惟並非指定為對沖關係中的對沖工具的衍生工具及指定為按公平值計入損益的金融負債除外，該等金融負債其後按公平值列賬，其收益或虧損於損益確認。

所有於損益內呈報的利息相關費用及工具公平值變動（倘適用）均計入融資成本或其他收入。

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綜合財務報表附註

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities (Continued)

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (Continued)

Amount due to fellow subsidiaries and trade and other payables

Amount due to fellow subsidiaries and trade and other payables are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derivative financial instruments

Details of accounting policy of derivative financial instruments are set out in note 2.11.

2.11 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.10 金融工具 (續)

金融負債 (續)

金融負債的分類及計量 (續)

應付同系附屬公司款項、貿易及其他應付款項

應付同系附屬公司款項、貿易及其他應付款項初步按公平值確認，其後使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

衍生金融工具

衍生金融工具的會計政策詳情載於附註2.11。

2.11 衍生金融工具

衍生工具初始按衍生工具合約訂立日期的公平值確認，其後按各報告期末的公平值重新計量。相應的盈虧即時於損益確認。

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.11 Derivative financial instruments (Continued)

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

The Group has not designated any derivatives as hedging instruments.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use forward-looking information to recognise ECL – the “ECL model”. Instruments within the scope included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and trade receivables.

The Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring ECL, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.11 衍生金融工具 (續)

公平值為正數的衍生工具確認為金融資產；而公平值為負數的衍生工具則確認為金融負債。倘衍生工具的剩餘年期超過12個月，且預期不會於12個月內變現或結清，則該衍生工具呈列為非流動資產或非流動負債。其他衍生工具則呈列為流動資產或流動負債。

本集團並無指定任何衍生工具作對沖工具。

2.12 金融資產減值

國際財務報告準則第9號的減值規定使用前瞻性的資料確認預期信貸虧損－「預期信貸虧損模式」。屬於該範疇內的工具包括按攤銷成本計量的貸款及其他債券類金融資產及貿易應收款項。

評估信貸風險及計量預期信貸虧損時，本集團考量更為廣泛的資料，包括過往事件、現時狀況以及可影響有關工具未來現金流量預期可收回性之有理據的預測。

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low (“Stage 1”) and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low (“Stage 2”).

“Stage 3” would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the end of reporting period.

“12-month ECL” are recognised for the Stage 1 category while “lifetime ECL” are recognised for the Stage 2 category.

Measurement of the ECL is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Trade receivables

For trade receivables, loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs by using a simplified approach. The Group determines the ECLs on these financial assets collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings. Both provision matrix is based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the end of the reporting period.

To measure the ECL, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.12 金融資產減值 (續)

採用該前瞻法時，須對下列各項作出區別：

- 初步確認以來其信貸質量未發生重大退化或具較低信貸風險的金融工具（「第一階段」）；及
- 初步確認以來其信貸質量發生重大退化且其信貸風險不低的金融工具（「第二階段」）。

「第三階段」涵蓋於報告期末出現減值之客觀證據的金融資產。

「12個月的預期信貸虧損」於第一階段類別下確認，而「全期預期信貸虧損」於第二階段下確認。

預期信貸虧損的計量按概率加權估計於金融工具預計存續期的信貸虧損釐定。

貿易應收款項

就貿易應收款項而言，貿易應收款項之虧損撥備一直按相等於全期預期信貸虧損之金額以簡化方法計量。本集團使用撥備矩陣按適當分組集體釐定該等金融資產之預期信貸虧損及／或個別評估具重大結餘之債務人。撥備矩陣及個別評估均基於本集團之歷史信貸虧損經驗，並根據債務人之特定因素以及於報告期末對目前及預測整體經濟狀況之評估作出調整。

為計量預期信貸虧損，貿易應收款項已根據攤佔信貸風險特徵及逾期天數進行分類。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Group measures the loss allowance for other receivables equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition.

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets at the end of reporting period with the risk of default occurring on the financial assets at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.12 金融資產減值 (續)

其他金融資產按攤銷成本計量

本集團計算其他應收款項的損失準備金等於12個月的預期信貸虧損，除非自初始確認後信貸風險大幅增加，在此情況下，本集團確認全期預期信貸虧損。是否應確認全期預期信貸虧損的評估是基於自初始確認以來發生違約的可能性或風險的顯著增加。

在評估自初始確認後信貸風險是否顯著增加時，本集團將報告期末金融資產發生違約的風險與初始確認日期金融資產違約風險進行比較。在進行評估時，本集團會考慮合理且可支持的定量和定性信息，包括歷史經驗和前瞻性信息，無需過多的成本或努力即可獲得。

特別是，在評估信貸風險是否顯著增加時，會考慮以下信息：

- 金融工具外界 (如適用) 或內部信貸評級的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 信貸風險的外部市場指標顯著惡化，例如信貸利差大幅增加，債務人的信貸違約掉期價格；

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost (Continued)

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly: (Continued)

- existing or forecast adverse changes in regulatory, business, financial, economic conditions, or technological environment that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations; and
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a debt instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the end of each reporting period. A debt instrument is determined to have low credit risk if it has a low risk of default, the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.12 金融資產減值 (續)

其他金融資產按攤銷成本計量 (續)

特別是，在評估信貸風險是否顯著增加時，會考慮以下信息：(續)

- 預計會導致債務人履行債務能力大幅下降的監管、業務、財務、經濟狀況或技術環境的現有或預測的不利變化；及
- 債務人經營業績的實際或預期顯著惡化。

無論上述評估結果如何，本集團假定合約付款逾期超過30日時，信貸風險自初始確認以來已大幅增加，除非本集團有合理及可靠資料證明可予收回則當別論。

儘管如此，本集團假設債務工具的信貸風險自初步確認後並未顯著增加，倘於各報告期末確定債務工具的信貸風險較低。倘其違約風險偏低，借方有強大能力於短期履行其合約現金流量責任，及較長期的經濟及業務狀況存在不利變動，可能但未必將削弱借方履行其合約現金流量責任的能力，則債務工具的信貸風險會被釐定為偏低。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost (Continued)

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when (i) information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group); or (ii) the financial asset is 365 days past due.

Detailed analysis of the ECL assessment of trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost are set out in note 38.2.

2.13 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. A contract liability would also be recognised if the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue. In such cases, a corresponding receivable would also be recognised.

2.14 Provisions and warranty costs

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.12 金融資產減值 (續)

其他金融資產按攤銷成本計量 (續)

本集團認為，(i)倘內部生成或自外部來源獲得之資料顯示債務人不太可能向其債權人（包括本集團）悉數付款（不考慮本集團持有之任何抵押品），則發生違約事件；或(ii)金融資產為逾期365天。

按攤銷成本計量的貿易應收款項及其他金融資產的預期信貸虧損評估詳情載於附註38.2。

2.13 合約負債

倘客戶於本集團確認相關收益前支付代價，則確認合約負債。倘本集團擁有無條件權利可於本集團確認相關收益前收取代價，亦會確認合約負債。在此情況下，亦將確認相應的應收款項。

2.14 撥備及保修成本

倘本集團因過往事件而須承擔現時責任（法定或推定），而履行該責任可能導致經濟利益流出，且該責任金額能可靠估計，則確認撥備。倘貨幣的時間價值重大，則按預計履行責任所需開支的現值計提撥備。

所有撥備於各報告期末進行檢討及調整，以反映現時最佳估計。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.14 Provisions and warranty costs (Continued)

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Group, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Provision for warranty costs is made in respect of goods sold and still under warranty at the end of the reporting period based on the terms of warranty and historical claim experience.

2.15 Revenue recognition

Revenue arises mainly from the sales of goods and rendering of services.

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Group follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.14 撥備及保修成本 (續)

倘經濟利益流出的可能性不大，或無法對有關金額作出可靠估計，則會將該責任披露為或然負債，惟經濟利益流出的可能性極低則除外。須視乎日後是否會發生一宗或以上非本集團所能完全控制的不確定事件而確定是否存在的可能責任，亦會披露為或然負債，惟經濟利益流出的可能性極低則除外。

保修成本撥備乃根據保修條款及歷史申索經驗，就於報告期末已售且仍處於保修期的貨品而作出。

2.15 收益確認

收益主要來自於銷售貨品及提供服務。

為釐定是否確認收益，本集團遵循五個步驟程序：

1. 識別與客戶訂立之合約
2. 識別履約責任
3. 釐定交易價格
4. 將交易價格分配至履約責任
5. 在履行履約責任時／確認收益

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.15 Revenue recognition (Continued)

In all cases, the total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the customer for more than 12 months, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction with the customer, and interest income is accrued separately under the effective interest method. Where the contract contains a financing component which provides a significant financing benefit to the Group, revenue recognised under that contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method.

Further details of the Group's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

Sales of equipment

Revenue from sale of equipment usually includes the customised system/equipment and installation. The sale of the customised system/equipment and installation service are considered as one performance obligation because the promises to transfer customised system/equipment and provide installation service are not capable of being distinct and they are highly interrelated.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.15 收益確認 (續)

在所有情況下，合約的總交易價格根據其相對獨立的售價於各種履約責任中分配。合約的交易價格不包括代表第三方收取的任何金額。

當本集團通過將承諾的貨品或服務轉讓給其客戶來履行履約責任時，收益在某個時間點或隨時間確認。

倘合約包含融資部分，為客戶提供重大融資利益超過12個月，則收益按以與客戶進行的個別融資交易所反映貼現率貼現的應收款項現值計量，而利息收入則按實際利率法獨立累計。倘合約包含融資部分，為本集團提供重大融資利益，則根據該合約確認的收益包括按實際利率法計算合約責任產生的利息開支。

本集團的收益及其他收入確認政策的進一步詳情如下：

銷售設備

銷售設備的收益通常包括定制系統／設備及安裝。銷售定制系統／設備及安裝服務被視為一項履約責任，因為轉讓定制系統／設備及提供安裝服務的承諾不能獨立且彼等高度相關。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.15 Revenue recognition (Continued)

Sales of equipment (Continued)

Revenue is recognised upon shipment or at delivery destination point, provided that the product meets the performance acceptance criteria. Under certain circumstances, customer acceptance is conducted at customer's site i.e. to ensure that the equipment purchased can be integrated with the customer's existing production flow. Under such circumstance, revenue is only recognised once customer acceptance has been received at customer's site.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (if any). In determining the transaction price for the sale of customised system/equipment, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when services are rendered.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.15 收益確認 (續)

銷售設備 (續)

倘產品符合性能驗收標準，則在裝運或在交貨目的地點確認收益。在若干情況下，客戶驗收乃於客戶現場進行，即確保所購買的設備可與客戶現有的生產流程整合。在這種情況下，僅有在客戶現場收到客戶驗收後方能確認收益。

本集團考慮合約的其他承諾是否為一部分交易價格需要分配的單獨履行責任(如有)。於釐定銷售定制系統／設備的交易價格時，本集團考慮到可變代價的影響、存在重大融資成分、非現金代價及應付客戶的代價(如有)。

提供服務收益

提供服務產生的收益於提供服務時確認。

利息收入

利息收入採用實際利率法按時間比例基準確認。就按攤銷成本計量且並無信貸減值之金融資產而言，實際利率適用於資產的賬面總額。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.16 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

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

Defined contribution plans

As required by law, companies in Malaysia make contributions to the national pension scheme, the Employee Provident Fund ("EPF"). Such contributions are recognised as an expense as incurred.

The employees of the Group's subsidiary which operate in China are required to participate in the central scheme operated by the local municipal government. The subsidiary is required to contribute certain percentage of their payroll costs to the central pension scheme. Such contributions are recognised as an expense as incurred.

2.17 Share-based employee compensation

The Group operates equity-settled share-based compensation plans for remuneration of its employees.

All employee services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based compensation are measured at their fair values. These are indirectly determined by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. This fair value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and performance conditions).

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.16 僱員福利

短期僱員福利

工資、薪金、花紅及社會保障供款在本集團僱員提供相關服務的財政年度內確認為開支。短期累積有薪休假(例如有薪年假)於僱員提供服務(讓僱員能在將來享有更多有薪休假)後確認,而短期非累積有薪休假(例如病假)則於休假時確認。

界定供款計劃

根據法律規定,馬來西亞公司須向國家退休金計劃僱員公積金(「僱員公積金」)作出供款。有關供款於產生時確認為開支。

本集團於中國經營的附屬公司員工必須參與由當地市政府營運的中央計劃。該附屬公司須按工資成本的若干百分比向中央退休金計劃供款。有關供款於產生時確認為開支。

2.17 以股份為基礎之補償

本集團為其僱員之酬金設有以權益結算以股份為基礎之補償計劃。

為換取授出任何以股份為基礎的補償而獲得的所有僱員服務乃按其公平值計量。此乃參考所授出之股本工具之公平值而間接釐定。該公平值於授出日期作評估,並撇除任何非市場歸屬條件(例如盈利能力、銷售增長目標及表現情況)之影響。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.17 Share-based employee compensation (Continued)

All share-based compensation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss over the vesting period if vesting conditions apply, or recognised as an expense in full at the grant date when the equity instruments granted vest immediately with a corresponding increase in the “Share award reserve” in equity. If vesting conditions apply, the expense is recognised over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of equity instruments that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised, if there is any indication that the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any adjustment to cumulative share-based compensation resulting from a revision is recognised in the current period. The number of vested options ultimately exercised by holders does not impact the expense recorded in any period.

For the share award scheme, the Group purchase its own shares through the trustee of the share award scheme from the open market for the shares to be vested under the share award scheme. The shares purchased by the Group that are not yet vested for this share award scheme were recorded as “Shares held for share award scheme” as a deduction under equity. Upon vesting of the awarded shares, the related costs of the purchased shares are reduced from the “Shares held for share award scheme”, and the related fair value of the awarded shares are debited to share award reserve with the difference charged/credited to retained profits.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.17 以股份為基礎之補償 (續)

倘歸屬條件適用，所有以股份為基礎之補償於歸屬期內在損益確認為開支，而於所授出之股本工具即時歸屬且股本中「股份獎勵儲備」相應增加時，該等補償會於授出日期全數確認為開支。倘歸屬條件適用，則有關開支會按預期歸屬之股本工具數目之最佳估計，於歸屬期內確認。非市場歸屬條件已計入有關預期成為可獲行使之股本工具數目之假設內。如其後有任何跡象顯示預期歸屬之股本工具數目有別於早前估計者，則會修改有關估計。因修改而產生的累計以股份為基礎之補償的任何調整於本期間確認。持有人最終行使的已歸屬購股權數目不會影響任何期間錄得的開支。

就股份獎勵計劃而言，本集團會根據股份獎勵計劃透過股份獎勵計劃受託人於股份將予歸屬之公開市場購買其自有股份。就本股份獎勵計劃而言，本集團已購買但尚未歸屬之股份入賬，且作為「股份獎勵計劃持有之股份」入賬為股權的扣減項目。待獎授股份歸屬後，購買股份的相關成本於「股份獎勵計劃持有之股份」內扣除，獎勵股份的相關公平值計入以股份獎勵儲備扣除，差額在保留溢利內扣除／計入。

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.18 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.18 所得稅

所得稅開支包括即期及遞延稅項。

即期稅項為年內就應課稅收入或虧損應付或應收的預期稅項，按於報告期末已頒佈或實質已頒佈的稅率計算，並就過往年度應付稅項作調整。

遞延稅項採用負債法按資產及負債於財務狀況表的賬面值與其稅基的暫時性差額確認。遞延稅項負債一般就所有應課稅暫時差額確認。

就初始確認商譽或初始確認不屬於業務合併且既不影響會計損益亦不影響應課稅損益的交易所涉資產或負債所產生的暫時性差額不予確認遞延稅項。遞延稅項按根據報告期末已頒佈或實質上已頒佈法律預期暫時差異於撥回時所適用的稅率計量。

倘有法定行使權允許即期稅項負債與資產互相抵銷，且有關稅項資產與負債與同一稅務機關對同一應課稅實體所徵收的所得稅項有關，或不同稅項實體擬以淨額結算即期稅項負債及資產或同時變現其稅項資產及負債，則會抵銷遞延稅項資產及負債。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.18 Income tax (Continued)

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Unutilised reinvestment allowance and investment tax allowance, being tax incentives that is not a tax base of an asset, is recognised as a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that the future taxable profits will be available to set-off against the unutilised tax incentive.

2.19 Segment reporting

The Group identifies operating segments and prepares segment information based on the regular internal financial information reported to the executive directors for their decisions about resources allocation to the Group's business components and for their review of the performance of those components. The business components in the internal financial information reported to the executive directors are determined following the Group's major product and service lines.

2.20 Structured entity

The Group controls a structured entity, the trust constituted by the trust deed, which is set up solely for the purpose of purchasing, administering and holding the Company's shares for an employees' share award scheme (see note 2.17). As the Group has the power to direct the relevant activities of the trust and it has the ability to use its power over the trust to affect its exposure to returns, the assets and liabilities of trust are included in the consolidated statement of financial position and the Company's shares held by the trust are presented as a deduction in equity as "Shares held for share award scheme".

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.18 所得稅 (續)

倘可能有未來應課稅溢利可用以抵銷暫時差異，則確認遞延稅項資產。遞延稅項資產於各報告期末進行檢討，倘相關稅務優惠不再可能變現則予以扣減。

倘可能有未來應課稅溢利可用於抵銷未動用稅務獎勵，則未動用再投資撥備及投資稅項撥備（即並非資產稅基的稅務獎勵）確認為遞延稅項資產。

2.19 分部報告

本集團定期向執行董事報告內部財務資料，以供彼等就本集團業務組成部分的資源分配作決定，以及供彼等檢討該等組成部分的表現，而本集團則根據該等資料劃分經營分部及編製分部資料。向執行董事報告的內部財務資料的業務組成部分乃根據本集團的主要產品及服務線釐定。

2.20 結構性實體

本集團控制一間結構性實體—由信託契據組成之信託，其成立目的僅旨在為僱員股份獎勵計劃購買、管理及持有本公司股份（參閱附註2.17）。由於本集團有權指示該信託的相關活動，並有能力對該信託行使其權力影響其面對的回報風險，因此該信託的資產及負債計入綜合財務狀況表，而由該信託持有的本公司股份則呈列作為「為股份獎勵計劃持有之股份」的權益扣減。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.21 Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group. A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Group and its related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of a parent of the Group, or the Group.
- (b) the party is an entity and if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group.
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.21 關聯方

關聯方乃指與本集團有關的人士或實體。關聯方交易指本集團與其關聯方之間進行的資源、服務或責任轉讓，而不論是否收取價格。一方將視為與本集團有關聯，倘：

- (a) 該交易方為一名人士或該人士的家族近親，且該人士：
 - (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
 - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響；或
 - (iii) 為本集團或本集團母公司的主要管理層成員。
- (b) 該交易方為實體及倘符合下列任何條件：
 - (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團的成員公司。
 - (ii) 一間實體為另一實體的聯營公司或合營企業（或為一集團成員公司的聯營公司或合營企業，而另一實體為該集團之成員公司）。
 - (iii) 實體及本集團屬同一第三方的合營企業。

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

2.21 Related parties (Continued)

- (b) the party is an entity and if any of the following conditions applies: (Continued)
 - (iv) the entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly-controlled by a person identified in (a) above.
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

2. 編製基準及重大會計政策 (續)

2.21 關聯方 (續)

- (b) 該交易方為實體及倘符合下列任何條件：(續)
 - (iv) 該實體為第三方實體的合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體的聯營公司。
 - (v) 該實體為本集團或與本集團有關連的實體就僱員福利設立的離職後福利計劃。
 - (vi) 該實體受上文(a)所識別人士控制或共同控制。
 - (vii) 受(a)(i)所識別人士對實體有重大影響力或屬實體主要管理人員（或屬實體母公司）。
 - (viii) 向本集團或本集團母公司提供主要管理人員服務的實體。

某人士之近親家庭成員指彼等與該實體交易時預期可影響該人士或受該人士影響之家庭成員。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

3. ADOPTION OF AMENDED IFRSs

Amended IFRSs that are effective for annual period beginning on 1 January 2023

In the current year, the Group has applied for the first time the following amended IFRSs issued by the IASB, which are relevant to the Group's operations and effective for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2023:

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates
Amendments to IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
Amendments to IAS 12	International Tax Reform – Pillar Two model Rules

Except for those mentioned below, the adoption of the amended IFRSs had no material impact on how the results and financial position for the current and prior periods have been prepared and presented.

3. 採納經修訂國際財務報告準則於2023年1月1日開始的年度期間生效的經修訂國際財務報告準則

於本年度，本集團已首次應用以下由國際會計準則理事會頒佈，與本集團營運相關，且對於本集團於2023年1月1日開始的年度期間之綜合財務報表生效的經修訂國際財務報告準則：

國際會計準則第1號及國際財務報告準則實務公告第2號(修訂本)	披露會計政策
國際會計準則第8號(修訂本)	會計估計的定義
國際會計準則第12號(修訂本)	源自單一交易的資產及負債的相關遞延稅項
國際會計準則第12號(修訂本)	國際稅務改革—支柱二規則範本

除下文所述者外，採納經修訂國際財務報告準則並無對編製與呈列本期間及過往期間的業績及財務狀況之方式產生重大影響。

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3. ADOPTION OF AMENDED IFRSs (Continued)

Amended IFRSs that are effective for annual period beginning on 1 January 2023 (Continued)

3.1 Impacts on application of Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”

The amendments to IAS 1 require entities to disclose material accounting policy information instead of significant accounting policies in its financial statements. Accounting policy information 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. The amendments also provide some guidance on how material policy information are being identified and provide some examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material.

In February 2021, the IASB issued IFRS Practice Statement 2 “Making Materiality Judgements” to provide entities with non-mandatory guidance on how to make materiality judgements when preparing their general purpose financial statements in accordance with IFRS. IFRS Practice Statement 2 was subsequently revised to provide guidance and examples on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to IAS 1 are applied by the Group on 1 January 2023 and are applied prospectively. The amendments have no impact on the Group’s financial positions and performance but has affected the accounting policies disclosures as set out in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

3. 採納經修訂國際財務報告準則 (續)

於2023年1月1日開始的年度期間生效的經修訂國際財務報告準則 (續)

3.1 應用國際會計準則第1號及國際財務報告準則實務公告第2號 (修訂本)「會計政策披露」的影響

國際會計準則第1號修訂本要求實體在其財務報表中披露重大會計政策資料而非重大會計政策。倘連同實體財務報表所載其他資料一併考慮時，會計政策資料可合理預期會影響通用財務報表的主要使用者根據該等財務報表作出的決定，則該會計政策資料屬重大。該等修訂亦就如何識別重大政策資料提供若干指引，並提供會計政策資料何時可能屬重大的示例。

於2021年2月，國際會計準則理事會頒佈國際財務報告準則實務報告第2號「作出重要性判斷」，為實體在根據國際財務報告準則編製其一般用途財務報表時如何作出重要性判斷提供非強制性指引。國際財務報告準則實務報告第2號隨後進行修訂，以就如何將重要性的概念應用於會計政策披露提供指引及示例。

本集團於2023年1月1日應用國際會計準則第1號的修訂，並前瞻性應用。該等修訂對本集團的財務狀況及表現並無影響，惟已影響綜合財務報表附註2所載的會計政策披露。

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3. ADOPTION OF AMENDED IFRSs (Continued)

Amended IFRSs that are effective for annual period beginning on 1 January 2023 (Continued)

3.2 Impacts on application of Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes International Tax Reform – Pillar Two model Rules

Amendments to IAS 12 introduce a mandatory temporary exception from the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The amendments also introduce disclosure requirements for the affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand the entities' exposure to Pillar Two income taxes, including the disclosure of current tax related to Pillar Two income taxes separately in the periods when Pillar Two legislation is effective and the disclosure of known or reasonably estimable information of their exposure to Pillar Two income taxes in periods in which the legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect. Since the Group did not fall within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules, the amendments did not have any impact to the Group.

3. 採納經修訂國際財務報告準則 (續)

於2023年1月1日開始的年度期間生效的經修訂國際財務報告準則 (續)

3.2 應用國際會計準則第12號(修訂本)「所得稅國際租稅變革—支柱二規則範本」之影響

國際會計準則第12號修訂本引入因實施經濟合作與發展組織頒佈的第二支柱模型規則而產生的遞延稅項確認及披露的強制暫時例外情況。該修訂本亦引入受影響實體的披露規定，以幫助財務報表使用者更好地了解實體面臨的第二支柱所得稅，包括在第二支柱立法生效的期間單獨披露與第二支柱所得稅相關的即期稅項，以及在立法已頒佈或實質已頒佈但尚未生效的期間披露已知或可合理估計的彼等面臨的第二支柱所得稅的資料。由於本集團不屬於第二支柱模型規則的範圍，該修訂本對本集團並無任何影響。

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3. ADOPTION OF AMENDED IFRSs (Continued)

Issued but not yet effective IFRSs

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain amended IFRSs have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ³
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback ¹
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current ¹
Amendments to IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants ¹
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements ¹
Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability ²

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

³ Effective date not yet determined

The Directors anticipate that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policies for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. The amended IFRSs are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statement.

3. 採納經修訂國際財務報告準則 (續)

已頒佈惟尚未生效的國際財務報告準則

於本綜合財務報表獲授權日期，若干經修訂國際財務報告準則已經頒佈，惟尚未生效，且本集團未有提早採納。

國際財務報告準則第10號及國際會計準則第28號 (修訂本)	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間的資產出售或投入 ³
國際財務報告準則第16號 (修訂本)	售後租回中的租賃責任 ¹
國際會計準則第1號 (修訂本)	負債分類為即期或非即期 ¹
國際會計準則第1號 (修訂本)	附有契諾的非流動負債 ¹
國際會計準則第7號及國際財務報告準則第7號 (修訂本)	供應商融資安排 ¹
國際會計準則第21號 (修訂本)	缺乏可交換性 ²

¹ 於2024年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

² 於2025年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

³ 生效日期尚未釐定

董事預計所有規定將於該等規定生效日期或之後開始的首個期間於本集團的會計政策中採納。預期經修訂國際財務報告準則將不會對本集團之綜合財務報表造成重大影響。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

4.1 Critical accounting judgements

Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of service are recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred and service is rendered to the customer. The management has made judgements in identifying the performance obligations and estimating the point of revenue recognition under different contractual agreements.

The details of revenue recognised during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are disclosed in note 5.

4.2 Estimation uncertainty

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom 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 discussed below:

4. 關鍵會計估計及判斷

本公司持續評估所採用之估計及判斷，有關估評及判斷乃基於過往經驗及其他因素，包括根據實際情況合理預期將會發生之未來事件。

4.1 關鍵會計判斷

收益確認

銷售貨品及提供服務的收益於貨品的控制權已轉讓且已向客戶提供服務時確認。管理層已根據差別合約協議就確定履約責任及估計收益確認作出判斷。

截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度內的收益確認詳情披露於附註5。

4.2 估計不確定因素

本集團對未來情況作出估計及假設。顧名思義，有關之會計估計甚少與實際結果一致。存在導致須於下個財政年度內對資產及負債之賬面值作出重大調整之重大風險之估計及假設論述如下：

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

4.2 Estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group performs an impairment review as and when there are impairment indicators to ensure that the carrying amount of non-financial assets, including property, plant and equipment, leasehold land and intangible assets do not exceed their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount represents the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating units to which the assets belongs. Therefore, in arriving at the recoverable amount, management exercises judgement in estimating the future cash flows, growth rate, product life cycle and discount rate. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, leasehold land and intangible assets as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are disclosed in notes 14, 15 and 17, respectively. No impairment losses were provided for property, plant and equipment, leasehold land and intangible assets during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating net realisable values, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimate is made. Possible changes in these estimates could result in revisions to the valuations of inventories. The carrying amount of inventories as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are disclosed in note 20.

4. 關鍵會計估計及判斷 (續)

4.2 估計不確定因素 (續)

非金融資產減值

本集團會於出現減值跡象時進行減值檢討，以確保非金融資產（包括物業、廠房及設備、租賃土地及無形資產）的賬面值不會超過其可收回金額。可收回金額指資產所屬現金產生單位預期所產生的估計未來現金流量的現值。因此，於釐定可收回金額時，管理層會作出判斷以估計未來現金流量、增長率、產品生命週期及貼現率。物業、廠房及設備、租賃土地及無形資產於2023年及2022年12月31日的賬面值分別披露於附註14、15及17。於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，概無就物業、廠房及設備、租賃土地及無形資產計提減值虧損撥備。

存貨

存貨按成本與可變現淨值兩者中的較低者計量。於估計可變現淨值時，管理層考慮於作出估計時可獲得的最可靠證據。該等估計出現可能變動會導致修訂存貨的估值。存貨於2023年及2022年12月31日的賬面值披露於附註20。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

4.2 Estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Provision for ECL of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECL involves significant estimates. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may be different from customer's actual default in the future, such difference will impact the carrying amount of trade receivables and credit losses in the periods in which such estimate has been changed.

The carrying amount of trade receivables as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 and details of movement in ECL of trade receivables during the current and prior years are disclosed in note 21.

4. 關鍵會計估計及判斷 (續)

4.2 估計不確定因素 (續)

貿易應收款項預期信貸虧損撥備

本集團使用撥備矩陣計算貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損。撥備率乃基於因就擁有類似虧損模式的多個客戶分部進行分組而逾期的日數計算。

撥備矩陣初步根據本集團的歷史觀察違約率計算。本集團將通過調整矩陣以調整歷史信貸虧損經驗及前瞻性資料。例如，倘預期預測經濟狀況將在未來一年內惡化，這可能導致製造分部違約數量增加，歷史違約率將得以調整。於各報告日期，歷史觀察到的違約率均會更新，並分析前瞻性估計的變化。

對歷史觀察到的違約率、預測經濟狀況及預期貸款虧損之間的相關性的評估屬重要估計。預期信貸虧損的金額對環境及預測經濟狀況的變化敏感。本集團的歷史信貸虧損經驗和對經濟狀況的預測或會與客戶未來的實際違約情況有所不同，該差異將在估計改變期間影響貿易應收款項及信貸虧損的賬面價值。

貿易應收款項於2023年及2022年12月31日的賬面值以及貿易應收款項於本年度及以往年度的減值變動詳情披露於附註21。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

5.1 Revenue

The Group's principal activities are disclosed in note 1 to these consolidated financial statements. The Group's revenue from external customers recognised during the year is as follows:

5. 營業額及分部報告

5.1 收益

本集團的主要業務於該等綜合財務報表附註1內披露。本集團於年內確認來自外部客戶的收益如下：

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Invoiced value of goods sold less returns and discounts	已售商品的發票值減退貨及折扣	679,804	588,377
Service rendered	已提供的服務	12,046	12,210
		691,850	600,587

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(Continued)

5.1 Revenue (Continued)

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point in time in the following major product lines:

5. 營業額及分部報告 (續)

5.1 收益 (續)

分拆客戶合約收益

本集團從以下主要產品線於時間點轉移商品和服務中取得收益：

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Automated test equipment	自動化檢測設備		
– Automotive	– 汽車	324,095	245,634
– Semiconductor	– 半導體	98,147	83,622
– Electro-Optical	– 電光	28,828	79,793
– Consumer and industrial products	– 消費品及工業產品	1,184	1,654
– Medical devices	– 醫療儀器	–	10,013
		452,254	420,716
Factory automation solutions	工廠自動化解決方案		
– Medical devices	– 醫療儀器	148,197	74,568
– Consumer and industrial products	– 消費品及工業產品	43,968	58,086
– Electro-Optical	– 電光	36,487	37,616
– Automotive	– 汽車	5,297	9,222
– Semiconductor	– 半導體	5,647	379
		239,596	179,871
		691,850	600,587
Timing of revenue recognition	收益確認時間		
– At a point in time	– 於時間點	691,850	600,587

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(Continued)

5.2 Segment information

The Group has two operating segments which are involved in different activities and are managed by segment managers who report directly to the Group's executive directors. The operating segments are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (i) Automated test equipment: | Designing, development and manufacturing of standard and non-standard automated equipment. |
| (ii) Factory automation solutions: | Designing, development and installation of integrated factory automation solutions. |

Inter-segment transactions have been accounted for on a basis that is consistent with the Group's accounting policies.

Investment holding and other activities are not considered as operating segment and the related financial information has been included under "Adjustment".

The Group's executive directors monitor the performance of the operating segments through regular discussions held with the segment managers and review of internal management reports. The performance of each operating segment is evaluated based on the segment's profit or loss.

5. 營業額及分部報告 (續)

5.2 分部資料

本集團有兩個經營分部，涉及不同活動，由直接向本集團執行董事報告的分部經理管理。經營分部如下：

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (i) 自動化檢測設備： | 設計、開發及製造標準及非標準自動化設備。 |
| (ii) 工廠自動化解決方案： | 設計、開發及安裝集成自動化製造解決方案。 |

分部間交易的入賬基準與本集團的會計政策一致。

投資控股及其他活動並非被視為報告分部且相關財務資料已計入「調整」項下。

本集團執行董事透過與分部管理人定期商討及審閱內部管理報告監控經營分部的表現。各業務分部的表現根據分部損益進行評估。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(Continued)

5.2 Segment information (Continued)

5. 營業額及分部報告 (續)

5.2 分部資料 (續)

		Automated test equipment 自動化 檢測設備 MYR'000 千令吉	Factory automation solutions 工廠自動化 解決方案 MYR'000 千令吉	Adjustment 調整 MYR'000 千令吉	Total 總計 MYR'000 千令吉
Year ended 31 December 2023	截至2023年12月31日止年度				
Revenue	收益				
External customers	外部客戶	452,254	239,596		691,850
Inter-segment revenue	分部間收益	538	15,943	(16,481)	-
Total revenue	總收益	452,792	255,539		691,850
Results	業績				
Segment results	分部業績	99,897	52,662	(19,460)	133,099
Interest income	利息收入	9,102	862	3	9,967
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績	-	-	41	41
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	108,999	53,524		143,107
Taxation	稅項	(2,363)	1,490	(1)	(874)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	106,636	55,014		142,233
Assets	資產				
Segment assets	分部資產	562,989	334,907	(152,400)	745,496
Interests in associates	於聯營公司的權益	-	-	17,578	17,578
Other investments	其他投資	-	-	170	170
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	347,669	39,258	8,870	395,797
Total assets	總資產	910,658	374,165		1,159,041
Liabilities	負債				
Segment liabilities	分部負債	256,046	196,586	(143,770)	308,862
Provision for taxation	稅項撥備	53	4		57
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	-	2,150		2,150
Total liabilities	總負債	256,099	198,740		311,069

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(Continued)

5.2 Segment information (Continued)

5. 營業額及分部報告 (續)

5.2 分部資料 (續)

		Automated test equipment 自動化 檢測設備 MYR'000 千令吉	Factory automation solutions 工廠自動 化解決方案 MYR'000 千令吉	Adjustment 調整 MYR'000 千令吉	Total 總計 MYR'000 千令吉
Year ended 31 December 2023	截至2023年12月31日止年度				
Additions to non-current assets (other than financial instruments)	非流動資產添置 (金融工具除外)	2,919	91,207	34,769	128,895
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	6,635	3,518	5,477	15,630
Gain on disposal of other investments	出售其他投資收益	-	-	(17)	(17)
ECL allowance on trade receivables	貿易應收款項預期信貸虧損 撥備				
- addition	- 添置	486	-		486
- reversal	- 撥回	(985)	(642)		(1,627)
Inventory written down to net realisable value	撇減存貨至可變現淨值				
- addition	- 添置	645	224		869
- reversal	- 撥回	(50)	(164)		(214)
Gain from changes in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts	外匯遠期合約 公平值變動收益	(5,068)	(1,841)		(6,909)
Gain from changes in fair value of other investments	其他投資公平值 變動收益	-	-	(12)	(12)
Net loss on foreign exchange	外匯虧損淨額	11,550	6,142	921	18,613
Provision for warranty	保修費用撥備				
- addition	- 添置	1,666	833		2,499
- reversal	- 撥回	(1,063)	(452)		(1,515)
Property, plant and equipment written off	物業、廠房及設備撇銷	2	2		4
Intangible assets written off	無形資產撇銷	3	-		3
Loss on disposal of interest in an associate	出售一間聯營公司權益的 虧損	26	-		26

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(Continued)

5.2 Segment information (Continued)

5. 營業額及分部報告 (續)

5.2 分部資料 (續)

		Automated test equipment 自動化 檢測設備 MYR'000 千令吉	Factory automation solutions 工廠自動化 解決方案 MYR'000 千令吉	Adjustment 調整 MYR'000 千令吉	Total 總計 MYR'000 千令吉
Year ended 31 December 2022	截至2022年12月31日止年度				
Revenue	收益				
External customers	外部客戶	420,716	179,871		600,587
Inter-segment revenue	分部間收益	2,963	2,807	(5,770)	-
Total revenue	總收益	423,679	182,678		600,587
Results	業績				
Segment results	分部業績	96,832	48,926	(14,482)	131,276
Interest income	利息收入	4,787	416	2	5,205
Interest expenses	利息開支	(87)	-		(87)
Share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績	-	-	(1,636)	(1,636)
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	101,532	49,342		134,758
Taxation	稅項	(1,894)	(100)	537	(1,457)
Profit for the year	年內溢利	99,638	49,242		133,301
Assets	資產				
Segment assets	分部資產	574,522	195,559	(117,337)	652,744
Interests in associates	於聯營公司的權益	-	-	20,070	20,070
Other investments	其他投資	-	-	219	219
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	266,908	58,389	3,331	328,628
Total assets	總資產	841,430	253,948		1,001,661
Liabilities	負債				
Segment liabilities	分部負債	226,265	129,540	(95,531)	260,274
Provision for taxation	稅項撥備	900	12		912
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	-	3,762		3,762
Total liabilities	總負債	227,165	133,314		264,948

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(Continued)

5.2 Segment information (Continued)

5. 營業額及分部報告 (續)

5.2 分部資料 (續)

	Automated test equipment 自動化 檢測設備 MYR'000 千令吉	Factory automation solutions 工廠自動化 解決方案 MYR'000 千令吉	Adjustment 調整 MYR'000 千令吉	Total 總計 MYR'000 千令吉
Year ended 31 December 2022	截至2022年12月31日止年度			
Additions to non-current assets (other than financial instruments)	2,970	11,745	29,953	44,668
Depreciation and amortisation	3,727	3,216	1,634	8,577
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(37)	(21)		(58)
Gain on disposal of other investments	-	-	(15)	(15)
ECL allowance on trade receivables				
- addition	1,851	59		1,910
- reversal	(426)	(6,282)		(6,708)
Inventory written down to net realisable value				
- addition	158	87		245
- reversal	(95)	(7)		(102)
Loss from changes in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts	5,885	1,719		7,604
Loss from changes in fair value of other investments	-	-	16	16
Net loss on foreign exchange	(392)	1,260	(112)	756
Provision for warranty				
- addition	1,063	452		1,515
- reversal	(891)	(365)		(1,256)
Waiver of other payable	-	(4,780)		(4,780)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(Continued)

5.2 Segment information (Continued)

Geographical Information

The Group's revenue from external customers and its non-current assets (other than financial instruments) and deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment are divided into the following geographical areas:

		Revenue from external customers 來自外部客戶的收益		Non-current assets 非流動資產	
		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉	2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Malaysia (domicile)	馬來西亞 (註冊地)	208,346	139,990	338,351	211,572
China	中國	142,978	202,487	603	516
United States	美國	102,172	61,641	3	9
Vietnam	越南	69,362	40,282	-	-
Belize	伯利茲	55,127	34,621	-	-
Taiwan	台灣	28,081	24,251	-	-
Japan	日本	23,054	28,712	61	86
Singapore	新加坡	22,701	34,955	-	-
Republic of Ireland	愛爾蘭共和國	18,007	10,811	-	-
France	法國	8,614	-	-	-
Others	其他	13,408	22,837	48	-
		691,850	600,587	339,066	212,183

The geographical location of customers is based on the location at which the services were provided or the goods were delivered. The geographical location of the non-current assets is based on the physical location of the asset in case of property, plant and equipment and leasehold land, the location of operation to which they are allocated in case of intangible assets and goodwill, and the location of operation in case of interests in associates.

客戶地理位置是基於提供服務或交付貨物的位置。非流動資產的地理位置是基於資產的實際所在地 (敞屬物業、廠房及設備及租賃土地)、獲劃撥有關資產之營運地點 (倘屬無形資產及商譽) 及營運地點 (倘屬聯營公司的權益) 而定。

5. 營業額及分部報告 (續)

5.2 分部資料 (續)

地區資料

本集團來自外部客戶的收益及其非流動資產 (金融工具除外) 及收購物業、廠房及設備已付按金分為以下地區：

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

5. REVENUE AND SEGMENT REPORTING

(Continued)

5.2 Segment information (Continued)

Information about major customers

Revenue from each of the major customers, which amounted to 10% or more of the total revenue, is set out as below:

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Customer A ¹	客戶A ¹	99,312	93,544
Customer B ¹	客戶B ¹	92,195	N/A不適用
Customer C ¹	客戶C ¹	79,686	N/A不適用

¹ Revenue from the Group's automated test equipment segment.

N/A: Revenue from this customer during the respective year did not exceed 10% of the Group's revenue.

5. 營業額及分部報告 (續)

5.2 分部資料 (續)

有關主要客戶的資料

來自各主要客戶 (佔總收益10%或以上) 的收益載列如下:

¹ 來自本集團自動化檢測設備分部的收益。

不適用: 於有關年度內來自客戶的收益並未超過本集團收益10%。

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6. OTHER INCOME

6. 其他收入

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	9,967	5,205
Gain from changes in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts	外匯遠期合約公平值變動收益	6,909	-
Waiver of other payable	豁免其他應付款項	-	4,780
Gain on disposal of other investments	出售其他投資收益	17	15
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備收益	-	58
Gain from changes in fair value of other investments	其他投資公平值變動收益	12	-
Government subsidies ^(note)	政府補貼 ^(附註)	725	479
Rental income	租金收入	116	90
Others	其他	171	775
		17,917	11,402

Note: During the year ended 31 December 2023, funding support of MYR190,000 (2022: MYR233,000) was received from Malaysian Investment Development Authority under The Domestic Investment Strategic Fund ("DISF"). The purpose of DISF is to support research and development activities and technology update of enterprises.

附註：截至2023年12月31日止年度，根據國內投資策略基金（「DISF」）自馬來西亞投資發展局收到資金支持190,000令吉（2022年：233,000令吉）。DISF旨在支持企業的研發活動及技術更新。

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS)

7. 僱員福利開支 (包括董事酬金)

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Salaries, allowances, commission and bonuses	薪金、津貼、佣金及花紅	89,983	69,711
Contribution to EPF	僱員公積金供款	9,600	7,372
Equity-settled share award scheme expenses	以權益結算的股份獎勵 計劃開支	8,872	7,574
Employee insurance scheme	僱員保險計劃	79	61
Social security organisation contribution	社會保險機構供款	1,560	1,368
		110,094	86,086

At 31 December 2023, the Group had no forfeited contributions available to reduce its contributions to the pension schemes in future years (2022: Nil).

於2023年12月31日，本集團並無沒收供款可供於未來年度扣減其退休福利計劃供款（2022年：無）。

8. FINANCE COSTS

8. 融資成本

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Interests on bank borrowing	銀行借款利息	-	87

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

9. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

9. 除稅前溢利

除稅前溢利於扣除／(計入)以下各項後達致：

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	4,423	3,082
Amortisation of leasehold land	租賃土地攤銷	420	145
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	815	778
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	10,787	5,350
ECL allowance on trade receivables	貿易應收款項預期信貸虧損撥備		
– addition	– 添置	486	1,910
– reversal	– 撥回	(1,627)	(6,708)
(Gain)/Loss from changes in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts	外匯遠期合約公平值變動(收益)／虧損	(6,909)	7,604
Gain on disposal of other investments	出售其他投資收益	(17)	(15)
Loss on disposal of interest in an associate	出售一間聯營公司權益的虧損	26	–
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備收益	–	(58)
(Gain)/Loss from changes in fair value of other investments	其他投資公平值變動(收益)／虧損	(12)	16
Property, plant and equipment written off	物業、廠房及設備撇銷	4	–
Intangible assets written off	無形資產撇銷	3	–
Inventories written down to net realisable value	撇減存貨至可變現淨值		
– addition	– 添置	869	245
– reversal	– 撥回	(214)	(102)
Net loss on foreign exchange	外匯虧損淨額	18,613	756
Lease charges of short term leases	短期租賃之租賃支出		
– Factory	– 廠房	124	126
– Hostel	– 旅館	373	352
– Office	– 辦公室	317	242
Provision for warranty	保修費用撥備		
– addition	– 添置	2,499	1,515
– reversal	– 撥回	(1,515)	(1,256)
Waiver of other payable	豁免其他應付款項	–	(4,780)

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

10. TAXATION

The Group is subject to income tax on an entity basis on profits arising in or derived from the jurisdictions in which members of the Group are domiciled and operated.

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Cayman Islands, the Company is not subject to any income tax in the Cayman Islands.

Malaysian Income Tax has been provided at the statutory tax rate of 24% (2022: 24%) for the year ended 31 December 2023 on the estimated chargeable income arising in Malaysia.

Under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT Law") and Implementation Regulation of the EIT Law, the tax rate of the PRC subsidiary is 25% (2022: 25%) for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Taxation arising in other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in relevant jurisdictions.

10. 稅項

本集團須就本集團成員公司註冊成立及經營所在司法權區所產生或衍生的溢利按實體基準繳付所得稅。

根據開曼群島規則及法規，本公司毋須繳納開曼群島任何所得稅。

在馬來西亞產生的估計應課稅收入於截至2023年12月31日止年度按24%（2022年：24%）的法定稅率計提馬來西亞所得稅撥備。

根據中華人民共和國企業所得稅法（「企業所得稅法」）及企業所得稅法實施條例，中國附屬公司於截至2023年12月31日止年度的稅率為25%（2022年：25%）。

其他司法權區之稅項乃按有關司法權區之課稅率而計算。

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10. TAXATION (Continued)

10. 稅項 (續)

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Malaysian income tax	馬來西亞所得稅		
Current year	本年度	(2,491)	(3,071)
Over provision in prior years	過往年度超額撥備	514	2,681
		(1,977)	(390)
Overseas income tax	海外所得稅		
Current year	本年度	(709)	(1,391)
Over provision in prior years	過往年度超額撥備	200	-
		(509)	(1,391)
Deferred tax	遞延稅項		
Recognised in profit or loss for the year ^(note 32)	已於本年度損益中 確認 ^(附註32)	1,612	324
		(874)	(1,457)

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

10. TAXATION (Continued)

The reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit of the Group is as follows:

10. 稅項 (續)

本集團稅項開支與會計溢利的對賬如下：

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Profit before taxation	除稅前溢利	143,107	134,758
Income tax calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the tax jurisdiction concerned	按適用於相應司法權區溢利的稅率計算的所得稅	(34,346)	(32,814)
Tax effect of share of results of associates	應佔聯營公司業績的稅務影響	(9)	(392)
Tax effect of non-taxable income	毋須課稅收入的稅務影響	2,445	1,772
Tax effect of exempt pioneer income ^{(note (i))}	豁免領先收入的稅務影響 ^{(附註(i))}	32,387	31,013
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	不可扣稅開支的稅務影響	(4,528)	(3,855)
Tax effect of unrecognised temporary differences	未確認暫時性差額的稅務影響	1,927	(411)
Utilisation of unabsorbed tax losses and capital allowances	動用未吸納的稅項虧損及資本撥備	536	549
Over provision in prior years	過往年度超額撥備	714	2,681
Tax expense for the year	年內稅項開支	(874)	(1,457)

Notes:

(i) Certain subsidiaries of the Group have been granted pioneer status under the Promotion of Investments Act, 1986 by the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority which exempts 100% of statutory income in relation to production of certain products. The effective period of the relevant pioneer status is ten years starting from April 2016 subject to renewal before the fifth anniversary of its effective date.

附註：

(i) 本集團若干附屬公司獲馬來西亞工業發展局根據1986年投資促進法授予新興工業地位，就生產若干產品豁免100%法定收入。相關新興工業地位的有效期為十年，自2016年4月起開始，須於生效日期第五週年前重續。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

10. TAXATION (Continued)

Notes: (Continued)

- (ii) The unabsorbed tax losses accumulated up to year of assessment 2018 can be carried forward until year of assessment 2028. From year of assessment 2018, the unabsorbed tax losses can be carried forward for ten consecutive years of assessment immediately following that year of assessment and the unabsorbed capital allowances can be carried forward indefinitely pursuant to the gazetted Finance Act 2018.

The unabsorbed tax losses of the Group will expire in the following years of assessment ("YA"):

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
YA 2028	課稅年度2028	(2,285)	(4,246)
YA 2032	課稅年度2032	-	(99)
		(2,285)	(4,345)

- (iii) At the end of the reporting period, the Group has deductible temporary differences of MYR8,029,000. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to such deductible temporary difference as it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

10. 稅項 (續)

附註：(續)

- (ii) 累計直至2018課稅年度的未吸收稅項虧損可結轉至2028課稅年度。從2018課稅年度起，未吸收的稅項虧損可在該課稅年度之後立即連續十個課稅年度結轉，而根據已刊憲的《2018年金融法》，未吸收的資本撥備可無限期結轉。

本集團未吸收的稅項虧損將在接下來的課稅年度（「課稅年度」）到期：

- (iii) 於報告期末，本集團可扣稅暫時性差額為8,029,000令吉。由於不太可能存在可動用可扣稅暫時性差額的應課稅溢利，因此並無確認與該可扣稅暫時性差額有關的遞延稅項資產。

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11. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS' EMOLUMENTS

11.1 Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments, disclosed pursuant to the Listing Rules, section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

11. 董事酬金及五名最高薪人士的酬金

11.1 董事酬金

根據上市規則、香港公司條例第383(1)條及公司(披露董事利益資料)規例第2部，董事之酬金披露如下：

		Year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度				
		Other emoluments 其他酬金				
		Salaries, allowances and benefits Fees	Equity-settled share award scheme in kind expenses 袍金 及實物利益 MYR'000 千令吉	Contribution to EPF 僱員 公積金供款 MYR'000 千令吉		Total 總計 MYR'000 千令吉
<i>Executive directors:</i>	<i>執行董事：</i>					
Chuah Choon Bin	Chuah Choon Bin	51	2,396	-	452	2,899
Gan Pei Joo	Gan Pei Joo	51	961	145	182	1,339
<i>Non-executive director:</i>	<i>非執行董事：</i>					
Leng Kean Yong	Leng Kean Yong	135	6	-	-	141
<i>Independent non-executive directors:</i>	<i>獨立非執行董事：</i>					
Sim Seng Loong @ Tai Seng	Sim Seng Loong @Tai Seng	93	6	-	-	99
Chuah Jin Chong	蔡仁鐘	93	4	-	-	97
Chan May May	陳美美	93	6	-	-	99
		516	3,379	145	634	4,674

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11. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

11.1 Directors' emoluments (Continued)

11. 董事酬金及五名最高薪人士的酬金 (續)

11.1 董事酬金 (續)

		Year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度				
		Other emoluments 其他酬金				
		Fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Equity-settled share award scheme expenses	Contribution to EPF	Total
		袍金	薪金、津貼及實物利益	以權益結算的股份獎勵計劃開支	僱員公積金供款	總計
		MYR'000 千令吉	MYR'000 千令吉	MYR'000 千令吉	MYR'000 千令吉	MYR'000 千令吉
<i>Executive directors:</i>	<i>執行董事：</i>					
Chuah Choon Bin	Chuah Choon Bin	49	2,222	–	419	2,690
Gan Pei Joo	Gan Pei Joo	49	845	244	161	1,299
<i>Non-executive director:</i>	<i>非執行董事：</i>					
Leng Kean Yong	Leng Kean Yong	131	6	–	–	137
<i>Independent non-executive directors:</i>	<i>獨立非執行董事：</i>					
Sim Seng Loong @ Tai Seng	Sim Seng Loong @ Tai Seng	90	6	–	–	96
Chuah Jin Chong	蔡仁鐘	90	4	–	–	94
Chan May May	陳美美	90	6	–	–	96
		499	3,089	244	580	4,412

Note: Chuah Choon Bin is also the Group's chairman.

附註：Chuah Choon Bin亦為本集團主席。

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11. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

11.2 Five highest paid individuals' emoluments

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 included two (2022: two) directors whose emoluments are disclosed in note 11.1. The aggregate emoluments in respect of the remaining three (2022: three) individuals are as follows:

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	薪金、津貼及實物利益	1,955	1,625
Bonuses	花紅	339	316
Contribution to EPF	僱員公積金供款	275	233
Equity-settled share award scheme expenses	以權益結算的股份獎勵計劃開支	504	763
		3,073	2,937

The above individuals' emoluments are within the following bands:

上述人士的酬金介乎以下範圍：

		Number of individuals 人數	
		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
Emolument bands:	酬金範圍：		
HK\$1,500,001 – HK\$2,000,000	1,500,001港元至 2,000,000港元	3	3

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11. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS AND FIVE HIGHEST PAID INDIVIDUALS' EMOLUMENTS (Continued)

11.2 Five highest paid individuals' emoluments (Continued)

No director or the five highest paid individuals received any emolument from the Group as an inducement to join or upon joining the Group or as compensation for loss of office during the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil). No director or the five highest paid individual has waived or agreed to waive any emolument during the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

11. 董事酬金及五名最高薪人士的酬金 (續)

11.2 五名最高薪人士的酬金 (續)

於截至2023年12月31日止年度，董事或五名最高薪人士概無向本集團收取任何酬金，作為加入本集團或於加入本集團時的獎金或作為離職補償(2022年：無)。於截至2023年12月31日止年度，董事或五名最高薪人士概無放棄或同意放棄任何酬金(2022年：無)。

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the following data:

12. 每股盈利

本公司擁有人應佔每股基本及攤薄盈利乃根據下列數據計算：

(a) Basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company

(a) 本公司擁有人應佔每股基本盈利

		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
Earnings	盈利		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company (MYR'000)	本公司擁有人應佔年內溢利(千令吉)	142,233	133,301
Number of shares	股份數目		
Adjusted weighted average number of shares in issue	經調整已發行股份加權平均數	2,384,130,218	2,385,218,986
Basic earnings per share (sen)	每股基本盈利(仙)	5.97	5.59

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12. EARNINGS PER SHARE (Continued)

(a) Basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company (Continued)

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the number of shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share include the weighted average number of shares in issue less shares held for share award scheme.

(b) Diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company

12. 每股盈利 (續)

(a) 本公司擁有人應佔每股基本盈利 (續)

截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，計算每股基本盈利所用的股份數目包括已發行股份的加權平均數目減去就股份獎勵計劃所持有的股份。

(b) 本公司擁有人應佔每股攤薄盈利

		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
Earnings	盈利		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company (MYR'000)	本公司擁有人應佔年內溢利 (千令吉)	142,233	133,301
Number of shares	股份數目		
Adjusted weighted average number of shares in issue	經調整已發行股份加權平均數	2,384,130,218	2,385,218,986
Effect of shares awarded under the Company's share award scheme	根據本公司的股份獎勵計劃獲獎勵股份的影響	4,072,410	4,959,147
Adjusted weighted average number of shares in issue for the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share	計算每股攤薄盈利採用的經調整已發行股份加權平均數	2,388,202,628	2,390,178,133
Diluted earnings per share (sen)	每股攤薄盈利 (仙)	5.96	5.58

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13. DIVIDENDS

(a) Dividends attributable to the year:

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Proposed final dividend of HK\$0.02 per ordinary share (2022: HK\$0.02 per ordinary share)	建議末期股息每股普通股0.02港元 (2022年：每股普通股0.02港元)	29,443	27,143

The final dividend proposed after the reporting date has not been recognised as a liability at the end of reporting period, but reflected as an appropriation of retained profits for the year ended 31 December 2023.

於報告日期後宣派之建議末期股息在報告期末並無獲確認為負債，惟已於截至2023年12月31日止年度按保留溢利應佔比例反映。

(b) Dividends attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year:

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Final dividend in respect of the previous financial year, of HK\$0.02 per ordinary share (2022: HK\$0.02)	過往財政年度的末期股息每股普通股0.02港元 (2022年：0.02港元)	27,557	26,904

(b) 過往財政年度應佔股息 (於年內批准及派付)：

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14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

14. 物業、廠房及設備

		Buildings on leasehold land 租賃土地 之樓宇 MYR'000 千令吉	Machineries and equipment 機器及設備 MYR'000 千令吉	Furniture, fittings and office equipment 傢俬、裝置及 辦公室設備 MYR'000 千令吉	Computers 電腦 MYR'000 千令吉	Electrical installation 電器裝置 MYR'000 千令吉	Motor vehicles 汽車 MYR'000 千令吉	Construction in progress 在建工程 MYR'000 千令吉	Total 總計 MYR'000 千令吉
Cost	成本								
As at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	90,738	15,893	1,320	6,014	2,782	1,297	17,124	135,168
Additions	添置	184	27,504	267	1,416	-	179	11,012	40,562
Disposal	出售	-	-	-	-	-	(174)	-	(174)
Written off	撤銷	(260)	-	-	(137)	(32)	-	-	(429)
Transfer during the year	年內轉撥	618	15,924	376	-	-	-	(16,918)	-
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	-	-	(19)	(1)	-	-	-	(20)
As at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	於2022年12月31日及 2023年1月1日	91,280	59,321	1,944	7,292	2,750	1,302	11,218	175,107
Additions	添置	-	30,691	221	1,484	-	150	90,714	123,260
Written off	撤銷	-	-	-	(542)	-	-	-	(542)
Transfer during the year	年內轉撥	755	-	-	-	-	-	(755)	-
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	92,035	90,012	2,167	8,236	2,750	1,452	101,177	297,829
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊								
As at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	15,335	11,298	698	4,665	2,341	1,086	-	35,423
Current charge	即期支出	1,558	2,256	319	1,064	37	116	-	5,350
Disposal	出售	-	-	-	-	-	(174)	-	(174)
Written off	撤銷	-	-	-	(137)	-	-	-	(137)
As at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	於2022年12月31日及 2023年1月1日	16,893	13,554	1,017	5,592	2,378	1,028	-	40,462
Current charge	即期支出	1,571	7,451	448	1,151	46	120	-	10,787
Written off	撤銷	-	-	-	(538)	-	-	-	(538)
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	18,464	21,005	1,465	6,206	2,424	1,148	-	50,712
Carrying amount	賬面值								
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	73,571	69,007	702	2,030	326	304	101,177	247,117
As at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	74,387	45,767	927	1,700	372	274	11,218	134,645

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綜合財務報表附註

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15. LEASEHOLD LAND

15. 租賃土地

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Cost	成本		
At the beginning and at the end of the year	於年初及年末	36,985	36,985
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷		
At the beginning of the year	於年初	1,665	1,520
Current charge	即期支出	420	145
At the end of the year	於年末	2,085	1,665
Carrying amount at the end of the year	於年末的賬面值	34,900	35,320

The Group is the registered owner of these leasehold land in Malaysia. Upfront payments were made to acquire these land interests and there are no ongoing payments to be made under the terms of the land lease (i.e. no lease liabilities are recognised).

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's leasehold land of MYR4,660,000 has been pledged for banking facilities granted to the Group. No leasehold land has been pledged as at 31 December 2023.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, all the leasehold land was located in Malaysia with remaining lease terms between 40 and 50 years.

本集團為該等馬來西亞租賃土地的註冊擁有人。本集團已支付預付款項以收購該等土地權益，且根據土地租賃條款並無持續付款（即並無確認租賃負債）。

於2022年12月31日，本集團4,660,000令吉的租賃土地已抵押作授予本集團銀行融資的擔保。於2023年12月31日並無抵押租賃土地。

於2023年及2022年12月31日，所有租賃土地均位於馬來西亞，餘下租期為40至50年。

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16. GOODWILL

16. 商譽

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Gross carrying amount and net carrying amount at 1 January	於1月1日的賬面總值及賬面淨值	4,495	4,495
Impairment losses	減值虧損	-	-
Gross carrying amount and net carrying amount at 31 December	於12月31日的賬面總值及賬面淨值	4,495	4,495

The carrying amount of goodwill, net of any impairment loss, is allocated to the cash generating unit of factory automation solutions – medical devices.

商譽的賬面值(扣除任何減值虧損)分配至工廠自動化解決方案—醫療儀器的現金產生單位。

The recoverable amount for the cash generating unit was determined based on value-in-use calculation covering a detailed five-year budget plan followed by an extrapolation of expected cash flows at the growth rates stated below. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the cash generating unit.

現金產生單位的可收回金額乃根據涵蓋詳細五年期預算計劃的使用價值計算釐定，然後按下述增長率推斷預期現金流量。在評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量會按照能反映當時市場對貨幣時間價值及現金產生單位特定風險的評估的稅前折現率，折現至其現值。

The key assumptions used for value in use calculations were as follows:

使用價值計算所使用的主要假設如下：

		2023 2023年	2022 2022年
Average growth rates	平均增長率	3%	8%
Discount rates	折現率	18%	18%

The management considered and assessed that a reasonably possible change in the key assumption would not cause the carrying amounts of cash-generating unit to exceed their recoverable amounts.

管理層考慮並評估關鍵假設的合理可能變動不會導致現金產生單位的賬面值超過其可收回金額。

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17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

17. 無形資產

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Development expenditure (note 17.1)	開發支出 (附註17.1)	21,789	19,199
Computer software (note 17.2)	電腦軟件 (附註17.2)	1,639	779
Technical know-how (note 17.3)	專業技術 (附註17.3)	13,436	15,675
Carrying amount at the end of the year	於年末的賬面值	36,864	35,653

17.1 Development expenditure

17.1 開發支出

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Cost	成本		
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	39,630	36,018
Additions	添置	3,981	3,612
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	43,611	39,630
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷		
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	16,841	16,583
Current charge	即期支出	1,391	258
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	18,232	16,841
Impairment loss	減值虧損	3,590	3,590
Carrying amount at the end of the year	於年末的賬面值	21,789	19,199

Development expenditure relates to development of test and measurement instruments, test handler and solutions, automation warehouse solutions and single-use medical instruments. Development expenditure is amortised over the estimated commercial life of 5 years. Amortisation commences upon commercialisation of the respective products developed. The amount amortised is charged to profit or loss of the Group under administrative expenses.

開發支出與開發測量工具、檢測處理器及解決方案、自動化倉庫解決方案以及一次性醫療儀器有關。開發支出於估計商用期限五年內攤銷。攤銷於相關已開發產品商業化後開始。攤銷金額計入本集團行政開支項下之損益。

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綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

17.2 Computer software

17. 無形資產 (續)

17.2 電腦軟件

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Cost	成本		
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	4,405	3,911
Additions	添置	1,654	494
Written off	撇銷	(2,092)	-
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	2	-
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	3,969	4,405
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷		
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	3,626	3,042
Current charge	即期支出	793	584
Written off	撇銷	(2,089)	-
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	2,330	3,626
Carrying amount at the end of the year	於年末的賬面值	1,639	779

The cost of computer software comprised the cost of acquisition of software and all directly attributable costs of preparing the assets for their intended use and are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated life of 2 to 5 years. The amount amortised is charged to profit or loss of the Group under administrative expenses.

電腦軟件成本包括購買軟件的成
本及預備資產作擬定用途的所
有直接應佔成本，並以直線法按
估計年期2至5年攤銷。攤銷金額
於本集團損益表行政開支項下扣
除。

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

17.3 Technical know-how

17. 無形資產(續)

17.3 專業技術

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Cost	成本		
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the year	於年初及年末的結餘	22,393	22,393
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷		
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	6,718	4,478
Current charge	即期支出	2,239	2,240
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	8,957	6,718
Carrying amount at the end of the year	於年末的賬面值	13,436	15,675

The technical know-how represents the research development information, technical data, design, prototypes and empirical data related to the technology of manufacturing and assembling of the automation machines and die casting parts for the medical industry. The expected useful lives of technical know-how is 10 years. The amount amortised is charged to profit or loss of the Group under administrative expenses.

技術知識指與醫療行業自動化機器及壓鑄件製造及組裝技術相關的研發信息、技術日期、設計、原型及經驗數據。專業技術的預期可使用年期為10年。攤銷金額計入本集團行政開支項下之損益。

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18. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND CONTROLLED STRUCTURED ENTITY

(a) Particulars of the subsidiaries at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

18. 於附屬公司及受控結構性實體的權益

(a) 於2023年及2022年12月31日，附屬公司的詳情如下：

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/營運地點	Issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足股本	Percentage of ownership interests attributable to the Company 本公司應佔所有權權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			2023 2023年	2022 2022年	
Directly held by the Company 本公司直接持有					
Pentamaster Technology (M) Sdn. Bhd. ("Pentamaster Technology") (「Pentamaster Technology」)	Malaysia 馬來西亞	MYR4.3 million comprising 2,400,000 shares 4.3百萬令吉，包括2,400,000股股份	100%	100%	Design, manufacturing and installation of computerised automation systems and equipment 設計、製造及安裝電腦自動化系統及設備
Pentamaster Instrumentation Sdn. Bhd. ("Pentamaster Instrumentation") (「Pentamaster Instrumentation」)	Malaysia 馬來西亞	MYR0.5 million comprising 500,000 shares 0.5百萬令吉，包括500,000股股份	100%	100%	Design and manufacturing of automated testing equipment and test and measurement system 設計及製造自動化檢測設備及測量系統
Pentamaster Equipment Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd. ("Pentamaster Equipment") (「Pentamaster Equipment」)	Malaysia 馬來西亞	MYR13.16 million comprising 13,160,000 shares 13.16百萬令吉，包括13,160,000股股份	100%	100%	Equipment design and manufacturing services and the manufacturing of high precision machine parts 設備設計及製造服務以及製造高度精密機器部件
Pentamaster MediQ Sdn. Bhd. ("Pentamaster MediQ") (「Pentamaster MediQ」)	Malaysia 馬來西亞	MYR1.8 million comprising 1,800,000 shares 1.8百萬令吉，包括1,800,000股股份	100%	100%	Design and manufacturing of single-use medical devices, medical equipment and related instruments 設計和製造一次性醫療器械、醫療設備及相關儀器

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18. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND CONTROLLED STRUCTURED ENTITY

(Continued)

(a) Particulars of the subsidiaries at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:
(Continued)

18. 於附屬公司及受控結構性實體的權益 (續)

(a) 於2023年及2022年12月31日，附屬公司的詳情如下：
(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/營運地點	Issued and paid up capital 已發行及 繳足股本	Percentage of ownership interests attributable to the Company 本公司應佔所有權權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			2023 2023年	2022 2022年	
Indirectly held through Pentamaster Technology 通過Pentamaster Technology間接持有					
Pentamaster Technology (Jiangsu) Limited ("Pentamaster Jiangsu") ^(note)	China	Registered share capital of US\$3 million	100%	100%	Research and development, manufacturing and sales of automated testing equipment and automation solutions as well as providing technical services, development, consulting and other businesses
檳傑科達科技(江蘇)有限公司 ("檳傑科達江蘇") ^(附註)	中國	3百萬美元 之註冊股本			研發、製造及銷售自動化檢測設備及 自動化解決方案，以及提供技術 服務、開發、諮詢及其他業務
Pentamaster Automation (Japan) Co., Ltd ("Pentamaster Japan")	Japan	JPY3 million	100%	100%	Design and development, production and sales of automated test equipment, factory automation system and other handling solutions as well as providing technical consulting services and other related support services
("Pentamaster Japan")	日本	3百萬日圓			設計及開發、生產及銷售自動化檢測 設備、工廠自動化系統及其他處理 解決方案，以及提供技術諮詢服務及 其他相關支援服務
Pentamaster Automation (Germany) GmbH ("Pentamaster Germany")	Germany	EUR25,000	100%	-	Design and development, production and sales of automated test equipment, factory automation system and other handling solutions as well as providing technical consulting services and other related support services.
("Pentamaster Germany")	德國	25,000歐元			設計及開發、生產及銷售自動化檢測設 備、工廠自動化系統及其他處理解決 方案，以及提供技術諮詢服務及其他 相關支援服務。

Note: The entity is registered as wholly-foreign-owned company under People's Republic of China ("PRC") law.

附註：該實體根據中華人民共和國（「中國」）法律註冊為外商獨資公司。

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18. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND CONTROLLED STRUCTURED ENTITY

(Continued)

(a) Particulars of the subsidiaries at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:
(Continued)

18. 於附屬公司及受控結構性實體的權益 (續)

(a) 於2023年及2022年12月31日，附屬公司的詳情如下：
(續)

Name of subsidiary 附屬公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/營運地點	Issued and paid up capital 已發行及 繳足股本	Percentage of ownership interests attributable to the Company 本公司應佔所有權權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			2023 2023年	2022 2022年	
Indirectly held through Pentamaster Equipment 通過Pentamaster Equipment間接持有					
Pentamaster Equipment Manufacturing, Inc. ("Pentamaster US") (「Pentamaster US」)	United States 美國	US\$0.01 million comprising 1,000 shares 0.01百萬美元， 包括1,000股 股份	100%	100%	Providing of sales and support services 提供銷售及支援服務
TP Concept Sdn. Bhd. ("TP Concept") (「TP Concept」)	Malaysia 馬來西亞	MYR0.25 million comprising 250,000 shares 0.25百萬令吉， 包括250,000股 股份	100%	100%	Manufacturing and assembling of medical machines and manufacturing of die casting parts 製造及組裝醫療器械以及製造壓鑄件

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18. INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND CONTROLLED STRUCTURED ENTITY

(Continued)

(b) The Group controls a structured entity which operates in Malaysia, particulars of which are as follows:

18. 於附屬公司及受控結構性實體的權益(續)

(b) 本集團控制一間在馬來西亞營運的結構性實體，其詳情如下：

Name of structured entity 結構性實體名稱	Place of incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/營運地點	Issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足股本	Percentage of ownership interests attributable to the Company 本公司應佔所有權權益百分比		Principal activities 主要業務
			2023 2023年	2022 2022年	
Directly held by the Company 本公司直接持有					
PIL – PERKERJA SS LIMITED ("PILPSS") ^(note)	British Virgin Islands	US\$2 comprising 2 shares	100%	100%	Purchases, administers and holds the Company's shares for the share award scheme for the benefit of the Group's eligible employees
(「PILPSS」) ^(附註)	英屬處女群島	2美元， 包括2股股份			為股份獎勵計劃就本集團合資格僱員的利益購買、管理和持有本公司的股份

Note: PILPSS is incorporated during the year ended 31 December 2020 for the purpose of purchasing, administering and holding Company's shares for the share award scheme. The Company has the power to direct the relevant activities of PILPSS and the ability to use its power over PILPSS to affect its exposure to returns. Therefore, the assets and liabilities of PILPSS are included in the consolidated statement of financial position and the Company's shares it held are presented as a deduction in equity as shares held for share award scheme.

附註：PILPSS於截至2020年12月31日止年度註冊成立，目的是為股份獎勵計劃購買、管理和持有本公司的股份。本公司有權指導PILPSS的相關活動，且有權力對PILPSS施加影響來影響其收益。因此，PILPSS的資產和負債包括在綜合財務狀況表中，且其持有的本公司股份呈列作為股份獎勵計劃所持股份權益的扣減。

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19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

19. 於聯營公司的權益

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Cost of investments	投資成本	6,558	6,591
Share of post-acquisition results and other comprehensive income	應佔收購後業績及其他全面收益	(4,480)	(4,521)
		2,078	2,070
Investment in redeemable convertible preference shares ("RCPS") ^{(note (a))}	於可贖回可轉換優先股 (「可贖回可轉換優先股」) 的投資 ^{(附註(a))}	15,500	18,000
		17,578	20,070

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Details of the Group's interests in associates, which are unlisted corporate entities, are as follows:

19. 於聯營公司的權益 (續)

本集團於聯營公司 (為非上市公司實體) 的權益詳情如下:

Name of associate 聯營公司名稱	Place of incorporation/ operation 註冊成立/ 經營地點	Issued and paid up capital 已發行及繳足股本	Attributable equity interest held by the Group 本集團所持應佔股權		Principal activities 主要業務
			2023 2023年	2022 2022年	
Penang Automation Cluster Sdn. Bhd. ("PAC") (「PAC」)	Malaysia 馬來西亞	MYR50.56 million comprising 18,400,000 ordinary shares and 31,000,000 redeemable convertible preference shares (2022: MYR61.06 million comprising 18,400,000 ordinary shares and 41,500,000 redeemable convertible preference shares) 50.56百萬令吉，包括 18,400,000股 普通股及 31,000,000股 可贖回可換股 優先股 (2022年： 61.06百萬令吉， 包括18,400,000股 普通股及41,500,000股 可贖回可換股優先股)	35.64%	35.64%	Providing value added engineering development and technical training to the automation cluster companies specialised in the areas of design, development and manufacture of high precision metal fabrication components, modules and systems for semiconductor, electronics, automotive, aerospace and other high growth industries in the region 為專門從事設計、開發及製造用於 半導體、電子、汽車、航天及 區內其他高增長行業的高精 密度金屬組裝零件、模組及系統 的自動化產業群公司，提供增值 工程發展及技術培訓
Run Gao Da Technology (Xiangyang) Co., Ltd. 潤高達科技(襄陽)有限公司	China 中國	Registered share capital of RMB1 million 人民幣1百萬元 之註冊股本	- (note (b)) (附註(b))	6.67%	Providing investment management and consultation service 提供投資管理及諮詢服務

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Note:

- (a) As at 31 December 2023, the Group invested MYR15.5 million (2022: MYR18 million) in consideration for RCPS of PAC.

The RCPS is convertible at the option of PAC at the issue price of MYR1 per RCPS at any time after the issuance date and up to maturity date, i.e. 28 December 2030. The Group did not have any voting rights from RCPS and only have right to receive non-cumulative dividends at rate of 1.5% per annum based on issue price subject to PAC achieving a profit after tax of MYR2,000,000. In the event of liquidation of PAC, the Group ranks in priority to other classes of shares in PAC.

As the rights and obligations of the ownership over RCPS is different from the ordinary shares of PAC, the Group's investment in RCPS is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 and measured at FVTPL.

PAC is a strategic partner to build and manage the local supply chain ecosystem in the country that supports the Group's long-term strategy to grow its business in providing a wide range of high-end automated test equipment supporting various industries globally.

- (b) During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group disposal of all its 6.67% equity interest in Run Gao Da Technology (Xiangyang) Co., Ltd. at a cash consideration of approximately, RMB11,000 (equivalent to MYR7,000), resulting in a loss on disposal of approximately RMB39,000 (equivalent to MYR26,000). The disposal was completed on 27 November 2023.

19. 於聯營公司的權益 (續)

附註：

- (a) 於2023年12月31日，本集團投資15.5百萬令吉（2022年：18百萬令吉）作為PAC的可贖回可轉換優先股代價。

可贖回可轉換優先股可在發行日之後及直至到期日（即2030年12月28日）的任何時間以每股可贖回可轉換優先股1令吉的發行價按PAC的選擇進行轉換。本集團沒有可贖回可轉換優先股的任何表決權及僅有權以發行價為基礎按年利率1.5%收取非累計股息，惟PAC須獲得2,000,000令吉的稅後利潤。倘若PAC清盤，則本集團將較PAC的其他類別股份具有優先地位。

由於對可贖回可轉換優先股的權利和義務與PAC普通股的所有權不同，因此本集團於可贖回可轉換優先股的投資根據國際財務報告準則第9號進行會計處理，並按公平值計入損益計量。

PAC為於國內建立及管理本地供應鏈生態系統的戰略夥伴，支持本集團為全球多個行業提供廣泛的高端自動化檢測設備的長期業務增長策略。

- (b) 截至2023年12月31日止年度，本集團出售其於潤高達科技士（襄陽）有限公司的全部6.67%的股權，現金代價約人民幣11,000元（相當於7,000令吉），從而導致出售虧損約人民幣39,000元（相當於26,000令吉）。該出售已於2023年11月27日完成。

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19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

Set out below are the summarised financial information of PAC which is accounted for using the equity method:

19. 於聯營公司的權益 (續)

使用權益法入賬的PAC財務資料概要載列如下：

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Non-current assets	非流動資產	57,273	64,888
Current assets	流動資產	9,913	10,204
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(13,175)	(2,654)
Current liabilities	流動負債	(17,321)	(25,320)
Non-controlling interest	非控股股東權益	(362)	(400)
Net assets	資產淨值	36,328	46,718
Revenue	收益	18,561	15,791
Gain/(Loss) for the year and total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year ^(note)	本年度收益／(虧損) 及 本年度全面收益／(開支) 總額 ^(附註)	110	(4,588)
Dividends received from the associate	已收聯營公司股息	-	-

Note: The Group shared 35.64% of gain of MYR110,000 for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The Group shared 35.64% of loss of MYR4,588,000 for the year ended 31 December 2022.

附註：本集團於截至2023年12月31日止年度分佔35.64%的收益，為110,000令吉。

本集團於截至2022年12月31日止年度分佔35.64%的虧損，為4,588,000令吉。

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

19. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

A reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in PAC is set out below:

19. 於聯營公司的權益 (續)

上述財務資料概要與本集團於PAC的權益之賬面值對賬載列如下：

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Net assets of PAC	PAC資產淨值	36,328	46,718
Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group	本集團所持擁有 權權益比例	35.64%	35.64%
Adjustment ^(note)	調整 ^(附註)	12,948	16,650
Goodwill	商譽	(11,048)	(14,791)
		178	178
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in PAC	本集團於PAC的 權益之賬面值	2,078	2,037

Note: Adjustment represented the Group's investment in PAC's preference shares which is not in proportion to equity interest shared by the Group.

附註：調整指本集團對PAC優先股的投資，其與本集團所佔股權不成比例。

Aggregate information of the associate that is not individually material:

個別非重大聯營公司的匯總資料：

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial associate in the consolidated financial statements	綜合財務報表中個別非重大 聯營公司的賬面總值	-	33
Aggregate amounts of the Group's share of those associates:	本集團應佔該等聯營公司 之總額：		
- profit for the year	一年內溢利	-	-
- other comprehensive income	—其他全面收益	-	-
- total comprehensive income	—全面收入總額	-	-

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

20. INVENTORIES

20. 存貨

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Raw materials	原材料	21,924	19,148
Work-in-progress	在製品	161,931	147,492
Finished goods	製成品	6,753	4,294
		190,608	170,934

The analysis of the amount of inventories recognised as an expense and included in profit or loss is as follows:

已確認為開支及計入損益的存貨金額分析如下：

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Cost of inventories recognised as cost of sales, including:	確認為銷售成本的存貨成本，包括：	482,206	415,135
– write down to net realisable value	– 撇減至可變現淨值	869	245
– reversal of write down to net realisable value	– 撇減至可變現淨值撥回	(214)	(102)

The reversal of inventory written down was made when the related inventories were sold above cost.

撇減存貨於相關存貨以高於成本出售時撥回。

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21. TRADE RECEIVABLES

21. 貿易應收款項

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	198,483	241,223
Less: ECL allowance	減：預期信貸虧損撥備	(2,194)	(3,297)
		196,289	237,926

The normal credit terms granted to trade receivables range from 0 to 120 days (2022: 0 to 120 days). Based on the invoice dates, the ageing analysis of the trade receivables, net of ECL allowance, was as follows:

授予貿易應收款項的一般信貸期介乎0至120天(2022年：0至120天)。根據發票日期，貿易應收款項(扣除預期信貸虧損撥備)的賬齡分析如下：

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
0 – 30 days	0至30天	64,493	81,627
31 – 60 days	31至60天	16,787	8,115
61 – 90 days	61至90天	20,157	2,761
91 – 180 days	91至180天	54,577	77,335
181 – 270 days	181至270天	17,334	40,065
Over 270 days	270天以上	22,941	28,023
		196,289	237,926

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21. TRADE RECEIVABLES (Continued)

The movement in the ECL allowance of trade receivables is as follows:

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	3,297	8,095
ECL allowance recognised during the year	年內確認的預期信貸虧損撥備	486	1,910
ECL allowance reversed during the year	年內撥回的預期信貸虧損撥備	(1,627)	(6,708)
Exchange differences	匯兌虧損	38	-
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	2,194	3,297

21. 貿易應收款項(續)

貿易應收款項的預期信貸虧損撥備變動如下：

22. OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Other receivables	其他應收款項	325	261
Refundable deposits	可退還按金	9,020	1,865
Non-refundable deposits ^(note)	不可退還按金 ^(附註)	17,889	27,680
Prepayments	預付款項	1,021	610
Value added tax receivable	應收增值稅	1,074	95
		29,329	30,511
Less: Deposits paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	減：收購物業、廠房及設備已付按金	(13,612)	-
		15,717	30,511

22. 其他應收款項、按金及預付款項

Note: Non-refundable deposits are mainly deposits paid to suppliers for purchase of raw materials and machines.

附註：不可退還按金主要指就購買原材料及機器向供應商支付的按金。

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23. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS/ LIABILITIES

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposure to sales and purchases transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign currency forward contracts are categorised as derivatives and measured at FVTPL.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. The change of fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The fair value of these contracts has been measured as described in note 38.6.

As at 31 December 2023

於2023年12月31日

Notional amount 名義金額	Settlement date 結算日	Term 期限	Forward rate 遠期匯率
US\$25,460,000	2 January 2024 to 18 March 2024	37 to 343 days	MYR4.65 to MYR 4.68/US\$
25,460,000美元	2024年1月2日至2024年3月18日	37至343天	4.65令吉至 4.68令吉兌美元
US\$13,500,000	19 January 2024 to 18 March 2024	278 to 312 days	MYR4.43 to MYR 4.47/US\$
13,500,000美元	2024年1月19日至2024年3月18日	278至312天	4.43令吉至 4.47令吉兌美元

As at 31 December 2022

於2022年12月31日

Notional amount 名義金額	Settlement date 結算日	Term 期限	Forward rate 遠期匯率
US\$9,500,000	12 January 2023 to 23 May 2023	107 to 249 days	MYR4.40 to MYR 4.64/US\$
9,500,000美元	2023年1月12日至2023年5月23日	107至249天	4.40令吉至 4.64令吉兌美元
US\$43,500,000	13 January 2023 to 12 April 2023	81 to 366 days	MYR4.21 to MYR 4.25/US\$
43,500,000美元	2023年1月13日至2023年4月12日	81至366天	4.21令吉至 4.25令吉兌美元

23. 衍生金融資產／負債

本集團訂立外匯遠期合約以管理其以外幣計值的買賣交易風險。外幣遠期合約分類為衍生工具並按公平值計入損益計量。

衍生工具於訂立衍生工具合約當日初步按公平值確認，其後按公平值重新計量。公平值變動即時於損益確認。該等合約的公平值計量如附註38.6所描述。

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24. OTHER INVESTMENTS

24. 其他投資

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公平值計入損益的 金融資產		
– Equity securities listed in Malaysia ^(note)	– 於馬來西亞上市的 股本證券 ^(附註)	170	219

Note: The fair value of the Group's investments in listed securities has been measured as described in note 38.6.

附註：本集團於上市證券之投資的公平值已按附註38.6所述者計量。

25. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

25. 現金及現金等值物

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	120,737	117,987
Short-term investment ^(note)	短期投資 ^(附註)	275,060	210,641
		395,797	328,628

Note: The effective interest rate for the short-term investment ranged from 2.05% to 3.66% (2022: 1.80% to 3.10%) per annum and can be redeemed at any time upon notice given to the financial institution. The short-term investment represents investment in unit trusts. The unit trusts invest in a mixture of money market instruments and fixed deposits with different maturity period.

附註：短期投資的實際年利率為2.05%至3.66%（2022年：1.80%至3.10%），可於通知金融機構後隨時贖回。短期投資指於單位信託基金的投資。單位信託基金投資於貨幣市場工具組合及不同期限的定期存款。

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26. SHARE CAPITAL

26. 股本

		2023 2023年		2022 2022年	
		Number of shares 股份數目	MYR'000 千令吉	Number of shares 股份數目	MYR'000 千令吉
Authorised:	法定：				
Ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each	每股0.01港元的普通股	5,000,000,000	26,052	5,000,000,000	26,052
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及繳足：				
As at 1 January and 31 December	於1月1日及12月31日	2,400,000,000	12,340	2,400,000,000	12,340

27. RESERVES

The amounts of the Group's reserves and the movements therein for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity of the consolidated financial statements.

Share premium

The share premium represents the difference between the par value of the shares of the Company and net proceeds received from the issuance of the shares of the Company.

Under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, the share premium account of the Company may be applied for payment of distributions or dividends to the shareholders provided that immediately following the date on which the distribution or dividend is proposed to be paid, the Company is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

27. 儲備

本集團截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度之儲備及變動呈列於綜合財務報表之綜合權益變動表。

股份溢價

股份溢價指本公司股份面值與本公司發行股份收取的所得款項淨額之間的差額。

根據開曼群島公司法，本公司股份溢價賬可供撥作分派或派發股息予股東，惟緊隨建議分派或派息當日後，本公司能於正常業務過程中支付到期之債務。

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27. RESERVES (Continued)

Capital reserve

The capital reserve represents (a) the difference between the share capital of subsidiaries acquired by the Company and the nominal value of the Company's shares issued for the acquisition under the reorganisation, (b) the waiver of the amount due to ultimate holding company of MYR21,690,000 during the year ended 31 December 2014 as deemed contribution from ultimate holding company and (c) the proportionate of the carrying amount of the net assets of Pentamaster Instrumentation when PCB acquired the additional 40% interest in Pentamaster Instrumentation in June 2017.

Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Company Law of the PRC, Pentamaster Jiangsu is required to appropriate 10% of the annual statutory net profit after taxation (after offsetting any prior years' losses) to the statutory reserve fund. When the balance of the statutory reserve fund reaches 50% of the entity's registered capital, any further appropriation is optional. The statutory reserve fund can be utilised to offset prior years' losses or to increase the registered capital. However, such balance of the statutory reserve fund must be maintained at a minimum of 50% of the registered capital after such usages.

27. 儲備(續)

資本儲備

資本儲備指(a)根據重組本公司收購的附屬公司股本與本公司為收購而發行的股份面值之差異；(b)豁免於截至2014年12月31日止年度應付最終控股公司款項21,690,000令吉，作為視作最終控股公司出資及(c)當PCB於2017年6月另行收購Pentamaster Instrumentation 40%權益時，其淨資產賬面值比例。

法定儲備

根據中國公司法，檳杰科達江蘇須將年度法定除稅後淨利潤(抵銷以往年度的任何虧損後)的10%撥入法定公積金。當法定公積金的結餘達到該實體註冊資本的50%時，可選擇是否繼續撥付任何資金。法定公積金可用以抵銷以往年度的虧損或註冊資本增資。然而，法定公積金在作上述用途後的有關結餘，必須維持在至少相當於註冊資本的50%的水平。

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28. TRADE PAYABLES

The normal credit terms granted by trade payables range from 30 to 180 days (2022: 30 to 180 days). Based on the invoice dates, the ageing analysis of the trade payables was as follows:

28. 貿易應付款項

貿易應付款項授出的一般信貸期介乎30至180天(2022年:30至180天)。根據發票日期,貿易應付款項的賬齡分析如下:

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
0 – 30 days	0至30天	40,975	67,936
31 – 60 days	31至60天	23,971	45,565
61 – 90 days	61至90天	15,977	4,237
91 – 120 days	91至120天	4,290	557
Over 120 days	120天以上	32,809	3,233
		118,022	121,528

Included in trade payables were amounts due to the Group's associate of MYR329,000 (2022: MYR371,000). The outstanding balances were trading in nature and had credit period of 90 days (2022: 90 days). See note 37(b) for details of these transactions.

貿易應付款項包括應付本集團聯營公司之款項329,000令吉(2022年:371,000令吉)。未償付結餘為貿易性質及信貸期為90天(2022年:90天)。該等交易的詳情請參閱附註37(b)。

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29. OTHER PAYABLES, ACCRUALS AND PROVISIONS

29. 其他應付款項、應計費用及撥備

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Other payables	其他應付款項	22,502	5,918
Consideration payables related to acquisition of a subsidiary ^(note)	有關收購一間附屬公司的應付代價 ^(附註)	-	2,123
Accruals	應計費用	25,451	21,583
Provision for warranty	保修費用撥備	2,494	1,515
		50,447	31,139
Less: Other payables for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	減：12個月後結算的其他應付款項	(6,717)	-
		43,730	31,139

Note:

The consideration payable referred to the balance amount of the consideration payable to the outgoing vendors of a subsidiary, TP Concept acquired in 2019. The consideration payable is subject to achieving certain performance milestones of the subsidiary. During the year ended 31 December 2022, the performance milestones were achieved and became final, and the Company was liable to pay the former shareholders of the consideration payables.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, an amount of MYR2,123,000 (2022: MYR9,000,000) was settled to former shareholders.

附註：

應付代價指應付一家附屬公司（於2019年收購的TP Concept）待售賣方的代價之餘額。應付代價受該附屬公司達成若干表現里程碑所規限。截至2022年12月31日止年度，業績里程碑已實現及落實，本公司有責任向前股東支付應付代價。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，2,123,000令吉已向股東償付（2022年：9,000,000令吉）。

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30. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

30. 合約負債

	2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Contract liabilities arising from receiving deposits of manufacturing orders 收取製造訂單訂金產生的合約負債	137,940	100,581

When the Group receives a deposit before the production activity commences, this will give rise to contract liabilities at the commencement of a contract. The deposit will be reversed and recognised as revenue upon satisfying the performance obligation of the contract.

倘本集團於生產活動開始前收到按金，則此將於合約開始時產生合約負債。按金將於完成合約的履約責任時撥回並確認為收益。

All deposits received are generally expected to be settled within one year.

已收到的所有按金一般預期於一年內結清。

The significant increase (2022: increase) of contract liabilities as at 31 December 2023 is mainly due to the increase (2022: increase) in the deposits received as a result of more purchase orders during the year.

合約負債於2023年12月31日大幅增加（2022年：增加）乃主要由於年內採購訂單增加（2022年：增加）導致已收按金增加所致。

Contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year amounting to MYR73,008,000 (2022: MYR61,789,000) have been recognised as revenue during the year.

年初尚未償還合約負債為73,008,000令吉（2022年：61,789,000令吉）已確認為年內收益。

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31. DEFERRED INCOME



		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Balance at the beginning of the year	年初結餘	-	-
Additions	添置	620	-
Balance at the end of the year	年末結餘	620	-

Deferred income represents government grants received by a subsidiary for reimbursements of capital expenditure spent on research and development. Deferred income is released to profit or loss over the periods to match the related cost which the grants are intended to compensate.

32. DEFERRED TAX

The movement during the year in the deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) is as follows:

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
At 1 January	於1月1日	3,762	4,078
Recognised in profit or loss	於損益確認	(1,612)	(324)
Exchange differences	匯兌差額	-	8
At 31 December	於12月31日	2,150	3,762

31. 遞延收入

遞延收入指一間附屬公司就報銷研究及開發的資本支出而收取的政府補助。遞延收入於配合補助擬補償的相關成本的期間內轉撥至損益。概無有關該等補助的未達致條件或意外情況。

32. 遞延稅項

遞延稅項負債／(資產)的年內變動如下：

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32. DEFERRED TAX (Continued)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to offsetting of balances within the same taxation jurisdiction) during the year is as follows:

Deferred tax assets

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Tax losses:	稅項虧損：		
At 1 January	於1月1日	-	(221)
Recognised in profit or loss (note 10)	於損益確認 (附註10)	-	213
Exchange difference	匯兌差額	-	8
At 31 December	於12月31日	-	-

32. 遞延稅項 (續)

遞延稅項資產及負債 (於同一稅務司法權區內抵銷結餘前) 的年內變動如下：

遞延稅項資產

Deferred tax liabilities

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Fair value adjustment on business combination:	業務合併之公允值調整：		
At 1 January	於1月1日	3,762	4,299
Recognised in profit or loss (note 10)	於損益確認 (附註10)	(1,612)	(537)
At 31 December	於12月31日	2,150	3,762

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33. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

33. 融資活動產生的負債對賬

融資活動產生的負債對賬如下：

		Amount due from ultimate holding company 應收最終控股 公司款項 MYR'000 千令吉	Bank borrowing 銀行借款 MYR'000 千令吉	Total 總計 MYR'000 千令吉
As at 1 January 2023	於2023年1月1日	(6)	–	(6)
Cash flows	現金流量	2	–	2
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	(4)	–	(4)
As at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	(20)	2,565	2,545
Cash flows	現金流量	14	(2,565)	(2,551)
As at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	(6)	–	(6)

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34. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY 34. 本公司之財務狀況表

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
ASSETS	資產		
Non-current asset	非流動資產		
Interests in subsidiaries	於附屬公司的權益	88,776	88,776
Current assets	流動資產		
Other receivable and prepayment	其他應收款項及預付款項	1,204	580
Amounts due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司款項	22,431	29,951
Amounts due from a fellow subsidiary	應收一間同系附屬公司款項	30	21
Amounts due from holding company	應收控股公司款項	-	3
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	7,347	1,167
		31,012	31,722
Total assets	總資產	119,788	120,498
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	權益及負債		
Share capital	股本	12,340	12,340
Reserves ^(note)	儲備 ^(附註)	106,760	107,529
Total equity	總權益	119,100	119,869
LIABILITIES	負債		
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Accruals	應計費用	688	629
Total liabilities	總負債	688	629
Total equity and liabilities	總權益及負債	119,788	120,498

Gan Pei Joo
Director
董事

Chuah Choon Bin
Director
董事

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34. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (Continued)

Note:

The movements of the Company's reserves are as follows:

34. 本公司之財務狀況表 (續)

附註：

本公司儲備變動如下：

		Share premium 股份溢價 MYR'000 (note 27) (附註27)	Shares held for share award scheme 持有之股份 MYR'000 千令吉	Share award reserve 股份 獎勵儲備 MYR'000 千令吉	Capital reserve 資本儲備 MYR'000 千令吉	Accumulated losses 累計虧損 MYR'000 千令吉	Proposed final dividend 建議 末期股息 MYR'000 (note 13) (附註13)	Total 總計 MYR'000 千令吉
As at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	80,650	(4,269)	2,266	86,776	(81,969)	25,766	109,220
Purchase of shares for share award scheme (note 35)	就股份獎勵計劃購買股份 (附註35)	-	(13,865)	-	-	-	-	(13,865)
Equity-settled share award scheme expenses (note 35)	以權益結算的股份獎勵計劃 開支 (附註35)	-	-	7,574	-	-	-	7,574
Vesting of shares of share award scheme (note 35)	歸屬股份獎勵計劃的股份 (附註35)	-	6,656	(6,134)	-	(522)	-	-
Transactions with owners	與擁有人的交易	-	(7,209)	1,440	-	(522)	-	(6,291)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收益總額	-	-	-	-	31,504	-	31,504
2021 final dividend approved (note 13(b))	已批准的2021年末期股息 (附註13(b))	-	-	-	-	(1,138)	(25,766)	(26,904)
2022 final dividend proposed (note 13(a))	建議2022年末期股息 (附註13(a))	-	-	-	-	(27,143)	27,143	-
As at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	於2022年12月31日及2023年1月1日	80,650	(11,478)	3,706	86,776	(79,268)	27,143	107,529
Purchase of shares for share award scheme (note 35)	就股份獎勵計劃購買股份 (附註35)	-	(12,336)	-	-	-	-	(12,336)
Equity-settled share award scheme expenses (note 35)	以權益結算的股份獎勵計劃 開支 (附註35)	-	-	8,872	-	-	-	8,872
Vesting of shares of share award scheme (note 35)	歸屬股份獎勵計劃的股份 (附註35)	-	8,891	(8,634)	-	(257)	-	-
Transactions with owners	與擁有人的交易	-	(3,445)	238	-	(257)	-	(3,464)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收益總額	-	-	-	-	30,252	-	30,252
2022 final dividend approved (note 13(b))	已批准的2022年末期股息 (附註13(b))	-	-	-	-	(414)	(27,143)	(27,557)
2023 final dividend proposed (note 13(a))	建議2023年末期股息 (附註13(a))	-	-	-	-	(29,443)	29,443	-
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日	80,650	(14,923)	3,944	86,776	(79,130)	29,443	106,760

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35. SHARE AWARD SCHEME

On 1 April 2020, the Company adopted a share award scheme (the “Scheme” or the “Share Award Scheme”) in which the Group’s employees will be entitled to participate.

The purpose of the Scheme is to recognise the contributions by certain employees and to incentivise them to achieve the Group’s long-term business goals and objectives. The Scheme also serves as part of the Group’s employee retention program in retaining its existing employees and to attract suitable personnel for further development of the Group.

The Scheme shall be subject to the administration of the board (the “Board”) and the trustee in accordance with the scheme rules and the trust deed of the Scheme. Subject to any early termination as may be determined by the Board, the Scheme shall be valid and effective for a term of 10 years commencing on its adoption date (i.e. 1 April 2020).

The maximum number of shares to be subscribed for and/or purchased by the trustee by applying the trust fund of the Scheme for each calendar year for the purpose of the Scheme shall not exceed 5% of the total number of issued shares as at the beginning of such calendar year. The directors of the Company shall not instruct the trustee to subscribe and/or purchase any shares for the purpose of the Scheme when such subscription and/or purchase will result in the said limit being exceeded. The maximum number of shares which may be awarded to a selected employee under the Scheme shall not exceed 1% of the total number of issued shares from time to time.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, a sum of approximately HK\$20.9 million (equivalent to approximately MYR12.3 million) (2022: HK\$25.6 million (equivalent to approximately MYR13.9 million)) has been used to acquire 20,514,000 (2022: 24,618,000) shares from the open market by the trustee of the Scheme.

35. 股份獎勵計劃

於2020年4月1日，本公司採納一項股份獎勵計劃（「該計劃」或「股份獎勵計劃」），本集團的僱員將有權參與該計劃。

該計劃的目的是表彰若干僱員的貢獻，並激勵彼等實現本集團的長期業務目標。該計劃亦作為本集團僱員保留計劃的一部分，以挽留其現時的僱員並吸引合適的人員以推動本集團的進一步發展。

該計劃將由董事會（「董事會」）及受託人按照計劃規則及該計劃的信託契約實施管理。除董事會可能釐定的任何提早終止外，該計劃將維持有效及有效期為10年，並自採納日期（即2020年4月1日）起生效。

受託人就該計劃於透過在各曆年動用該計劃信託基金將予認購及／或購買的股份數目上限，且不得超過於該曆年初的已發行股份總數的5%。倘有關認購及／或購買將導致超出上述限額，則本公司董事不得指示受託人就該計劃認購及／或購買任何股份。該計劃項下選定僱員可獲獎勵之股份數目上限不得超過不時已發行股份總數的1%。

截至2023年12月31日止年度，該計劃受託人動用合共約20.9百萬港元（相當於約12.3百萬令吉）（2022年：25.6百萬港元（相當於約13.9百萬令吉））從公開市場收購本公司20,514,000股（2022年：24,618,000股）股份。

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35. SHARE AWARD SCHEME (Continued)

The shares granted under the Share Award Scheme of the Company during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Date of grant		At the beginning of year	Granted during the year	Vested during the year	Lapsed during the year	At the end of year	Exercise period (both dates inclusive)
授出日期		於年初	年內已授出	年內歸屬	年內失效	於年末	行使期 (包括首尾兩日)
Year ended 31 December 2023:	截至2023年12月31日止年度:						
4 January 2021	2021年1月4日	4,735,694	-	(4,734,527)	(1,167)	-	4 January 2021 – 3 January 2023 2021年1月4日至2023年1月3日
1 July 2022	2022年7月1日	11,165,988	-	(5,401,015)	(328,171)	5,436,802	1 July 2022 – 1 July 2024 2022年7月1日至2024年7月1日
1 July 2023	2023年7月1日	-	16,127,000	(5,375,637)	-	10,751,363	1 July 2023 – 1 July 2025 2023年7月1日至2025年7月1日
Year ended 31 December 2022:	截至2022年12月31日止年度:						
4 January 2021	2021年1月4日	10,882,611	-	(5,441,153)	(705,764)	4,735,694	4 January 2021 – 3 January 2023 2021年1月4日至2023年1月3日
1 July 2022	2022年7月1日	-	18,000,000	(6,000,000)	(834,012)	11,165,988	1 July 2022 – 1 July 2024 2022年7月1日至2024年7月1日

Note:

The Board has full discretion to determine the amount of the share award to be vested to selected employees at the end of a performance period in accordance with the performance criteria approved by the Board. These performance criteria include at least one service year and key performance index.

The Company granted 16,127,000 (2022: 18,000,000) shares to selected employees on 1 July 2023 (2022: 1 July 2022), which will be vested in tranches of one-third each on every anniversary date of the grant date starting from the 1st anniversary date until the 3rd anniversary date. The fair value of the granted shares is calculated based on the closing market price of the shares of HK\$0.98 (2022: HK\$0.92) on the day of the grant, and amounted to HK\$15.8 million (equivalent to approximately MYR9.4 million) (2022: HK\$16.6 million (equivalent to approximately MYR9.3 million)) in total. Together with the granted shares in prior years, the Group recognised a Share Award Scheme expense of HK\$15.4 million (equivalent to approximately MYR8.9 million) (2022: HK\$13.4 million (equivalent to approximately MYR7.6 million)) during the year ended 31 December 2023.

35. 股份獎勵計劃 (續)

於截至2023年及2022年12月31日止年度，根據股份獎勵計劃授出之股份如下：

附註：

董事會按照由其批准的表現標準可全權酌情釐定於表現期末將歸屬予選定僱員的股份獎勵之金額。該等表現標準包括最少一年服務年度及及關鍵績效指標。

本公司於2023年7月1日(2022年：2022年7月1日)向選定僱員授出16,127,000股(2022年：18,000,000股)股份，該等股份將自首個週年日起至第三個週年日止於授出日期的每個週年日分批歸屬，每批各歸屬三分之一。已授出股份的公平值乃根據股份於授出日期的收市價0.98港元(2022年：0.92港元)計算，合共為15.8百萬港元(相當於約9.4百萬令吉)(2022年：16.6百萬港元(相當於約9.3百萬令吉))。連同先前年度已授出股份，本集團於截至2023年12月31日止年度確認15.4百萬港元(相當於約8.9百萬令吉)(2022年：13.4百萬港元(相當於約7.6百萬令吉))的股份獎勵計劃開支。

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35. SHARE AWARD SCHEME (Continued)

Note: (Continued)

During the year ended 31 December 2023, a total of 15,511,179 (2022: 11,441,153) awarded shares were vested. The cost and the fair value of the related vested shares were HK\$15.8 million (2022: HK\$13.0 million) (equivalent to approximately MYR8.9 million (2022: MYR6.7 million)) and HK\$15.5 million (2022: HK\$11.4 million) (equivalent to approximately MYR8.6 million (2022: MYR6.1 million)) respectively. The difference of MYR257,000 (2022: MYR522,000) was charged to retained profits. As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of Shares held for Share Award Scheme was HK\$25.9 million (2022: HK\$20.2 million) (equivalent to approximately MYR14.9 million (2022: MYR11.5 million)).

35. 股份獎勵計劃(續)

附註：(續)

截至2023年12月31日止年度，合共15,511,179股（2022年：11,441,153股）獎勵股份已歸屬。相關已歸屬股份的成本及公平值分別為15.8百萬港元（2022年：13.0百萬港元）（相當於約8.9百萬令吉（2022年：相當於約6.7百萬令吉））及15.5百萬港元（2022年：11.4百萬港元（相當於約8.6百萬令吉（2022年：相當於約6.1百萬令吉）））。差額257,000令吉（2022年：522,000令吉）已於保留溢利扣除。於2023年12月31日，股份獎勵計劃所持股份的賬面值為25.9百萬港元（2022年：20.2百萬港元）（相當於約14.9百萬令吉（2022年：相當於約11.5百萬令吉））。

36. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

36. 資本承擔

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Contracted but not provided for	已訂約但未撥備		
– Construction of factory	工廠建設	144,102	32,023
– Machineries and equipment	機器及設備	3,843	21,951
		147,945	53,974

37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Save as disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following transactions with related parties during the year:

(a) Names and relationship

Name of related party
關聯方名稱

PCB

Pentamaster Smart Solution Sdn. Bhd.
("Pentamaster Smart Solution")

PAC

37. 關聯方交易

除於綜合財務報表其他部分所披露者外，本集團於本年度與關聯方訂立下列交易：

(a) 名稱及關係

Relationship with the Group
與本集團的關係

Ultimate holding company
最終控股公司

Fellow subsidiary
同系附屬公司

Associate
聯營公司

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37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(Continued)

Save as disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following transactions with related parties during the year: (Continued)

(b) Related party transactions

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Purchase from:	購自：		
– PAC	–PAC	7,709	2,757
– Pentamaster Smart Solution	–Pentamaster Smart Solution	674	450
Rental income from:	租金收入來自：		
– Pentamaster Smart Solution	–Pentamaster Smart Solution	46	20
– PCB	–PCB	33	34

The related party transactions were conducted in the normal course of business and at prices and terms no less than those charged to and conducted with other third parties of the Group.

(c) Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons including directors having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. The remuneration of key management personnel during the year is as follows:

		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Salaries, allowances and bonuses	薪金、津貼及花紅	12,317	10,792
Contribution to EPF	僱員公積金供款	1,610	1,417
Equity-settled share award scheme expenses	以權益結算的股份獎勵計劃開支	1,847	3,184
		15,774	15,393

37. 關聯方交易 (續)

除於綜合財務報表其他部分所披露者外，本集團於本年度與關聯方訂立下列交易：(續)

(b) 關聯方交易

關聯方交易乃於一般業務過程中進行，交易價格及條款不遜於向本集團其他第三方所收取及與本集團其他第三方所執行者。

(c) 主要管理人員薪酬

主要管理人員指包括董事在內擁有權力及責任直接或間接規劃、指導及控制本集團活動的人士。主要管理人員於年內的薪酬如下：

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37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(Continued)

(d) Balances with related parties

37. 關聯方交易 (續)

(d) 關聯方結餘

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Amount due from/(to) fellow subsidiaries:	應收／(付) 同系附屬公司款項：		
Trade nature:	貿易性質：		
– Pentamaster Smart Solution	–Pentamaster Smart Solution	(139)	(194)
Non-trade nature:	非貿易性質：		
– Pentamaster Smart Solution	–Pentamaster Smart Solution	16	15
– Pentamaster Innoteq Sdn. Bhd.	–Pentamaster Innoteq Sdn. Bhd.	1,350	–
Amount due from ultimate holding company:	應收最終控股公司款項：		
Non-trade nature:	非貿易性質：		
– PCB	–PCB	4	6

The amounts due from/to related parties are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand except the balances of trade nature which are repayable on normal trade terms.

應收／付關聯方款項為無抵押、免息及須按要求償還，惟屬貿易性質的結餘須按正常貿易條款償還。

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks arising from their operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. The Group operates within clearly defined guidelines and the Group's policy is not to engage in speculative activities.

There has been no change to the types of the Group's exposure in respect of financial instruments or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量

本集團面臨來自營運的多項財務風險。主要財務風險包括信貸風險、流動資金風險、利率風險及外幣匯兌風險。本集團於明確界定指引內營運，而本集團的政策為不從事任何投機活動。

本集團就金融工具承擔之風險類別或其管理及計量風險之方式並無變動。

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.1 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.1 金融資產及負債分類

		2023 2023年 MYR'000 千令吉	2022 2022年 MYR'000 千令吉
Financial assets	金融資產		
Financial assets at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益之金融資產		
– Investment in RCPS	– 於可贖回可轉換優先股的投資	15,500	18,000
– Derivative financial assets	– 衍生金融資產	2,384	489
– Equity securities listed in Malaysia	– 於馬來西亞上市的股本證券	170	219
Financial assets at amortised cost	按攤銷成本計量的金融資產		
– Trade receivables	– 貿易應收款項	196,289	237,926
– Other receivables and deposits	– 其他應收款項及按金	9,345	2,126
– Amount due from ultimate holding company	– 應收最終控股公司款項	4	6
– Amount due from fellow subsidiaries	– 應收同系附屬公司款項	1,227	–
– Cash and cash equivalents	– 現金及現金等價物	395,797	328,628
		620,716	587,394
Financial liabilities	金融負債		
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益之金融負債		
– Derivative financial liabilities	– 衍生金融負債	1,833	6,847
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	按攤銷成本計量的金融負債		
– Trade payables	– 貿易應付款項	118,022	121,528
– Other payables and accruals	– 其他應付款項及應計費用	47,953	29,624
– Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	– 應付一間同系附屬公司款項	–	179
		167,808	158,178

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group's exposure to credit risk mainly arises from granting credit to customers in the ordinary course of its operations and from its investing activities.

The maximum exposure to credit risk on recognised financial assets is limited to the carrying amounts as summarised in note 38.1.

Trade receivables

Credit risk arising from trade customers is addressed by the application of credit evaluation and close monitoring procedures by the management. The Group grants to existing customers credit terms ranging from 0 to 120 days (2022: 0 to 120 days). In deciding whether credit terms shall be extended, the Group will take into consideration factors such as the relationship with the customer, its payment history and credit worthiness.

New customers are subject to a credit evaluation process and existing customers' risk profiles are reviewed regularly with a view to setting appropriate terms of trade and credit limits. Where appropriate, further sales are suspended and legal actions are taken to attempt recoveries and mitigate losses.

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.2 信貸風險

信貸風險指對手方不履行其合約責任給本集團帶來財務虧損之風險。本集團的信貸風險主要來自於其日常業務過程中向客戶授出信貸及來自其投資活動。

已確認金融資產的最大信貸風險承擔限於附註38.1所概述的賬面值。

貿易應收款項

來自貿易客戶的信貸風險透過管理層採用信貸評估及密切監控程序予以解決。本集團授予現有客戶信貸期延長至介乎0至120天（2022年：0至120天）。於決定是否延長信貸期時，本集團將考慮如與客戶關係、其付款記錄及信譽度等因素。

為設定適當的貿易條款及信貸限額，新客戶須進行信貸評估程序，而現有客戶的風險狀況須定期進行審閱。倘適用，進一步銷售可暫停及將採取法律行動嘗試收回款項及減低損失。

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.2 Credit risk (Continued)

Trade receivables (Continued)

In addition, as set out in note 2.12, the Group assesses ECL under IFRS 9 on trade receivables based on provision matrix, the expected loss rates are based on the payment profile for sales in the past 5 years as well as the corresponding historical credit losses during that period. The historical rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors affecting the customer's ability to settle the amount outstanding. At the end of each reporting period, the historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Trade receivables are written off (i.e. derecognised) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

The Group measures loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, which is based on provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not indicate significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer bases. The ECL rate of collectively assessed trade receivables that were neither past due nor impaired is ranged from 0.00% to 0.00% (2022: 0.00% to 0.00%), past due between 1 to 30 days is ranged from 0.00% to 0.74% (2022: 0.25% to 1.13%), past due between 31 to 90 days is ranged from 0.04% to 1.82% (2022: 0.11% to 0.91%), past due between 91 to 365 days is ranged from 0.27% to 9.61% (2022: 0.85% to 3.98%) and past due more than 365 days is ranged from 50% to 100% (2022: 50% to 100%).

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.2 信貸風險 (續)

貿易應收款項 (續)

此外，誠如附註2.12所載，本集團根據撥備矩陣評估貿易應收款項於國際財務報告準則第9號項下的預期信貸虧損，預期虧損率乃基於過去5年銷售的付款情況及該期間相應的過往信貸虧損計算。過往虧損率乃經調整以反映影響客戶結清未償還款項能力的現時及前瞻性宏觀經濟因素。於各報告期末，本集團將更新過往違約率並分析前瞻性估計的變動。

貿易應收款項於合理預期無法收回時撇銷（即終止確認）。

本集團根據撥備矩陣計量貿易應收款項之虧損撥備，金額相等於全期預期信貸損失。由於本集團的過往信貸虧損經驗並未顯示不同客戶分類的虧損模式存在顯著差異，因此本集團不同客戶群之間並無進一步區分基於逾期狀態的虧損撥備。貿易應收款項的預計信貸虧損率乃統一進行評估，其中未逾期或未減值者為0.00%至0.00%（2022年：0.00%至0.00%），逾期1至30天為0.00%至0.74%（2022年：0.25%至1.13%），逾期31至90天為0.04%至1.82%（2022年：0.11%至0.91%），逾期91至365天為0.27%至9.61%（2022年：0.85%至3.98%）而逾期超過365天為50%至100%（2022年：50%至100%）。

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.2 Credit risk (Continued)

Trade receivables (Continued)

It is inherent in the Group's business to make individually large sales to its customers that may lead to significant concentration of credit risks. Such risks are managed by ensuring that transactions are only carried out with customers with a reliable financial profile. As at 31 December 2023, 21% (2022: 27%) of the total trade receivables were due from the Group's largest customer and 46% (2022: 43%) of the total trade receivables were due from the five largest customers of the Group respectively.

Other financial assets at amortised cost

Other financial assets at amortised cost include amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries, other receivables and deposits and cash and cash equivalents. In order to minimise the credit risk of other receivables, the management would make periodic collective and individual assessment on the recoverability of other receivables based on historical settlement records and past experience as well as current external information and adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information, including the default rate. Other monitoring procedures are in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In these regards, the credit risk of other receivables are considered to be low.

Besides, the management is of opinion that there is no significant increase in credit risk on other receivables since initial recognition as the risk of default is low and the outstanding balance is insignificant after considering the factors as set out in note 2.12 and, thus, no ECL is recognised based on 12-month ECL.

The credit risks on cash and cash equivalents are considered to be insignificant because the counterparties are banks/financial institutions with high external credit ratings.

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.2 信貸風險 (續)

貿易應收款項 (續)

本集團業務的固有模式為向客戶作出個別大額銷售，其可能導致重大信貸集中風險。該等風險乃透過確保交易僅與具可靠財務狀況的客戶進行而予以管理。於2023年12月31日，貿易應收款項總額的21%（2022年：27%）為應收本集團最大客戶款項，而貿易應收款項總額的46%（2022年：43%）為應收本集團五大客戶款項。

按攤銷成本計量的其他金融資產

按攤銷成本計量的其他金融資產包括應收最終控股公司及同系附屬公司款項、其他應收款項及按金以及現金及現金等價物。為將其他應收款項的信貸風險降至最低，管理層將根據過往結算記錄及過往經驗以及現時外部資料及經調整以反映概率加權的前瞻性資料（包括違約率），對其他應收款項的可收回性定期進行共同及個別評估。本集團亦進行其他監控程序，以確保採取跟進行動以收回逾期債項。就此而言，其他應收款項的信貸風險被視為較低。

此外，管理層認為，其他應收款項的信貸風險自初始確認以來並無大幅增加，原因是經計及附註2.12所載因素後違約風險較低且未償還結餘並不重大，因此，並未根據12個月的預期信貸虧損確認任何預期信貸虧損。

現金及現金等價物的信貸風險被視為不重大，原因是對手方為信用評級良好之銀行／金融機構。

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group actively manages its debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and availability of funding so as to ensure that all repayment and funding needs are met.

The Group aims at maintaining a balance of sufficient liquid assets and flexibility in funding by maintaining credit facilities with banks.

Analysed below is the Group's remaining contractual maturities for its financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022. When the creditor has a choice of when the liability is settled, the liability is included on the basis of the earliest date when the Group can be required to pay. Where the settlement of the liability is in instalments, each instalment is allocated to the earliest period in which the Group is committed to pay.

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.3 流動資金風險

流動資金風險為本集團因資金短缺而難以履行財務責任的風險。本集團積極管理其債務到期情況、經營現金流量及可動用資金，以確保滿足所有還款及資金需求。

本集團旨在透過維持銀行的信貸融資，維持充足的流動資產結餘及資金靈活性。

本集團於2023年及2022年12月31日剩餘合約年期分析如下。倘債權人有權選擇償還負債的時間，該負債將按本集團可能被要求最早付款的日期入賬。倘該負債須分期償還，每筆分期還款將撥於本集團承諾付款的最早期間。

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)

The contractual maturity analysis below is based on the undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities.

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.3 流動資金風險 (續)

下文合約到期分析乃根據金融負債的未折現現金流量作出。

		Within 1 year or on demand 一年內或 按要求 MYR'000 千令吉	Over 1 year but within 5 years 一年以上 但五年內 MYR'000 千令吉	Over 5 years 五年以上 MYR'000 千令吉	Total undiscounted amount 未折現總額 MYR'000 千令吉	Carrying amount 賬面值 MYR'000 千令吉
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日					
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>	<i>非衍生金融負債</i>					
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	118,022	-	-	118,022	118,022
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及 應計費用	41,236	6,717	-	47,953	47,953
		159,258	6,717	-	165,975	165,975
<i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>	<i>衍生金融負債</i>					
Gross settled forward foreign exchange contracts	全額結算的遠期外匯 合約					
- Cash inflow	- 現金流入	59,893	-	-	59,893	
- Cash outflow	- 現金流出	(61,726)	-	-	(61,726)	
		(1,833)	-	-	(1,833)	
As at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日					
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>	<i>非衍生金融負債</i>					
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	121,528	-	-	121,528	121,528
Other payables and accruals	其他應付款項及 應計費用	29,624	-	-	29,624	29,624
Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	應付一間同系附屬公司 款項	179	-	-	179	179
		151,331	-	-	151,331	151,331
<i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>	<i>衍生金融負債</i>					
Gross settled forward foreign exchange contracts	全額結算的遠期外匯 合約					
- Cash inflow	- 現金流入	183,842	-	-	183,842	
- Cash outflow	- 現金流出	(190,689)	-	-	(190,689)	
		(6,847)	-	-	(6,847)	

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.4 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk relates to the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Group's fixed rate short-term investment is exposed to a risk of change in their fair value due to changes in interest rates. As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the exposure to interest rates for the Group's bank deposits is considered minimal.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments based on the carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.4 利率風險

利率風險為由於市場利率變動，金融工具公平值或現金流波動的風險。本集團的固定利率短期投資因利率變動而使本集團承受其公平值變動風險。於2023年及2022年12月31日，本集團的銀行存款面對的利率風險被視為微不足道。

本集團按於報告期末的賬面值分析計息金融工具的利率如下：

		Effective interest rate	As at 31/12/2023 於2023年 12月31日 MYR'000 千令吉	Effective interest rate	As at 31/12/2022 於2022年 12月31日 MYR'000 千令吉
Variable rate instruments	可變利率工具				
Short-term investment	短期投資	2.05% – 3.66%	275,060	1.80% – 3.10%	210,641

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.4 Interest rate risk (Continued)

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit after income tax for the year and equity to a possible change in interest rates with effect from the beginning of the year. This sensitivity analysis is provided internally to key management personnel.

		2023 2023年		2022 2022年	
		Increase/ (Decrease) in profit or loss 損益增加/ (減少) MYR'000 千令吉	Increase/ (Decrease) in equity 權益增加/ (減少) MYR'000 千令吉	Increase/ (Decrease) in profit or loss 損益增加/ (減少) MYR'000 千令吉	Increase/ (Decrease) in equity 權益增加/ (減少) MYR'000 千令吉
Interest rate:	利率：				
Increase by 50 basis point	增加50個基點	1,375	1,375	1,053	1,053
Decrease by 50 basis point	減少50個基點	(1,375)	(1,375)	(1,053)	(1,053)

38.5 Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of its normal trading activities whereby sales and purchases are principally transacted in US Dollar ("US\$"), which is not the functional currency of the Group entities to which transactions relate. The Group also holds financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.4 利率風險 (續)

下表列示本集團於本年度除所得稅後溢利及權益相對自年初起利率可能變動的敏感度。本敏感度分析乃內部向主要管理層人員提供。

38.5 外幣匯兌風險

本集團因其一般貿易活動而面臨外幣風險，據此，買賣主要以美元（「美元」）進行交易，而美元並非與交易有關的本集團實體的功能貨幣。本集團亦持有以外幣計值的金融資產及負債。

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.5 Foreign currency risk (Continued)

The Group mitigates the exposure of this risk by maintaining US\$ denominated bank accounts and enters into foreign currency forward contracts.

Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities, translated into MYR at the closing rates, are as follows:

		US\$ 美元 MYR'000 千令吉	Euro 歐元 MYR'000 千令吉	Singapore Dollar 新加坡元 MYR'000 千令吉	RMB 人民幣 MYR'000 千令吉	Hong Kong Dollar ("HK\$") 港元(「港元」) MYR'000 千令吉
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日					
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	125,402	-	-	34,386	-
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	18,092	493	647	33,280	7,584
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	(15,155)	(28,568)	(604)	(11,764)	-
Net exposure	風險承擔淨額	128,339	(28,075)	43	55,902	7,584
As at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日					
Trade receivables	貿易應收款項	154,423	11	212	34,218	-
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	26,353	17,801	386	23,838	534
Trade payables	貿易應付款項	(17,043)	(17,100)	(145)	(9,771)	-
Net exposure	風險承擔淨額	163,733	712	453	48,285	534

The Group is mainly exposed to the effects of fluctuation in US\$, Euro, RMB and HK\$.

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.5 外幣匯兌風險 (續)

本集團透過保持美元計值銀行賬戶及訂立外匯遠期合約減低該風險承擔。

外幣計值金融資產及負債按期末匯率兌換為令吉如下：

本集團主要面對美元、歐元、人民幣及港元波動影響的風險。

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.5 Foreign currency risk (Continued)

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit after income tax for the year and equity in regard to an appreciation in the Group entities' functional currencies against US\$, Euro, RMB and HK\$. These sensitivity rates represent the management's best assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates.

		Sensitivity rate 敏感度比率	Decrease/ (Increase) in profit 溢利減少/ (增加) MYR'000 千令吉	Decrease/ (Increase) in equity 權益減少/ (增加) MYR'000 千令吉
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日			
US\$	美元	13%	12,680	12,680
Euro	歐元	12%	(2,560)	(2,560)
RMB	人民幣	6%	2,549	2,549
HK\$	港元	13%	749	749
As at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日			
US\$	美元	13%	16,177	16,177
Euro	歐元	7%	38	38
RMB	人民幣	7%	2,569	2,569
HK\$	港元	13%	53	53

The same % depreciation in the Group entities' functional currencies against the respective foreign currencies would have the same magnitude on the Group's profit for the year and equity but of opposite effect.

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.5 外幣匯兌風險 (續)

下表列示本集團於本年度除所得稅後溢利及權益相對本集團實體功能貨幣兌美元、歐元、人民幣及港元升值的敏感度。該等敏感度比率代表管理層對外幣匯率可能變動的更佳評估。

本集團實體功能貨幣兌有關外幣的相同百分比貶值對本集團年內溢利及權益構成等量但相反的影響。

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For the year ended 31 December 2023 截至2023年12月31日止年度

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.6 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability and significance of inputs to the measurements, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and not using significant unobservable inputs
- Level 3: significant unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.6 金融工具公平值計量

於綜合財務狀況表按公平值計量的金融資產及負債分為三個公平值層級。三個層級基於計量的重大輸入數據及可觀察性定義如下：

- 第一級：相同資產及負債於活躍市場的報價 (未經調整)
- 第二級：就資產或負債直接或間接地可觀察的輸入數據 (第一級內包括的報價除外)，且不使用重大不可觀察輸入數據
- 第三級：就資產或負債的重大不可觀察輸入數據

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.6 Fair value measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the financial asset or liability is categorised in its entirety is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.6 金融工具公平值計量 (續)

金融資產或負債整體所應歸入的公平值架構內的層次，應基於對公平值計量具有重大意義的最低層次輸入值。

		Level 1 第一級 MYR'000 千令吉	Level 2 第二級 MYR'000 千令吉	Level 3 第三級 MYR'000 千令吉	Total 總計 MYR'000 千令吉
Financial assets:	金融資產：				
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日				
Financial assets at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益之金融資產				
- Equity securities listed in Malaysia	- 於馬來西亞上市的股本證券	170	-	-	170
- Derivative financial assets (note iii)	- 衍生金融資產 (附註iii)	-	2,384	-	2,384
- Investment in RCPS (note iv)	- 於可贖回可轉換優先股的投資 (附註iv)	-	-	15,500	15,500
		170	2,384	15,500	18,054
As at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日				
Financial assets at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益之金融資產				
- Equity securities listed in Malaysia	- 於馬來西亞上市的股本證券	219	-	-	219
- Derivative financial assets (note iii)	- 衍生金融資產 (附註iii)	-	489	-	489
- Investment in RCPS (note iv)	- 於可贖回可轉換優先股的投資 (附註iv)	-	-	18,000	18,000
		219	489	18,000	18,708
Financial liabilities:	金融負債：				
As at 31 December 2023	於2023年12月31日				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益之金融負債				
- Derivative financial liabilities (note iii)	- 衍生金融負債 (附註iii)	-	1,833	-	1,833
		-	1,833	-	1,833
As at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	按公平值計入損益之金融負債				
- Derivative financial liabilities (note iii)	- 衍生金融負債 (附註iii)	-	6,847	-	6,847
		-	6,847	-	6,847

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38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

38.6 Fair value measurement of financial instruments (Continued)

Notes:

- (i) There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).
- (ii) The methods and valuation techniques used for the purpose of measuring fair values categorised in Level 2 and 3 are unchanged compared to the previous reporting periods.
- (iii) The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is estimated by comparing the contractual forward price and the quoted forward price, which are observable at the end of the reporting period.
- (iv) The details of the fair value measurement of investment in RCPS categorised under Level 3 fair value hierarchy are described below:

	Valuation technique 估值技術	Unobservable input 不可觀察輸入數據	Discount rate 貼現率
Investment in RCPS	Price/book ratios of comparable companies	Discount of lack of marketability	15.00% (2022: 15.80%)
於可贖回可轉換優先股的投資	可資比較公司之市賬率	缺乏市場流通性折扣	15.00% (2022年：15.80%)

The fair value of investment in RCPS is determined using the price/book ratios of comparable listed companies adjusted for lack of marketability discount. An increase in the discount for lack of marketability would decrease the fair value. As at 31 December 2023, it is estimated that with all other variables held constant, an increase/decrease in discount of lack of marketability by 10% (2022: 10%) would decrease/increase the Group's profit for the year by MYR1,713,000/MYR1,713,000 (2022: MYR1,416,000/MYR1,416,000).

於可贖回可轉換優先股投資的公平值乃使用可資比較上市公司的市賬率（由於缺乏市場流通性折扣而進行調整）予以釐定。缺乏市場流通性的折扣增加會降低公平值。於2023年12月31日，估計在所有其他變量保持不變的情況下，缺乏市場流通性的折扣增加／減少10%（2022年：10%）將使本集團的溢利減少／增加1,713,000令吉／1,713,000令吉（2022年：1,416,000令吉／1,416,000令吉）。

38. 財務風險管理及公平值計量 (續)

38.6 金融工具公平值計量 (續)

附註：

- (i) 截至2023年12月31日止年度，第一級與第二級之間並無轉撥（2022年：無）。
- (ii) 相比上一個報告期，用於衡量分類為第二級及第三級公平值之方法及估值技術並無變動。
- (iii) 外匯遠期合約之公平值乃透過比較合約遠期價格與遠期報價（於報告期末可觀察）估計。
- (iv) 分類為第三級公平值等級之可贖回可換股優先股投資之公平值計量詳情載述如下：

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39. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objective of managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue its operations as a going concern and to provide adequate return to shareholders. In order to maintain the optimal capital structure, the Group may, from time to time, issue new shares, raise new debt financing or sell assets to reduce debts, where necessary.

The net debt to equity ratio at the end of reporting period is as follows:

39. 資本管理

本集團管理資本的目標為保障本集團持續經營的能力，並為股東提供充足回報。為維持最佳資本架構，本集團可能不時於有需要時發行新股份、籌集新債務融資或出售資產以減少債務。

於本報告日淨負債權益比率如下：


		2023	2022
		2023年	2022年
		MYR'000	MYR'000
		千令吉	千令吉
Borrowing	借貸	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	減：現金及現金等價物	(395,797)	(328,628)
Net cash	現金淨額	(395,797)	(328,628)
Total equity	總權益	847,972	736,713
Net debt to equity ratio	淨負債權益比率	N/A 不適用	N/A 不適用

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