

RECRON (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
Financial Statements
for the Year ended 31st December, 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE DIRECTORS OF RECRON (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FIT-FOR-CONSOLIDATION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying special purpose fit-for-consolidation financial statements ("FFC Financial Statements") of Recron (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. ("the Company") are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with group accounting policies of Reliance Industries Limited.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018, and the profit and loss statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the special purpose FFC Financial Statements" section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter - Basis of preparation

We draw attention to Note B.1 to the special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company, which describes the basis of its preparation. The special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company dealt with by this report, have been prepared in accordance with the group accounting policies of Reliance Industries Limited to enable their incorporation into the consolidated financial statements of Reliance Industries Limited and not to report on the Company as a separate entity. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independence and other ethical responsibilities

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the special purpose FFC Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company in accordance with the group accounting policies of Reliance Industries Limited described in Note B.1 to the special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the special purpose FFC Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

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

- (a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- (d) Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

RESTRICTION ON USE AND DISTRIBUTION

This special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company has been prepared for purposes of providing information to Reliance Industries Limited to enable it to prepare its consolidated financial statements. As a result, the special purpose FFC Financial Statements of the Company may not be suitable for another purpose.

This report is intended solely for the Directors of Recron (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. and should not be used by or distributed to other parties.

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PLT
LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146
Chartered Accountants

Kuala Lumpur
1 April 2019

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2018

Particulars	Notes	RM Million	
		As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Non- Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1	982.17	1,013.35
Capital work-in-progress	1	28.24	17.26
Deferred tax assets (net)	2	131.82	94.43
Total Non- Current Assets		1,142.23	1,125.04
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	552.14	398.83
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	4	153.61	115.92
Cash and cash equivalents	5	0.23	0.23
Other financial assets	6	1.58	2.24
Other Current Assets	7	58.22	51.50
Total Current Assets		765.78	568.72
Total Assets		1,908.01	1,693.76
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	8	542.99	542.99
Other Equity		229.18	83.43
Total equity attributable to owners of Recron (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd.		772.17	626.42
LIABILITIES			
Non- Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	9	85.36	139.65
Total Non - Current Liabilities		85.36	139.65
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	10	550.51	452.90
Trade payables	11	148.70	243.18
Amount due to ultimate holding company		179.55	91.59
Amount due to a related company		66.80	19.49
Other financial liabilities	12	74.33	93.89
Other current liabilities	13	30.59	26.64
Total Current Liabilities		1,050.48	927.69
Total Liabilities		1,135.84	1,067.34
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,908.01	1,693.76

Profit & Loss Statement for the year ended December 31, 2018

Particulars	Notes	RM Million	
		Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Continuing operations			
Revenue from operations			
Sale of products	14	3,476.22	3,348.90
		<u>3,476.22</u>	<u>3,348.90</u>
Other income	15	1.60	0.34
Total income		3,477.82	3,349.24
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		2,604.90	2,357.97
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	16	(111.32)	52.26
Employee benefit expenses	17	164.91	188.94
Finance costs	18	20.48	17.88
Depreciation / Amortisation		55.69	66.18
Other expenses	19	586.18	656.48
Total expenses		3,320.84	3,339.71
Profit before tax		156.98	9.53
Taxation			
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax		37.39	(1.60)
Profit for the year		194.37	7.93
Other comprehensive income			
<i>a) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation differences		13.49	(55.27)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders		207.86	(47.34)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2018

Particulars	RM Million				
	Share capital	Reserves and Surplus		Sub Total	Total
		Exchange fluctuation reserve	Retained earnings		
As at December 31, 2017	542.99	56.08	27.35	83.43	626.42
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		13.49	194.37	207.86	207.86
Interim Dividend			(62.11)	(62.11)	(62.11)
As at December 31, 2018	542.99	69.57	159.61	229.18	772.17

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2018

Particulars	RM Million	
	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit before tax as per profit and loss statement	156.98	9.53
Adjusted for:		
Property, plant and equipment written off	3.61	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.18)	-
Depreciation / Amortisation	55.69	66.18
Effect of Exchange Rate Change	(4.10)	2.60
Finance Costs	20.48	17.88
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	232.48	96.19
Adjusted for:		
Trade and Other Receivables	(38.97)	33.73
Inventories	(146.08)	5.96
Trade and Other Payables	(111.74)	60.48
Intercompany balances	130.49	141.51
Cash Generated from Operations	66.18	337.87
Taxes Paid (Net)	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	66.18	337.87
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	(25.27)	(21.79)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	5.03	-
Net Cash (Used in) Investing Activities	(20.24)	(21.79)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of Interim Dividend	(62.11)	-
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	(55.68)	(29.02)
Short Term Borrowings (Net)	92.05	(269.62)
Interest Paid	(20.48)	(17.88)
Net Cash (Used in) Financing Activities	(46.22)	(316.52)
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(0.28)	(0.44)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.23	0.84
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	0.28	(0.17)
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.23	0.23

Note - 1
Fixed Assets

Description	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block		
	As at December 31, 2017	Forex on conversion	Addition/adjustments	Deduction/adjustments	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017	Forex on conversion	For the year	Deduction/adjustments	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Tangible assets											
Leasehold land	128.30	2.49	-	-	130.79	16.08	0.34	1.58		18.00	112.22
Freehold land	3.31	-	-	-	3.31	-	-	-		-	3.31
Buildings	477.43	8.99			486.42	182.19	3.84	15.99		202.02	295.24
Plant & Machinery	1,202.47	23.76	18.53	(79.04)	1,165.72	603.70	17.31	36.88	(70.62)	587.27	598.77
Furniture & fixtures	18.15	0.34	0.43		18.92	15.13	0.31	0.97		16.41	3.02
Vehicles	9.64	(0.87)	0.52	(4.42)	4.87	8.85	(4.86)	0.26	(0.09)	4.16	0.79
Total	1,839.30	34.71	19.48	(83.46)	1,810.03	825.95	16.94	55.68	(70.71)	827.86	1,013.35
Capital work-in-progress	17.26	0.88	17.99	(7.89)	28.24	-	-	-	-	-	17.26

RM Million

Note- 2

RM Million

Deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax is calculated, in full, on all temporary timing differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate prevalent in the jurisdictions the Company operates in. The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
At the start of the year	94.43	96.03
Credit/ (Charge) to profit or loss	37.39	(1.60)
At the end of the year	131.82	94.43

Deferred tax liabilities and assets at the end of the reporting period and deferred tax credit / (charge) in profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as under:-

Particulars	At the start of the year	(Charge)/Credit to profit or loss	Charge to Other Comprehensive Income	At the end of the year
Year ended December 31, 2018				
Deferred tax liabilities / asset in relation to:				
Property, Plant and Equipment	(140.08)	(28.55)	-	(168.63)
Investment tax allowance	145.87	80.20	-	226.07
Unutilised tax losses	89.81	(15.89)	-	73.92
Others	(1.17)	1.63	-	0.46
Total	94.43	37.39	-	131.82

Year ended December 31, 2017

Deferred tax liabilities / asset in relation to:

Property, Plant and Equipment	(147.47)	7.39	-	(140.08)
Investment tax allowance	145.87	-	-	145.87
Unutilised tax losses	96.25	(6.44)	-	89.81
Others	1.38	(2.55)	-	(1.17)
Total	96.03	(1.60)	-	94.43

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised.

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax *		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of prior year	-	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	37.39	(1.60)
Total income tax (expense) / credit	37.39	(1.60)

* No provision for current income tax has been made as the Company has unutilised tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowances and investment tax allowances to be utilised against future taxable profits.

The income tax credit / (expenses) for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Profit/ (Loss) before tax from continuing operations	156.98	9.53
Tax calculated at the Malaysian tax rate of 24% (2017: 24%)	37.68	2.29
Adjustments:		
Expenses not deducted for tax purposes	0.83	2.38
Recognition of deductible temporary differenced previously not recognised	(80.20)	-
Foreign exchange differences*	4.30	(3.07)
Income tax expenses/ (credit) recognised in profit or loss	(37.39)	1.60

* For tax purposes, all transactions in RM are recorded in RM and transactions in currencies other than RM are translated to RM using the spot rate on date of transaction in determining taxable income/loss in deriving tax expense/credit. As a result, there is a difference between taxable income/loss and accounting profit/loss recognised using US\$ as the functional currency due to foreign exchange differences.

Note - 3

RM Million

Inventories

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Raw Materials (Including Material In Transit)*	196.21	158.98
Work-in-Progress	40.69	25.82
Finished Goods	268.44	167.88
Stores, Chemicals and Packing Materials (Including Material In Transit)*	46.80	46.15
Total	552.14	398.83

* Includes RM 51.40 million (31.12.2017: RM 62.47 million) in respect of materials in transit. Inventories and trade receivables of the Company are pledged to a financial institution as security for trade and other credit facilities up to a maximum aggregate amount of USD 25.00 million (RM 103.46 million) [31.12.2017: USD 25.00 million (RM 101.55 million)].

Note - 4

Trade receivables

RM Million

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade receivables	153.61	115.92
Total	153.61	115.92

Credit terms of trade receivables ranged from 0 to 90 days (31.12.2017: 0 to 90 days), backed by letters of credit or bank guarantees. A certain portion of the trade receivables is pledged to a financial institution as security for trade and other credit facilities.

Note - 5**Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	RM Million	
	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Cash on Hand	0.01	0.02
Balances with Bank	0.22	0.21
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	0.23	0.23

Bank balances are deposits held at call with banks.

Note - 6**Other financial assets - Current**

Particulars	RM Million	
	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Deposits	1.58	2.24
Total	1.58	2.24

Note - 7**Other current assets**

Particulars	RM Million	
	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Prepayments	0.58	0.48
Other receivables	57.64	51.02
Total	58.22	51.50

Other receivables includes balance with customs authorities.

Note - 8**Share capital**

Particulars	RM Million	
	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
Equity Shares of RM 1 each fully paid up	113.19	113.19
Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of RM 1 each fully paid up	429.80	429.80
Total	542.99	542.99

The holders of the NCRPS have a right to receive out of profits of the Company a Non-Cumulative Preferential Dividend at a rate as may be determined by the Directors from time to time, in priority over the ordinary shares.

The Company shall have the rights, at any time to redeem the NCRPS (in full or in part) at redemption price of RM1.00 per NCRPS provided that not less than thirty (30) days' notice or such shorter notice as the holders may agree in writing have been given. No NCRPS shall be redeemable otherwise than in accordance with the provision of Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2016 and no NCRPS redeemed by the Company shall be capable of reissue.

Note- 9**Long term borrowings****RM Million**

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Unsecured - At amortised cost		
Non Current		
Term loans - from banks (Refer note no. 10 (b) below)	85.36	139.65
Current Maturities		
Term loans - from banks (Refer note no. 10 (b) below)	56.90	55.85
Total	142.26	195.50

Note - 10**Short term Borrowings****RM Million**

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Unsecured		
Other borrowings		
From banks		
Foreign currency loans	545.51	448.55
Other currency loans	5.00	4.35
Total	550.51	452.90

a) All the borrowings (unsecured) are backed by a corporate guarantee / comfort letter from the ultimate holding company, Reliance Industries Limited.

b) Term loan of US\$ 55 million matured in May 2016 and was repaid in full using funds from another term loan of US\$ 55 million obtained from a group of financial institutions. The term loan has a tenure of 5 years and bears interest at LIBOR + 0.89%. As at 31 December 2018, LIBOR was at 2.48% p.a. The term loan is repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments of US\$ 3,437,500 and 1st quarterly instalment was paid in August 2017. The term loan is guaranteed by the ultimate holding company, Reliance Industries Limited.

The maturity profile and exposure of borrowings of the Company to interest rate risks are as follows:

RM Million

Particulars	Effective interest rate at the balance sheet date	Total carrying amounts	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years
<i>As at December 31, 2018</i>					
<u>Unsecured</u>					
Term loans - from banks	3.37%	142.26	56.90	56.90	28.46
Bank overdraft	3.10%	545.51	545.51	-	-
Bank overdraft	4.10%	5.00	5.00	-	-
		692.77	607.41	56.90	28.46
<i>As at December 31, 2017</i>					
<u>Unsecured</u>					
Term loans - from banks	2.40%	195.50	55.85	55.85	83.80
Bank overdraft	2.15%	448.55	448.55	-	-
Bank overdraft	3.96%	4.35	4.35	-	-
		648.40	508.75	55.85	83.80

Note - 11**Trade payables****RM Million**

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade payables	129.30	168.44
Trade accruals	19.40	74.74
Total	148.70	243.18

Credit terms of trade payables granted to the Company ranged from 0 to 60 days (31.12.2017: 0 to 60 days).

Note - 12**Other financial liabilities****RM Million**

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current maturities of Long Term Debt	56.90	55.85
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	0.13	0.13
Other Payables	17.30	37.91
Total	74.33	93.89

Note - 13**Other current liabilities****RM Million**

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Staff cost payables	30.59	26.64
Total	30.59	26.64

Note - 14**Revenue from operations****RM Million**

Particulars	Year 2018	Year 2017
	Sale of Products	3,476.22
Total	3,476.22	3,348.90

Note - 15**Other income****RM Million**

Particulars	Year 2018	Year 2017
	Other Non Operating Income	
Others	1.60	0.34
Total	1.60	0.34

Note - 16**Changes In Inventories Of Finished Goods, Stock-In-Trade And Work-In-Progress****RM Million**

Particulars	Year 2018	Year 2017
Inventories (at close)		
Finished Goods / Stock-in-Trade	268.44	167.88
Work-in-Progress	40.69	25.82
	<u>309.13</u>	<u>193.70</u>
Inventories (at commencement)		
Finished Goods / Stock-in-Trade	167.88	228.08
Work-in-Progress	25.82	37.53
	<u>193.70</u>	<u>265.61</u>
Exchange due to translation	4.11	(19.65)
Total	<u>111.32</u>	<u>(52.26)</u>

Note - 17**Employee benefit expenses****RM Million**

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Salaries and Wages	142.08	161.86
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	7.22	8.48
Staff Welfare Expenses	15.61	18.60
Total	<u>164.91</u>	<u>188.94</u>
Included in the staff costs is director's remuneration comprising:		
		RM Million
Salaries and Bonus -	2.04	1.95

The estimated monetary value of benefits-in-kind provided to the directors of the Company was approximately RM 0.17 million (2017: 0.18 million)

Defined contribution plan**RM Million**

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised as expense for the year is as under :

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	7.22	8.48
Total	<u>7.22</u>	<u>8.48</u>

Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Director of the Company. The Company operates only in one Business Segment i.e. petrochemicals and hence does not have any reportable Segments as per Company accounting policies.

Note - 18

Finance costs

Particulars	RM Million	
	Year 2018	Year 2017
Interest Expenses	20.48	17.88
Total	20.48	17.88

Note - 19

Other expenses

Particulars	RM Million	
	Year 2018	Year 2017
Manufacturing Expenses		
Stores, Chemicals and Packing Materials	192.84	233.48
Electric Power, Fuel and Water	227.84	233.63
Labour Processing and Machinery Hire Charges	2.42	2.59
Repairs to Building	0.33	0.45
Repairs to Machinery	10.78	11.50
Exchange Difference (Net)	(3.64)	0.33
Selling and Distribution Expenses		
Warehousing and distribution expenses	99.89	119.81
Brokerage, Commission and Discounts	7.10	9.83
Other selling and distribution expenses	0.11	0.14
Establishment Expenses		
Professional Fees	1.59	2.08
General Expenses	21.91	24.39
Rent	2.86	2.99
Insurance	16.03	8.85
Rates & Taxes	2.56	2.59
Other Repairs	2.34	2.77
Travelling Expenses	0.79	0.85
Payment to Auditors	0.15	0.16
Loss on Sale /Discard of Fixed Assets	0.26	-
Charity and Donations	0.02	0.04
Total	586.18	656.48

Note - 20

Fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities of the Company approximated their fair values.

RM Million

Capital Commitments

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	8.10	8.28

Note - 21**Related Party Disclosures****(i) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:**

Sr.	Name of the related party	Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate holding company
2	Reliance Industries (Middle East) DMCC	Immediate holding company
3	RP Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Fellow subsidiary

(ii) Transactions during the year with related parties :

Sr.	Particulars				RM Million
		Ultimate holding company	Key Managerial personnel	Others	Total
1	Cost of materials consumed - Purchase of Raw material	982.95 <i>354.01</i>	- -	- -	982.95 <i>354.01</i>
2	General Expenses - Payment of Corporate guarantee charges	4.08 <i>4.76</i>	- -	- -	4.08 <i>4.76</i>
3	Cost of materials consumed - Manufacturing service charges	- -	- -	293.88 <i>270.81</i>	293.88 <i>270.81</i>
4	Employee benefit expenses	- -	2.04 <i>1.95</i>	- -	2.04 <i>1.95</i>

Figures in italic represents Previous Year's amounts.

(iii) Outstanding balances with related parties :

Sr.	Particulars	Relationship	RM Million	
			As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
1	Amount Payable :			
	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate holding company	179.55	91.59
	RP Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Fellow subsidiary	66.80	19.49

Disclosure in Respect of Major Related Party Transactions during the year :

Sr.	Particulars	Relationship	RM Million	
			As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
1	Purchases of raw materials :			
	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate holding company	982.95	354.01
	RP Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Fellow subsidiary	293.88	270.81
2	General Expenses :			
	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate holding company	4.08	4.76

Notes to the Fit-For-Consolidation Financial Information for the year ended 31 December 2018

A BACKGROUND AND CORPORATE INFORMATION

Recron (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (“the Company”) is a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The address of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company is as follows:

Suite 7.01 - 7.03
Level 7, Wisma Goldhill
67, Jalan Raja Chulan
50200 Kuala Lumpur

The principal activities of the Company are the manufacture of polyester resin, fibre, yarn and fabric; undertaking of fabrics’ bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, providing engineering services; and sale and marketing activities on behalf of its ultimate holding company.

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

B BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The Fit-for-Consolidation Financial Information (the “FFC Financial Information”) of Recron (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (the “Company”) has been prepared in conformity with the group accounting policies of Reliance Industries Limited (“RIL”). The group accounting policies of RIL are based on the recognition and measurement principles of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), other accounting principles generally accepted in India and fit-for-consolidation adjustments described below. The FFC Financial Information have been prepared only to enable their incorporation into the consolidated financial statements of Reliance Industries Limited and not to report on the Company as a separate entity. The FFC Financial Information do not include the disclosures as required under Ind AS in its entirety. The FFC Financial Information have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as stated in significant accounting policies in Note B.2.

The preparation of FFC Financial Information in conformity with group accounting policies of RIL requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported financial year. Although these estimates are based on the Company’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates.

As at 31 December 2018, the Company had net current liabilities of RM284.70 million. The ultimate holding company, Reliance Industries Limited, continues to provide necessary support to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and to carry on its business without a significant curtailment of operations. In view of this continuing financial support, the Directors have prepared the FFC Financial Information on a going concern basis.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially stated at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised comprises its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company.

After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Freehold land is not amortised as it has an infinite life. Leasehold land is amortised in equal installments over the remaining balance of the lease period since acquisition, ranging from 74 to 86 years. The straight line method is used to write off the cost of other assets over the term of their estimated useful lives as follows:

Factory buildings	30 years
Other buildings	25 years
Plant and machinery	15 - 30 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Notes to the Fit-For-Consolidation Financial Information for the year ended 31 December 2018 (Continued)

Work-in-progress is not depreciated until the asset is fully completed and ready for its intended use. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and loss on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount of the assets, and are recognised in the profit or loss

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of the asset is fully recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(b) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. Finance leases are capitalised at the leases inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessors expected inflationary cost increases.

(c) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the profit and loss statement in the period in which they are incurred.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Cost is determined using the weighted average method and comprise the original cost of purchase plus the cost of bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and an appropriate proportion of production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. Impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is separately

Notes to the Fit-For-Consolidation Financial Information for the year ended 31 December 2018 (Continued)

identifiable cash flows. Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to CGUs (or groups of CGUs) for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs units or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

The impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation in which case it is charged to the revaluation surplus. Any subsequent increase in recoverable amount is recognised in the profit or loss unless it reverses an impairment loss on a revalued asset in which case it is taken to revaluation surplus.

(f) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(g) Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

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

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company contributes to the Employees Provident Fund, the national defined contribution plan. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations. The Company's contributions are charged to the profit or loss in the financial year to which they relate.

(h) Taxation

The tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax is provided on all taxable temporary differences. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised. Tax benefit from investment tax allowance is recognised when the tax credit is utilised as a reduction of current tax and no deferred tax asset is recognised on the unutilised investment tax allowance, other than such tax arising in a business combination.

Notes to the Fit-For-Consolidation Financial Information for the year ended 31 December 2018 (Continued)

Current and deferred assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances, other short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in balance sheet.

(j) Foreign currencies

Items included in the FFC Financial Information are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's functional currency is US Dollar. The FFC Financial Information are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") ('the presentation currency').

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit and loss statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit and loss statement within 'other expenses'.

The results and financial position of the Company are translated from the functional currency into the presentation currency as follows:

- a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;
- b) Income and expenses for each profit and loss statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions, in which case income and expense items are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions); and
- c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods, net of GST, rebates and discounts. Sales of goods are recognised as revenue when significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods has been transferred to the customer.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Commission income and engineering fee are recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

(l) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Notes to the Fit-For-Consolidation Financial Information for the year ended 31 December 2018 (Continued)

C. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses historical loss experience to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ii) Financial liabilities

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost

B. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(m) Share capital

(i) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of transaction costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

(ii) Preference shares

Preference shares are classified as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement, not merely its legal form.

Preference shares classified as equity are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of transaction costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (NCRPS) issued by the Company are classified as equity as the Company has the right but not an obligation to pay dividends and has a right to redeem the NCRPS (in full or in part) at any time at redemption price of RM 1.00 per NCRPS.

(iii) Dividend distribution

The Company establishes a distribution policy whereby cash dividends can only be paid out of retained profits.

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised directly in equity and as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.