

13. ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT (CONT'D)**ECA Integrated Solution Berhad**

(Incorporated in Malaysia, Registration No. 202101031471 (1431771-P))

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**1. General information (Cont'd.)**

d) Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is investment holding company.

Details of the combining entity of the Company are as follows :-

Name of company	Effective ownership	Principal activities	Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation
ECA Advanced Solutions Sdn Bhd	100%	Automated manufacturing solutions provider which is involved in the provision of integrated production systems and standalone automated equipment.	31 May 2016	Malaysia

2. Relevant financial period/years

For the purpose of inclusion in the prospectus of ECA Integrated in connection with the listing of and quotation for its entire enlarged number of issued ordinary shares on the ACE Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad in accordance with Chapter 10 of Prospectus Guidelines issued by Securities Commission Malaysia, the combined financial statements of the Group, which are the combination or aggregation of the financial statements of the following combining entities, have been prepared based on the separate financial statements for the relevant reporting periods as follows :-

Company	Relevant Financial Period/Years	Auditors
ECA Integrated	FPE 30 June 2022 FPE 31 October 2021	Kreston John & Gan Kreston John & Gan
ECA Advanced Solutions Sdn Bhd	FPE 30 June 2022 FYE 31 October 2021 FYE 31 October 2020 FYE 31 October 2019	Kreston John & Gan Kreston John & Gan Kreston John & Gan Tan & Loh Chartered Accountants

The combined financial statements were prepared in a manner similar to the "pooling-of interest" method, as if the entities within the Group were operating as a single economic enterprise from the beginning of the earliest period covered by the relevant reporting periods. Such manner of presentation reflects the economic substance of the combining companies, which were under common control throughout the relevant reporting periods.

Entities under common control are entities which are ultimately controlled by the same parties and the control is not transitory. Control exists when the same parties have, as a result of contractual agreements, ultimate collective power to govern the financial and operating policies of each of the combining entities so as to obtain benefits from their activities, and that ultimate collective power is not transitory. The financial statements of common controlled entities are included in the combined financial statements from the day that control commences until the date that control ceases.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**2. Relevant financial period/years (Cont'd.)**

The identifiable assets and liabilities of all commonly controlled entities are accounted for at their historical costs. All material intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated upon combination, where applicable.

The combined financial statements comprising the combined statements of financial position, combined statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, combined statements of changes in equity and combined statements of cash flows for the relevant reporting periods, are prepared under the historical cost convention and in compliance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards including related interpretations which are effective for accounting periods on or before 1 July 2022.

3. Basis of preparation**a) Statement of compliance**

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

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations of the MFRS framework that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but have not been adopted by the Group.

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

- Amendments to MFRS 1, First-Time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 3, Business Combination – Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment – Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to MFRS 137, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – Onerous Contract – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Amendments to MFRS 141, Agriculture (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle)
- Amendments to illustrative Example accompanying MFRS16, Leases (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 – 2020)

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- MFRS 17, Insurance Contracts
- Amendment to MFRS 17, Insurance Contracts – Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 – Comparative Information
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Disclosure of Accounting Policies
- Amendments to MFRS 108, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error – Definition of Accounting Estimates
- Amendments to MFRS 112, Income Tax – Deferred Tax related Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**3. Basis of preparation (Cont'd.)****a) Statement of compliance (Contd.)**

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations of the MFRS framework that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but have not been adopted by the Group. (Cont'd.)

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date yet to be confirmed

- Amendments to MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements and MFRS 128, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.

The initial application of the accounting standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have any material financial impacts to the current period and prior period combined financial statements.

b) Basis of measurement

The combined financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless otherwise as disclosed in Note 4.

c) Functional and presentation currency

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

d) Adoption of new standards/amendments/improvements to MFRSs

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 4 to all periods presented in these combined financial statements.

At the beginning of the current financial period/years, the combining entities adopted new standards/amendments/improvements to MFRSs which have been applied using the full retrospective approach.

Initial application of the new standards/amendments/improvements to MFRSs did not have material impact on the combined financial statements of the Group.

e) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**3. Basis of preparation (Cont'd.)****e) Significant accounting estimates and judgements (Cont'd.)**

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements other than the following items :-

i) Depreciation of plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are depreciated in a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. Management estimated that useful life of these assets to be within 10 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful life and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

ii) Depreciation of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful life or the end of the lease term. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful life and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

iii) Measurement of Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") allowance for financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of reporting period.

iv) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unabsorbed tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowances and unutilised reinvestment allowance to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unabsorbed tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowances and unutilised reinvestment allowance can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies**

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

a) Basis of combination**i) Business Combination under Common Control**

The combined financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its combining entity which are under common control as disclosed in Note 1 and 2. The financial statements used in the preparation of the combined financial statements are prepared as of the same reporting date as the Company.

A business combination involving entity under common control is a business combination in which all the combining entities or subsidiaries are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory.

Subsidiaries acquired which have met the criteria for pooling of interest are accounted for using merger accounting principles. Under the merger method of accountings, the results of the subsidiaries are presented as if the merger had been affected throughout the current and previous financial years.

The assets and liabilities combined are accounted for based on the carrying amounts from the perspective of the common control shareholder at the date of transfer. No amount is recognised in respect of goodwill and excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost at the time of the common control business combination to the extent of the continuation of the controlling party and parties' interests.

When the merger method is used, the cost of investment in the Company's books is recorded at the nominal value of shares issued. The difference between the carrying value of the investment and the nominal value of the shares of the subsidiaries is treated as a merger deficit or merger reverse as applicable. The results of the subsidiaries being merged are included for the full financial year.

ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities, including structured entities, controlled by the Company. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The Group controls an entity when it 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. Potential voting rights are considered when assessing control only when such rights are substantive. The Group also considers it has de facto power over an investee when, despite not having the majority of voting rights, it has the current ability to direct the activities of the investee that significantly affect the investee's return.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)****a) Basis of combination (Cont'd.)****iii) Transactions eliminated on combination**

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the combined financial statements.

b) Foreign currency**Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Group at exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are not retranslated at the end of the reporting date, except for those that are measured at fair value which are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of equity instruments where they are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or a financial instrument designated as a cash flow hedge, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

c) Financial instruments**i) Initial recognition and measurement**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

An embedded derivative is recognised separately from the host contract where the host contract is not a financial asset, and accounted for separately if, and only if, the derivative is not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the host contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract, in the event an embedded derivative is recognised separately, is accounted for in accordance with policy applicable to the nature of the host contract.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)****c) Financial instruments (Cont'd.)****ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement****Financial assets**

Categories of financial assets are determined on initial recognition and are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change of the business model.

a) Amortised cost

Amortised cost category comprises financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The financial assets are not designated as fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income**i) Debt investments**

Fair value through other comprehensive income category comprises debt investment where it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The debt investment is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

ii) Equity investments

This category comprises investment in equity that is not held for trading, and the Group irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are not reclassified to profit or loss.

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4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)

c) Financial instruments (Cont'd.)

ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement (Cont'd.)

Financial assets (Cont'd.)

c) Fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. This includes derivative financial assets (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument). On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair value. Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the profit or loss.

All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss and equity investments measured at fair value through comprehensive income, are subject to impairment assessment (see Note 4(h)(i)).

Financial liabilities

The categories of financial liabilities at initial recognition are as follows : -

a) Fair value through profit or loss

Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial liabilities that are derivatives (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument), contingent consideration in a business combination and financial liabilities that are specifically designated into this category upon initial recognition.

On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial liability that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at fair value through profit or loss : -

- i) if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise;
- ii) a group of financial liabilities or assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Group's key management personnel; or

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4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)

c) Financial instruments (Cont'd.)

ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement (Cont'd.)

Financial liabilities (Cont'd.)

The categories of financial liabilities at initial recognition are as follows : - (Cont'd.)

a) Fair value through profit or loss (Cont'd.)

On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial liability that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at fair value through profit or loss : - (Cont'd.)

iii) if a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives and the host is not a financial asset in the scope of MFRS 9, where the embedded derivative significantly modifies the cash flows and separation is not prohibited.

Financial liabilities categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair value with gains or losses, including any interest expense are recognised in the profit or loss.

For financial liabilities where it is designated as fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, the Group recognised the amount of change in fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to change in credit risk in the other comprehensive income and remaining amount of the change in fair value in the profit or loss, unless the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch.

b) Amortised cost

Other financial liabilities not categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Any gains or losses are also recognised in the profit or loss.

iii) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss in incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)****c) Financial instruments (Cont'd.)****iii) Financial guarantee contracts (Cont'd.)**

Financial guarantees issued are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at higher of :-

- a) The amount of the loss allowance; and
- b) The amount initially recognised loss, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance to the principles of MFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees are presented together with other provisions.

iv) Regular way purchase or sales of financial assets

A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting. Trade date accounting refers to :-

- a) the recognition of an asset to be received and the liability to pay for it on the trade date, and
- b) derecognition of an asset that is sold, recognition of any gain or loss on disposal and the recognition of a receivable from the buyer for payment on the trade date.

v) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised when, and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or control of the asset is not retained or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in equity is recognised in the profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. A financial liability is also derecognised when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)****d) Plant and equipment****i) Recognition and measurement**

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

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes the cost of materials and direct labour. For qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs.

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

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

ii) Subsequent costs

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

iii) Depreciation

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

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment from the date that they are available for use. Plant and equipment under construction are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

The principal annual rate of depreciation for other plant and equipment are as follows :-

	Rate (%)
Plant and machinery	10
Furniture and fittings	10
Computer	10
Factory equipment	10
Office equipment	10
Renovation	10
Telecommunication equipment	10
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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)****d) Plant and equipment (Cont'd.)****iii) Depreciation (Cont'd.)**

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at end of the reporting period, and adjusted as appropriate.

iv) Derecognition

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

e) Inventories

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

The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of work-in-progress and finished goods, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

f) Leases**i) Definition of a lease**

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.

At inception or reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for lease of properties in which the Group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate non-lease components and will instead account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)****f) Leases (Cont'd.)****ii) Recognition and initial measurement****As a lessee**

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the respective Group's entities incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses their incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following :-

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments less any incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonable certain not to terminate early.

The Group excludes variable lease payments that linked to future performance or usage of the underlying asset from the lease liability. Instead, these payments are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the performance or use occurs.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)**

f) Leases (Cont'd.)

iii) Subsequent measurement

As a lessee

The right-of-use asset is a subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is measure at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a revision of in-substance fixed lease payments, or if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

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

h) Impairment of assets

i) Financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, contract assets and lease receivables. Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss, except for debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date, cash and bank balance and other debt securities for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured as 12 months expected credit loss.

Loss allowances for trade receivable are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)****h) Impairment of assets (Cont'd.)****i) Financial assets (Cont'd.)**

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit loss, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information, where available.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, while 12 months expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Group are exposed to credit risk.

The Group estimates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix with reference to historical credit loss experience.

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

An impairment loss in respect of debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss and the allowance account is recognised in other comprehensive income.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery amounts due.

ii) Other assets

The carrying amounts of other assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each period at the same time.

13. ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT (CONT'D)**ECA Integrated Solution Berhad**

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)**

h) Impairment of assets (Cont'd.)

ii) Other assets (Cont'd.)

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

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

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

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

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

i) Equity instruments

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

i) Issue expenses

Costs directly attributable to the issue of instruments classified as equity are recognised as a deduction from equity.

ii) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

13. ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT (CONT'D)**ECA Integrated Solution Berhad**

(Incorporated in Malaysia, Registration No. 202101031471 (1431771-P))

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT**4. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)**

j) Revenue and other income

i) Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when (or as) it transfers control over a product or service to customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of the asset.

The Group transfers control of a good or service at a point in time unless one of the following overtime criteria is met : -

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided as the Group performs;
- the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

a) Goods sold

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the control of the goods have been transferred to the customer and recovery of the consideration is probable. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognised as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognised.

ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method in profit or loss except for interest income arising from temporary investment of borrowings taken specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset which is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs.

k) Employee benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

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

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present or constructive obligation can be estimated reliably.