YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA

21 22

Annual Report

THE BEGINNING

When the Federal Budget 2014 was tabled in the Dewan Rakyat in 2013, the Government brought the idea of having a specialized entity to assist the Administration in promoting green practices as well as green applications development to complement Malaysia's sustainable and green agenda. The outfit aptly called Yayasan Hijau Malaysia (YHM) and open its chapters in early 2014. The launching ceremony of YHM was held in Sabah on 2 March 2014 at the Likas Sports Complex. YHM was established as an agency under the then Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA). It is now (2023) under the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC).

TABLE OF CON

TENTS

about us

YHM takes a host of roles. To the Youth in the country, YHM inspires them to be passionate about green technology and sustainable lifestyle. This is achieved via YHM-initiated green programme activities conducted nationwide. To the corporate world, societies, associations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), YHM functions as an agent that motivates them to participate in the green and sustainable agenda through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, sponsorships and awareness campaigns.

our strategy

YHM works with communities, local organisations and NGOs to develop scalable programme and initiatives that are committed to having a positive impact for the planet and its people. Through such strategic alliances, YHM aims to achieve seven out of the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) as outlined by the United Nations. This is in line with Malaysia's green agenda to promote and encourage adaptability of green practices and green technology in Malaysia.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

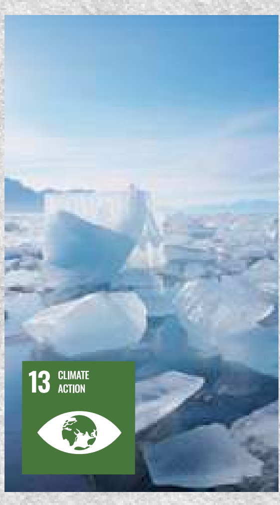
OUR SDGs


6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION


7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY


11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES


12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION


13 CLIMATE ACTION


14 LIFE BELOW WATER


15 LIFE ON LAND

YHM AND GREEN AGENDA

YHM integrates Malaysia's green agenda into its strategic framework to plan and implement its programmes and fulfil its objectives.

The five thrusts are:

Promotion and Awareness

- Tailored communication strategy
- Industry and business promotion via International Greentech & Eco Products Exhibition & Conference Malaysia (IGEM)
- Collaboration with primary and secondary educational institutions

Market Enablers

- Government Green Procurement (GGP)
- Green Incentives
- Innovative financing
- Green Cities
- International collaborations

Human Capital Development

- Capability building in the public sector
- Capability building in the private sector
- Collaboration with institutions

Research, Development and Commercialisation

- R&D&C funding
- Public-private partnership

Institutional Framework

- Governance (policy leadership)
- Policy planning

OUR CORE VALUES

At Yayasan Hijau Malaysia, our employees are driven to create valuable work every day. Our core values are the foundation of our company, essential to our success and serve as the lens through which we evaluate every projects decision.

INTEGRITY
Doing the right thing when no one is watching

CARING
Never stop doing the nice little things for others

DISCIPLINE
Discipline is the bridge between goals and accomplishment

DYNAMIC
Intelligence is the ability to adapt to change

The core values underlie our work, how we interact with each other, and which strategies we employ to fulfil our mission. They are the practices we use in everything we do.

Objectives

To promote, initiate, foster, develop, improve, inculcate sustainable practices on energy, environment and natural resources, green technology applications and green lifestyle practices at grassroots' level and for the Malaysian public.

vision

"To educate and promote green lifestyles, green technologies and the sustainability of energy, water & biodiversity to the public."

mission

1. To implement and promote green practices in Malaysian society at the grassroots level to ensure environmental sustainability.
2. To increase the level of awareness amongst the masses through education on the importance of effective green practices.
3. To create a responsible and proactive society that understands the importance of having a green environment.
4. To garner sponsors from individuals, companies, industry players and nongovernmental organizations through Corporate Social Responsibility activities and the participation of all stakeholders in support of green development.

Board of Trustees

Members of the Board are appointed to set YHM policies. Under the doctrine of collective responsibility, the Board Members are liable for the financial and other consequences of YHM's activities. The determination of YHM policies and every operational and directional decisions are made by during the Board of Trustees meeting.

Chairman

YANG BERHORMAT NIK NAZMI NIK AHMAD

Nik Nazmi Nik Ahmad is Malaysia's Minister of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC) and the Member of Parliament for the Setiawangsa constituency in Kuala Lumpur. He is also the Vice-President of the People's Justice Party (KEADILAN).

A graduate of King's College London where he read Law, he worked as an executive in Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB) before joining Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim's office as his Private Secretary.

In the 2008 General Elections, he was elected as Selangor State Assemblyman for the Seri Setia constituency and was the youngest candidate that year. He was appointed as the Political Secretary to the then Selangor Chief Minister.

Nik Nazmi was re-elected to Seri Setia in 2013, later becoming Deputy Speaker for the Selangor State Legislative Assembly and then State Executive Councillor (State Minister) for Education, Human Capital Development, Science, Technology, and Innovation.

In 2014, he was elected as KEADILAN Youth Leader and then in 2017 became Youth Leader for the Pakatan Harapan (PH) alliance. In the 2018 General Elections, he was elected to Malaysia's parliament, representing the Setiawangsa constituency. In 2022, he was elected as one of KEADILAN's Vice-Presidents and in the General Elections later that year, successfully defended the Setiawangsa seat. With the formation of the Unity Government led by Anwar Ibrahim, Nik Nazmi was appointed Minister of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change in 2022.

Nik Nazmi is the author of several books, including Malaysian Son: A Progressive's Political Journey in the Heart of Southeast Asia.

YANG BERBAHAGIA DATO' ROSLI ISA

YBhg Dato' Haji Rosli Isa was appointed as a Member of the Board of Trustees on 29 July 2022. He serves as the Secretary General for the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC). YBhg Dato' Haji Rosli Isa holds a Bachelor of Political Science Degree from the National University of Malaysia (UKM) in 1989. In 1990, he also obtained a Diploma in Education from UKM. He then entered the Administrative and Diplomatic Service in 1996.

His strength is his in-depth knowledge and expertise in the government machinery from his experience serving in numerous ministries and government departments, namely Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Education, Public Service Department, and the Ministry of Finance.

YBhg Dato' Haji Rosli Isa was conferred with numerous awards namely; Anugerah Perkhidmatan Cemerlang from Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Penganugerahan Pingat Pekerti Terpilih Negeri Perak, Penganugerahan Pingat Paduka Mahkota Perak, and Penganugerahan Darjah Indera Mahkota Pahang.

YANG BERBAHAGIA DATUK AMRAN HAFIZ AFFIFUDIN

Datuk Amran Hafiz Affifudin is currently an Executive Director, Head, Malaysian Investments of Khazanah Nasional Berhad. He began his career in 1997 as a Corporate Finance Executive in Petroliam Nasional Berhad followed by other key positions in several organisations before joining Khazanah Nasional Berhad in 2011. Datuk Amran is a graduate from the McIntire School of Commerce, University of Virginia. He is currently the Chairman of UEM Group Berhad, sits on the boards of Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad and Iskandar Investment Berhad, and was formerly on the board of Tenaga Nasional Berhad. Datuk Amran also holds several directorships in a number of private limited companies. Additionally, he is an Adjunct Professor at University Putra Malaysia.

YANG BERUSAHA ENCIK ABDUL RAHIM ABD JAMIL

Abdul Rahim Abd Jamil serves at Tenaga Nasional Berhad as the Chief Customer Officer (SME & Residential) Retail Division. He is attached to TNB for some 33 years involving various divisions and experiences includes overall aspect of distribution (technical, commercial and customer service), regulatory economics, renewable energy and tariff setting mechanism. He has a six-month stint at the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) and continued with two years stint at The Ministry Of Energy, Green Technology and Water, Malaysia (KeTTHA) as a Special Officer. He holds a Master Of Engineering Management from University Tenaga Nasional (2008) and a Bachelor Of (Electrical & Electronic Engineering) Honour from University Of Manchester, Great Britain (1991). Abdul Rahim was a lead member in discussion of the revision of Electricity Supply Act (ESA) 1990, ESA Amendments 2015 and related regulations with the Energy Commission. A key member to resolve issues under the Renewable Energy Act 2011 and successfully setup Renewable Energy/ Green Technology Unit in Distribution Division, Abdul Rahim was also the key members in the discussion of TNB Incentive-Based Regulation Regulatory Period 2 submission for Distribution Division as well as the Drafting Committee of the Energy Efficiency & Conservation Act (EECA) 2023 with KeTTHA.

YANG BERUSAHA DR HENRY CHAN CHOK KHUANG

Henry Chan holds the degrees Doctor of Social Sciences from the University of Helsinki, Finland and Master of Philosophy from the Institute for Advanced Studies, University of Malaya.

He is Conservation Director for WWF-Malaysia. Leading the mission "to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature," his responsibilities cover Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, as well as the marine programme spanning the whole of the country. The conservation programmes span Wildlife, Forests and Protected Areas, Freshwater, as well as Policy and Climate Change, Education for Sustainable Development, Community Engagement and Education, Sustainable Production and Consumption, and Sustainable Financing. He joined WWF-Malaysia in May 2012 as Head of Conservation Sarawak. Over April 2015 to July 2017, Henry was seconded to be the Heart of Borneo Leader for WWF-Malaysia and WWF-Indonesia.

Henry is a Trustee of the Yayasan Hijau Malaysia, member of the National Biodiversity Roundtable to the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Malaysia, and Vice Chairman of the Malaysian Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations.

His published works include *The Environmental Status of Borneo 2016* (2017); *Living Landscapes, Connected Communities: Culture, Environment, and Change Across Asia* as co-author (2013); Punan Vuhang Belief System in the *Borneo Research Bulletin* Vol. 39 (2008); *Survival in the Rainforest: Change and Resilience among the Punan Vuhang of Eastern Sarawak, Malaysia*, Research Series in Anthropology No. 12 (2007), *Securing the Future: Net Zero Pathways for Malaysia Report*, November 2021 (Lead Contributing Author)

YANG BERUSAHA ENCIK ZAINAL ABAS

As the Director of Education Resources & Technology Division, Ministry of Education Malaysia, Zainal oversees the establishment and management of policies related to resources and technology in education. The division is responsible for:

- Production and management of school textbooks and the national school textbook loan scheme.
- Production of teaching and learning materials in a variety of media formats.
- Creation and management of digital learning platform (DELIMa) and programmes to support digital learning, and digital literacy.
- Research and development of educational resources and technologies, and the integration of technology in education.
- Management and governance of the National Digital Education Policy.
- Management of the school resource centre and programmes to inculcate reading culture amongst students.
- Management of the National Book Council of Malaysia (MBKM) and the governance of the National Book Policy (DBN).

Prior to assuming role as Director of Education Resources & Technology Division, Zainal was the Director of School Management Division, Director of the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur State Education Department, and Director of Sports, Cocurricular and Arts Division, Ministry of Education Malaysia.

He is also the Governing Board Member of Yayasan Hijau (Green Foundation), National Book Council of Malaysia, Malaysia Book City Corporation, and serves as member of the Athlete Selection Committee, Olympic Council of Malaysia.

Former Malaysian Athletics Chief Coach, Zainal also serves World Athletics as a Lecturer for World Athletics' Coaches Education and Certification System (CECS).

YANG BERUSAHA PUAN LOW MAY THENG

May Theng is founder and director for LMT Management & Consultancy, an accounting firm registered with Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) which holds professional licence to deliver services as Chartered Accountants. She has 20 years of finance, accounting, taxation, corporate governance and management experience in both multinational companies and listed companies as well as small and medium-size companies which across shared service centre, hospitality, broadcasting, manufacturing, construction and property development, retail, e-commerce and information technology (IT).

Prior to this, she was a Senior Finance Manager for a public-listed construction & property development company in Kuala Lumpur and Financial Controller for a public-listed IT company in Subang Jaya. She oversees all finance and accounting activities functions of the Group, collaborates and assesses organisational performance against both the annual budget and group's long-term strategy.

She is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and a licensed Company Secretary under Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM).

Organisational Structure

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Board Nomination & Remuneration Committee (BNRC)

Finance Committee (FC)

Audit Committee (AC)

Fundraising Committee (FRC)

Amin Abdullah
Chief Executive Officer

Noor Izyan Liyana Muhammad Termizi
(Covering of Duty)
Executive Assistant

Adnan Rabu
Driver

Internal Audit

Vacant
Chief Operation Officer

CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

Shahrizan Mohamad Sapri
Senior Executive

Mardhati Yahya
Executive

SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

Molly Lily Bidin
Head of Division

Noor Izyan Liyana Muhammad Termizi
Senior Executive – Administration & Procurement

Nur Fatihah Nordin
Executive - HR

ORGANIZATION CHART

PROJECT MANAGEMENT & DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Dr Siti Rafidah Abd. Rashid
Head of Division - Management

Wan Muhammad Hazirim Wan Mustapha
Head of Division – Development

Mohammed Ridhuan Najmuddin
Senior Executive

Muhamad Faiz Mohamad Pauzi
Senior Executive

Nor Hana Mohamad Rosli
Senior Executive

Muhammad Asyraf Mohd Ali
Senior Executive

Nor Hafizan Ahmad Kalana
Executive

Wan Norsharliza Zainal Abidin
Executive

Nur Hidayah Ahmad Husaini Zakwan
Executive

Norfadzliana Khairul Fahmy
Executive

CHA

Dear Stakeholders,

Anxieties over the planet's deterioration due to human activities have been with us for decades. Sadly, traditional economic growth patterns have proven unsustainable and continue to take a toll. Cognisance of the fact that the world needs a different approach led to the concept of sustainable development.

IRMAN MESSAGE

The groundswell that the proliferation of this idea caused became the basis of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) which was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The famous Earth Summit marked the first international attempt to draw up action plans and strategies for moving towards a more sustainable pattern of development. This had to fulfil the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to likewise do so.

Malaysia has always been a consistent advocate of sustainable development. Through its various five-year master plans, our country has incorporated elements of sustainable development in its pursuit for progress and economic growth. Malaysia has successfully transformed its economy, raised living standards, and moved from a low-income to an upper-middle-income economy within a generation. Hardcore poverty has almost been eradicated, though pockets among selected groups, and multi-dimensional deprivations, remain.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in late 2019, challenged the paradigms of sustainable development as the world struggled to adapt to a new normal. Malaysia's first COVID-19 case was recorded on January 25, 2020. Within six days, a total of eight positive cases were reported—and life in our country was arguably never the same again.

From March 18, 2020 a Movement Control Order (MCO) was enforced nationwide which saw the closure of most business, travel as well as government and educational institutions among others to curb the spread of the coronavirus. Various economic activities were brought to almost a grinding halt at the peak of the sporadic MCO enforcements—with some sectors having yet to fully recover. The various versions of MCO implementation lingered on for some two years.

While the world was struggling with the new normal, an interesting phenomenon emerged in the backdrop of all the suffering and uncertainty. It was noted that there were improvements in river water quality as well as the air in Malaysia.

The reduced commercial activities scaled down waste output and sullage water that ended up in rivers without wastewater treatment. Various communities in the Klang Valley reported improved water clarity in many rivers.

A survey from the Department of Environment showed ammoniacal nitrogen, biochemical oxygen demand, dissolved oxygen, pH and total suspended solid data from 29 water monitoring stations in Malaysia indicating an improved river water quality index. This suggests that certain economic activities are still unfriendly to the environment despite growing awareness both among the public and companies on the need for sustainability. More clearly needs to be done.

Despite the challenges emerging from the pandemic, Malaysia did register progress towards sustainability as well as in undertaking initiatives to manage climate change. The country has adopted a resource-efficient and climate-resilient development model, as well as a sustainable consumption and production (SCP) approach. All this was achieved via green market creation; holistic waste management; and raising renewable energy utilisation in the total energy mix. We have not let up or looked back in our pursuit of sustainable development.

I am proud to say that Yayasan Hijau Malaysia (YHM), has remained focused on its vision and mission despite the challenges of the last couple of years. The foundation will continue to implement and promote green practices in Malaysia at the grassroots level to ensure environmental sustainability. The awareness level among the masses on the importance of effective green practices will also be enhanced via education, creating a responsible and proactive society that embraces a green lifestyle.

YHM will likewise always be instrumental in bringing together individuals, companies, industry players and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) through Corporate Social Responsibility activities and stakeholder participation to support green development initiatives.

YHM is rooted in Malaysia’s relentless policies that were rolled out to guide our country’s green transition. Indeed, the government’s efforts are in line with the aspirations of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Driven by these policies and the thrust of the SDGs, YHM has formulated and implemented programmes that are aligned with the government›s aspiration to transform Malaysia into a nation with a sustainable economy and development.

It is accepted by societies that green living is a more viable lifestyle. It helps to reduce effects of climate change via reducing carbon footprints and establishes better habits, creating a healthier home for future generations on the planet. Green living encourages the preservation of natural resources like air, water and land.

As such, demonstrating the importance of green living to the younger generation is all the more crucial. This is something that the YHM has championed and will continue to do so moving forward.

These areas have always been the thrust of YHM's annual activities in its mighty task of supporting Malaysia's green agenda. As the national development priorities will continue to be aligned and integrated to the SDGs, YHM will remain steadfast in its approach to make Malaysia's green agenda a success.

YB Nik Nazmi Nik Ahmad
Minister of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC)

CHI EXECU

Dear stakeholders,

After the Paris Agreement was signed in 2015, the next biggest climate summit to take place was the COP26 (Conference of the Parties 26) Summit in Glasgow, Scotland. Held in November 2021, the summit was attended by countries that have signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a treaty that came into force in 1994.

EF
TIVE OFFICER
MESSAGE

To drive net zero commitments ahead of the COP26 summit, the Race to Zero (R2Z) campaign was launched in June 2020. It was led by the UN with the primary objective of supporting businesses, cities, regions, investors as well as financial and educational institutions to commit to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest.

As a Government agency entrusted to champion sustainability, biodiversity and green initiatives, YHM always has its ear to the ground, keeping pace with the developments and trends towards saving the planet. Even before the launch of R2Z, YHM has made itself available to businesses, cities, regions, investors, financial and educational institutions to assist them to become a more prominent player in the pursuit of achieving net zero carbon emissions. The vibes from the R2Z campaign gained strength in 2021 as Yayasan Hijau Malaysia (YHM) was entering its financial year 2021/2022 (FY 2021/22).

YHM works out to be the best medium to get the targeted audience of R2Z to be active participants of the campaign. This was clearly reflected in the host of activities it carried out during the FY 2021/22. YHM has collaborated with companies, schools, districts, agencies and higher learning institutions in areas that are relevant to efforts of lowering the nation's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity as well as in promoting green culture among Malaysians.

Under the National 100 million Tree Planting Campaign, spanning from 2021 to 2025, YHM works with government entities, private sectors, local councils, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), private and public higher learning institutions as well as schools to ensure strong participation from the targeted audience. The campaign saw positive participation from the corporate sectors and the public. The campaign saw companies including Mitsubishi Motors (M) Sdn Bhd; AmBank Group; Telekom Malaysia Berhad; Sun Life Malaysia; and UMW Holdings Berhad took part in the tree planting efforts.

The years under review also saw YHM working with Siemens Energy Sdn Bhd and Tobpinai Ningkokoton Koburuon Kampung in the development of a micro-hydro system to electrified Kampung Pongobonon in Penampang Sabah. The micro hydro systems provide reliable and consistent electricity while producing no greenhouse gas emissions and requiring no fuel inputs.

Numerous programmes were undertaken during the FY2021/22 period where YHM works with government agencies, local authorities, companies, NGOs, universities and schools in the areas of sustainability, biodiversity and green initiatives. These include the Green Guardian Programme; Save Malayan Tiger Campaign; Karnival Alam Kita Penang; the National KeTSA-CEPA Campaign; and the Expo 2020 Dubai (Sustainable Energy and Natural Resources Week@Malaysia Pavilion, Dubai UAE).

As the pursuit to improve the planet's climate and achieve net zero GHG emission by 2050 continues, YHM sees its role becoming more prominent in getting the public and private sector to be active players in addressing global climate change and embracing sustainability in their activities.

Amin Abdullah
Chief Executive Officer

Making a difference

in 2021-2022

2021-2022
Programmes Review

The years under review i.e. 2021 and 2022 were a 24-month period where the world was bouncing back from the aftermath of COVID-19. YHM rolled with the punches and managed to deliver programmes and activities that were crucial to promote sustainability, green technology, biodiversity and environment among its stakeholders. Throughout these two years, YHM has consistently maintained its existing programs while also adding several new initiatives, including:

Greening Malaysia: National 100 million Tree Planting Campaign (2021-2025)

The Greening of Malaysia through the National 100 Million Tree Planting Campaign is a five-year campaign starting from 2021 to 2025. It is an initiative by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (formerly known as the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources) to increase awareness of the importance of forest areas and to ensure the commitment to maintaining forest areas in Malaysia. This campaign is in line with the commitment to maintain at least 50% of the country's land area covered with trees and forested areas, provided that developed countries maintain 30% of their country's land area as a forested area as announced during the Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

The campaign involves the cooperation of various parties throughout the country including State Governments, Ministries, and departments as well as relevant Federal/ State government agencies, private sectors and corporate companies, NGOs, educational institutions, and the public. The project is implemented under the supervision of the Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division (BPBP). Three Main Committees are overseeing the campaign, namely:

- Programme and Planting Steering Committee – chaired by the Director-General Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia (JPSM)
- Technical Committee – chaired by the Director-General of Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
- Sponsorship Committee – chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of Yayasan Hijau Malaysia (YHM)

YHM carried two roles in the campaign. It was entrusted to source collaboration and partnership via funding/sponsorship programmes from private sectors and corporate companies. It also functioned as a mediator between stakeholders in the campaign, namely government entities, private sectors, local councils, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), private and public higher learning institutions and primary and secondary schools.

Project/Programme Vision & Objectives

VISION

Aims to plant 100 million trees under the duration of five years (2021-2025)

OBJECTIVES

- To maintain green areas throughout the country in addition to preserving and conserving forest areas;
- To increase the awareness of the importance of trees and forested areas as well as cultivate the spirit of love for nature;
- To uphold the commitment and spirit of maintaining the green coverage area as a national agenda;
- To ensure that the country's commitment to maintain at least 50% of the country's land area covered with forested areas and trees can be achieved; and
- To encourage the participation of Federal/State government agencies, private companies and corporate bodies, NGOs, educational/research institutions and the public in tree planting efforts.

ACHIEVEMENTS

After the launch of the campaign in January 2021, the interest in the tree planting programme from the corporate sectors and the public has seen positive participation and feedback. Those from the corporate sectors include:

Malaysian Timber Council (MTC)

- As part of MTC's CSR Initiative – "Giving Back to Nature", MTC has pledged to plant trees and support the campaign. It is also one of the earliest collaborators with YHM.
- A total of 535 trees has been planted which covers 235 landscape and rare fruit trees at Taman Tasik Cempaka, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor and 300 mangroves at Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang, Teluk Panglima Garang, Selangor in January 2022 and March 2022 respectively.

Malaysian Green Technology and Climate ChangeCorporation (MGTC)

- A total of 100 forest trees were planted at Taman Eko Rimba Bukit Sg. Putih, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur under Runsteur 10KM Run for Forest Virtual Run programme in conjunction with International Forest Day 2021 which is celebrated every year on March 12.
- A total of 39 participants have donated and part of the proceeds from the event was donated to plant trees and create merchandise items for the campaign.

Runsteur Malaysia

- A total of 100 forest trees planted at Taman Eko Rimba Bukit Sg. Putih, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur under Runsteur 10KM Run for Forest Virtual Run programme in conjunction with International Forest Day 2021 which is celebrated every year on March 12.
- A total of 39 participants has donated and a part of the proceeds from the event was donated to plant trees and creation of merchandise items for the campaign.

Mitsubishi Motors (M) Sdn Bhd

- Mitsubishi Motors Malaysia – Trees for Future is a programme by Mitsubishi to support the Greening Malaysia initiative as well as part of the company's CSR programme.
- A total of 100 trees planted at Taman Eko Rimba Bukit Sg. Putih, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur in November 2021 and 1,125 mangroves at Tanjung Burung Forest Reserve, Perak in February 2023.

AmBank Group

- In conjunction with AmBank's Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) agenda, AmBank group planted 780 forest trees at Taman Eko Rimba Bukit Sg Putih, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur in January 2022.

Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) Volunteers

- An initiative by the volunteer team in BNM. They have planted a total of 300 trees, namely 100 forest trees at Taman Eko Rimba Bukit Sg. Putih, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur, and 200 mangroves at Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang, Teluk Panglima Garang, Selangor.
- Among the volunteers were Datuk Jessica Chew Cheng Lian, Deputy Governor of Bank Negara Malaysia.

Angkatan Koperasi Kebangsaan Malaysia Berhad (ANGKASA)

- Collaborated with YHM on their programme namely, Koperasi Prihatin Sejuta Pokok which aim to plant 1 million trees with the collaborative efforts of its 6 million Koperasi members across Malaysia and to boost their CSR activities.
- Under YHM, they have planted 325 forest trees at Sg. Tekala Forest Reserve, Selangor and various trees in other locations such as Taman Botani Negara Shah Alam, Taman Botanikal Melaka and Denai Sg. Alur, UKM Bangi, Selangor.

Permodalan Nasional Berhad

- A total of 1,888 landscape trees planted at PNB Villea Resort, Port Dickson as part of their environmental initiative and support for the campaign as well as to celebrate the reopening of the newly refurbished hotel under Attana Hotels & Resort.

Telekom Malaysia Berhad (TM)

- TM Towards a Sustainable Tomorrow is an initiative to strengthen TM's ESG commitments towards environmental sustainability, operational improvement, and value creation for the wider community
- A total of 5,120 trees planted at various forest reserves and locations namely, 2,000 trees at Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve, Selangor; 1,000 trees at Pedu Forest Reserve, Kedah; 1,000 trees at Berkelah Forest Reserve, Pahang; 1,000 trees at Gemas Selatan Forest Reserve, Negeri Sembilan; and 120 trees at MMU Cyberjaya, Selangor.

Sun Life Malaysia

- Under Environment Pillar of Sun Life Malaysia's sustainability initiative, #PlantTreePlantHope aims to promote a greener and more sustainable environment and help fight climate change.
- A total of 500 trees planted under collaboration with YHM which cover 350 landscape trees at Sungai Chua Recreational Park, Kajang, Selangor and 150 mangroves at Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang, Teluk Panglima Garang, Selangor.

UMW Holdings Berhad

- UMW Green Shoots (UGS) Initiative was launched in Pantai Sri Tujoh Resort, Tumpat, Kelantan with UMW pledged to plant 300,000 mangroves for their sustainability effort by 2023.
- This is also a collaboration with UMW Holdings Berhad's two subsidiaries which are Perusahaan Otomobil Kedua Sdn Bhd (Perodua) and UMW Toyota Motor Sdn Bhd as well as Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) as the main contractor for planting programme.
- Planted in various locations such as Kuala Selangor Nature Park, Selangor; MNS Ecocare Kertih, Terengganu; Sg. Acheh Forest Reserve, Penang; Lukut, Negeri Sembilan; and Kubang Badak Forest Reserve, Langkawi, Kedah.

Postal Forum

- In conjunction with World Post Day 2022 celebrated annually on October 9 and with the theme of #PostforPlanet, Postal Forum together with the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) and the Association of Malaysian Express Carriers (AMEC) have planted a total of 122 trees (forest trees and mangrove) representing the number of licensees registered under MCMC.

edotco Group & Axiata Foundation

- Targeting social impact as well as environment sustainability, A Reforestation Initiative by edotco and Axiata Foundation has facilitated a total of 3,400 forest trees planted across 4 states which comprise 120 trees at Taman Eko Rimba Kuala Lumpur; 1,080 trees at Chini Forest Reserve, Pahang; 1,000 trees at Pedu Forest Reserve, Kedah and 1,200 trees at Bukit Hantu Forest Reserve, Johor.
- In support of the “Buy-Back Guarantee” Programme under Pahang Forestry Department with the Orang Asli communities, this has helped establish a circular economy within the communities of nearby villages in Chini, Pahang.

The Queen’s Green Canopy

- The Queen’s Green Canopy is an inaugural celebration in honour of the Platinum Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II in 2022.
- The Malaysian chapter was launched in October 2022 during Malaysia Climate Action Week by HRH Regent Pahang Tengku Mahkota Tengku Hassanal Ibrahim Alam Shah Ibni Al-Sultan Abdullah Ri’ayatuddin Al-Mustafa Billah Shah along with the British Malaysia Chamber of Commerce (BMCC) and the British High Commission (BHC) which aim to gather pledges for tree planting initiative from companies under BMCC.
- Under collaboration with YHM, 925 mangroves have been planted at Tanjung Burung Forest Reserve, Perak under the sponsorship from BMCC, Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Berhad, HL Design Group Sdn Bhd, AstraZeneca Sdn Bhd and BSI Services Malaysia Sdn Bhd.

Touch 'N Go

- Mission GreenPossible: 100 Million Trees by 2025 was established under the TNG's sustainability and responsibility pillar of Living Sustainably with Touch 'n Go eWallet and in support of the ongoing campaign.
- Launched in October 2022, TNG via its mobile application and QR code – TNG E-Wallet is encouraging the public to donate any amount of money for tree planting purposes.
- Up until March 2023, with the collaboration from Majlis Perbandaran Kajang (MPKj), a total of 1,000 landscape and rare fruit trees have been planted at Taman Tasik Cempaka, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor, officiated on January 2023 by Deputy Minister of NRES, YB Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii.
- The initiative is still ongoing with plans to plant more trees using donations from the public.

Bollore Logistics Malaysia & L'Oreal Malaysia

- A total of 500 mangroves planted at Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang, Teluk Panglima Garang, Selangor as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme in February 2023.

Note:

- *For planting locations in forest reserve area, YHM collaborated with Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia and its state department such as Jabatan Perhutanan Wilayah Persekutuan, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Pahang, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Kedah, Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor and Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Sembilan.*
- *YHM also collaborated with Kajang Municipal Council (MPKj) for planting locations for landscape and rare fruit trees, covering areas such as Taman Tasik Cempaka, Bandar Baru Bangi and Taman Rekreasi Sg. Chua, Kajang.*
- *For mangrove planting, YHM has a strong partnership with the Community of Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang, Teluk Panglima Garang, Selangor where the location is established and maintained by the community and now are becoming an educational centre for mangrove studies.*

The Ministry has set a target to plant 20 million trees each year together with JPSM, Jabatan Hutan Sarawak, Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah, FRIM, corporate sectors and private companies, NGOs, private and public learning institutions and schools. Up until the end of 2021 and 2022, the number of trees which has been planted across the country by all related stakeholders include:

Year End 2021	Year End 2022
26,358,228	**29,388,769**

Total 2021 + 2022
55,746,997

By end of March 2023, total of tree planted are
67,814,176

As of 23 January 2024,
82.78 million trees
have been planted

Source from JPSM

Several activities on the National / Federal Government level in conjunction with the campaign and involvement from YHM include:

1. International Forest Day 2021 – Launching of Malaysia Forestry Policy
   - The launch is officiated by the Prime Minister of Malaysia in conjunction with the International Forest Day 2021 celebration at FRIM, Kepong, Selangor on March 21, 2021.
   - Launching of Malaysia Forestry Policy Dasar which highlights the inclusivity of its policy, which considers the interests of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak towards achieving sustainable development as well as responsible and sustainable forest management.

2. Program Berbasikal Penghijauan Malaysia
    - Held on 9 October 2021 by Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia and attended by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA).
    - In addition, a strategic collaboration between the Ministry of Federal Territories and Perbadanan Putrajaya which aims to affirm their commitment towards the campaign and the Greening Malaysia agenda especially, within the Federal Territory of Putrajaya.

Other activities:

Greening Malaysia Funding Programme:

- RM30,000 was allocated by Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia (JPSM) to fund programmes which foster participation among NGOs, social community-based organisations and local authorities (NGO/CBO/PBT)

Three organisations which have been chosen to receive RM10,000 for their programmes include:

- Sulaman Wetland Sanctuary Trust Berhad;
- Persatuan Pertanian Alami Kelantan (PETAK); and
- Kelab Belia Prihatin Ampang.

Programme outcome from each organisation:

Sulaman Wetland Sanctuary Trust Berhad

- A total of 800 mangroves of various species planted in the area for the re-conservation of the Forest Management Unit (FMU); and
- Fostered participation of people from nearby villages in preparing QR code tree-tags and planting trees.

Persatuan Pertanian Alami Kelantan (PETAK)

- Involvement of 54 participants from various organizations which include Persatuan Sindrom Down Negeri Kelantan (PSDNK), PUSPANITA Pejabat Tanah dan Jajahan Machang, Malaysia Nature Society (MNS) and Komuniti Bukit Bakar.
- 70 rare fruit trees of various species were planted in May 2021.

Kelab Belia Prihatin Malaysia

- As part of the organization's programme namely, We Be-Leaf Together, the programme involved the participation of students from Tabika Perpaduan under Jabatan Perpaduan Negara & Integrasi Nasional (JPNIN) of Federal Territory Kuala Lumpur.
- A total of 167 trees have been planted using the funds received at selected children's preschools (KEMAS).
- Aside from tree planting, other activities include waste management – using recyclable water bottles as piggy banks.

Phase 2 Tunas Hijau School Programme - Kedah

YHM has collaborated with Universiti Sains Malaysia to organise the Tunas Hijau School Programme. It encompasses various academic and service centres, including the Knowledge Transfer Centre (KTC), Centre for Education and Training in Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Green Technology (CETREE), Centre for Industrial Technology Studies and Centre for Education Studies. The programme is supported by the Kedah State Education Department; Kuala Muda-Yan District Education Office; Penang State Education Department, and the Education Ministry's Sports, Co-curriculum and Arts Division.

The Program Sekolah Tunas Hijau (Phase 2) – Kedah is a continuation of a pilot programme conducted in 2018, involving 26 schools in Kedah. The programme's objective is to instil positive environmental attitude among students while encouraging smart decision-making when it comes to their surroundings. Originally planned for 12 months from February 2020 to January 2021, the project's duration was extended to December 2021 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The programme strives to achieve a 95% increase in the adoption of green practices. Its key objectives are to:

Reduce electricity usage by 5%	Reduce water usage by 5%	Reduce solid waste production by 10%

Key Achievements and Outcomes:

1. Successfully developed two modules:

   a. Manual Program Sekolah Tunas Hijau: Ke Arah Pembentukan Amalan Hijau di Kalangan Warga Sekolah.
      - The manual provides a comprehensive overview and guidelines to carry out the activities for the Program Sekolah Tunas Hijau (Phase 2) – Kedah. Teachers and students used the manual as a guide to plan, implement activities, and self-evaluate their green practices in school.

   b. Modul Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Ke Arah Pembentukan Amalan Hijau Terbaik.
      - This module serves as a guide for schools and the community to conduct waste management-related activities. It provides comprehensive information on waste management practices in Malaysia and approaches to waste management through the 5R principles (refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, and recovery).

2. Tunas Hijau School Quiz (online)

   - The online quiz took place on June 19, 2021 (Saturday) from 10:00am to 11:10am. A total of 2,360 students from 26 schools participated in this online quiz aimed at improving students' knowledge and understanding of the conducted activities and webinar series. Students were given up to 70 minutes to answer 60 questions related to green living practices, the importance of green technology, and environmental sustainability. Certificates of participation at the state level were awarded to students answering a minimum of 20 questions correctly. Additionally, prizes in the form of IT items and achievement certificates were given to the top five students with the highest correct answers in the shortest time.

3. Let's Go Green With Us

   - On September 15, 2021, all 26 schools submitted reports on the activities conducted throughout the program. Based on the received activity reports, a panel of judges selected the top 10 schools for the final Q&A session, titled Let's Go Green With Us competition, held on November 20, 2021 (Saturday) live online using the Google Meet application. The selected schools also produced an 8-10 minute for video presentation. Each school was represented by three student representatives sharing their experiences in implementing the Tunas Hijau Program at their respective schools. The scoring from this session was one of the criteria for determining the winners of the Tunas Hijau School Programme – Kedah.

4. Closing Ceremony and Awards Presentation

    - Five schools received awards for their outstanding achievements in reaching the programme's goals and implementing school initiatives. The award presentation ceremony took place on November 29, 2021, at the Purest Hotel, Sungai Petani, Kedah. SMJK Sin Min emerged as the overall champion of the Program Sekolah Tunas Hijau (Phase 2) - Kedah, receiving a cash prize of RM5,000. The first runner-up was SMK Sungai Pasir, winning a cash prize of RM2,000, while the third-place went to SMK Sungai Pasir Kechil, receiving a cash prize of RM1,000. The fourth and fifth places were secured by SMK St. Theresa and SMK Pekula Jaya, each receiving a cash prize of RM500.

5. Final Report of the *Program Sekolah Tunas Hijau (Phase 2) – Kedah*

    - The final report and project closure were submitted to Yayasan Hasanah on December 31, 2021. Ultimately, through post-survey measurements and the final reports submitted by the 26 schools, considering the impact factors of the COVID-19 pandemic, the students' and teachers' knowledge and practices increased from 75.48% to 84.63%. Meanwhile, the reduction in electricity usage in schools reached 14.81%, the reduction in water usage reached 11.67%, and the reduction in solid waste in schools reached 32.29%.

Impact:
- Participated by 26 selected secondary schools in Kedah, covering 1,300 teachers and 28,500 students.
- Overall reduction in electricity usage by 14.81%, water consumption by 11.67%, and solid waste generation by 32.29% across participating schools.
- Webinars and online quizzes expanded to schools beyond the programme, extending to Kubang Pasu, Baling, and Sik districts in Kedah.
- Successful training of 52 main trainers and formation of 468-student teams in 26 secondary schools.
- Completion of five online webinars covering 15 topics with the participation of 12 academic experts.
- Expansion of the programme's impact to additional districts beyond the initial scope.

Challenges and Opportunities:
- Successful adaptation to online and hybrid delivery methods during the COVID-19 pandemic that led to school closures and the need for the programme to be redesign.
- Widespread dissemination of the programme's content through online webinars hence expanding its reach compared to the traditional method where activities are physically organised in schools.

Micro Hydro Project

Kampung Pongobonon, Penampang, Sabah

The Micro Hydro Project in Kampung Pongobonon is a community-driven initiative funded by Siemens Energy Sdn Bhd as part of its corporate social responsibility. It will be implemented over the course of 12 months, from June 2022 to May 2023. The project aims to upgrade the existing micro-scale power system to generate 3 kilowatts of electricity, benefiting 12 houses and enhancing the lives of 200 communities in the remote village of Kampung Pongobonon, Penampang, Sabah.

The project is a collaborative effort between YHM, Siemens Energy Sdn Bhd (SE) and non-governmental organisation Tobpinai Ningkokoton Koburuon Kampung (TONIBUNG). It involves the use of a micro-hydro system, a small-scale hydroelectric power generation system utilising water flow to provide sustainable and reliable electricity. Typically comprising a turbine, a generator, penstock (pipe), and control systems, these systems can range from a few kilowatts to several hundred kilowatts. They are often deployed in remote and rural areas to power lighting, communication devices, and small appliances. One of the greatest advantages of micro hydro systems is their ability to provide reliable and consistent electricity as long as a water source is available. Additionally, they are both renewable and sustainable, producing no greenhouse gas emissions and requiring no fuel inputs.

Nestled in the remote area of Penampang, Sabah, lies the charming village of Kampung Pongobonon, home to an indigenous Dusun ethnic community. The village is surrounded by the Crocker Range Park, one of the biosphere parks in Malaysia. The community has been living in the area long before the surrounding forest was recognized as a National Park in 1984. Accessing Kampung Pongobonon is an adventure, requiring either trekking via Batu 32, Jalan Tambunan through Longkogungan Village, or navigating a rugged four-wheel-drive route through Buayan village road.

With a population of 200 villagers and about 12 houses, Pongobonon is a close-knit community. In 2016, the village's micro hydro system was severely damaged by a catastrophic flood. In response, TONIBUNG, an organization dedicated to sustainable development, has proposed upgrading the system to restore electricity to the community. The Pongobonon micro hydro upgrade started in June 2022 when road maintenance work began. However, progress has been hindered by challenging road conditions, exacerbated by sections of the road that collapsed during the last flood, making it impassable for transporting materials.

Despite these obstacles, the resilience and determination of the Kampung Pongobonon community, along with the efforts of YHM, Siemens Energy and TONIBUNG promise a brighter, more sustainable future powered by the renewed micro hydro system.

OBJECTIVES

1. Providing Access to Electricity: One of the primary objectives of micro hydro systems is to provide electricity to rural communities that do not have access to the grid.
2. Promoting Sustainable Development: Micro hydro systems are a renewable and sustainable source of energy that can help promote sustainable development in rural areas. By providing clean and reliable energy, micro hydro systems can contribute to environmental protection, economic growth, and social development.
3. Strengthening Local Communities: Micro hydro systems can help strengthen local communities by promoting community participation in the planning and implementation of the project and by building capacity for local management and maintenance of the system over time. This can help build trust and social cohesion within the community and promote the long-term sustainability of the project.

Key Achievements and Outcomes:

1. Community Organizing (Status: 70%)
   - Local community engagement through multiple meetings;
   - Holding gotong royong with the surrounding community;
   - Organising monthly updates on construction progress and discussions on socio-economic potential.

2. Roadworks (Status: Completed)
   - Cleared and maintained the road, making it accessible for material transportation; and
   - Excavated and buried culverts to manage underground water sources.

3. Water Intake (Status: Completed)
    - Built water intake along Sungai Pongobonon, selected based on elevation and soil suitability

4. Forebay (Status: Completed)
    - Utilized existing forebay, upgraded pipes, and cleared the area, and
    - Upgrading completed with new 6' HDPE pipes.

5. Penstock Pipes (Status: Completed):
    - Replaced damaged pipes, realigned and connected them using butt welding, and
    - Flushed pipes to ensure no debris, connected to the powerhouse.

6. Powerhouse (Status: 100%):
    - Cleared debris, installed a new turbine and electric load controller.
    - Repainted, rewired, and commissioned the turbine.

7. Transmission Line (Status: 100%):
    - Installed poles and cables from the powerhouse to communities.

8. House Metering (Status: 40%):
    - Installation ongoing, with agreements on rules and regulations; and
    - Two houses have electric meters installed.

9. Dryer for Food Processing (Status: 10%):
    - Building a dryer house to process and dry raw products.

Green Guardian Programme

The primary and secondary school years are full of excitement and curiosity. Students within this age group are always ready to learn and explore. They are brimming with questions and want to learn more about the world around them.

To fill this void, YHM has continued the Green Guardian Programme, an ongoing project to bring awareness and educate the younger generation about topics such as sustainability practices, environmental conservation, and the science behind green technologies. The Green Guardian Centre is now located at Pusat Sains Negara, Kuala Lumpur, where we aim to serve the B40 and M40 communities who frequent the area.

Vision

Our vision is to equip the next generation with STEM knowledge, instil a responsible attitude towards nature and bring them together to protect and conserve our nature and environment within their reach.

Objective

Green Guardian content is designed to enhance children's intellect through quality STEM-focused edutainment, to nurture the child's love and care for the environment and encourage their curiosity.

Save Malayan Tiger Campaign

The Save Malayan Tiger Campaign or *Kempen Selamatkan Harimau Malaya* (SHM) was created by the Government and has been implemented throughout 2019 to 2020 as an effort and initiative by the Government in the conservation of Malayan Tigers. The campaign also encourages more parties to get involved and cooperate with the Government to conserve the Malayan Tiger population.

To further strengthen and promote this campaign, starting in 2021 the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN) Peninsular Malaysia has strategically collaborated with YHM to assist the campaign under the promotion and sponsorship programme.

The purpose of the strategic cooperation of the SHM Campaign is to support the Government's initiatives in the conservation efforts of the Malayan Tigers so that the mammal does not become extinct. Various parties, namely NGOs, corporate bodies and the community are brought together to carry out this noble cause. This is done via efforts of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), sponsorships and public donations as well as raising public awareness on the subject.

Initiatives taken by YHM include:

- Social media promotion (infographics and video distribution);
- Doodle Competitions
- Conti@YHM; and
- Corporate collaborations (promotion).


SELAMATKAN HARIMAU MALAYA
SELAMATKAN HARIMAU MALAYA
Selamatkan Harimau Malaya
OBK


Selamatkan Harimau Malaya
SELAMATKAN HARIMAU MALAYA
MALAYA
SELAMATKAN HARIMAU MALAYA
SAVE
MALAYAN

Karnival Alam Kita (KAK) Penang

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC) has organised the Karnival Alam Kita, held at Batu Kawan Stadium, Penang on March 11 and March 12, 2023.

The aim of organising the carnival is to promote the policy and essence of the NRECC agenda, which is a combination of the two previous Ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA) and the Ministry of Environment and Water (KASA) to the community.

The two-day programme also aims to educate and promote green cultural values to the community in addition to increasing environmental sustainability literacy. At the same time, the carnival functions as a platform to introduce NRECC, its Departments, Agencies and stakeholders to the community.

National KeTSA-CEPA Campaign

YHM functions as an instrumental agency in managing programmes by the Ministry, its agencies and departments via the Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) approach. This involves media buy, video production and comics publication to disseminate information related to renewable energy and natural resources. Such activities are line with YHM's objectives. YHM is set up to promote, initiate, nurture, develop, improve the adoption of sustainable practices, green technology and green lifestyle practices in Malaysia.

Through the implementation of the KeTSA-CEPA 2022 National Campaign project, initiatives and awareness especially on energy and natural resources can be effectively applied to the community at various levels.

To effectively promote the ministry's national campaigns, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change (NRECC) (formerly known as the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources or KeTSA) through its Corporate Communications Unit (UKK) has collaborated with YHM to ensure that the implementation of related projects can be coordinated.

UKK has agreed to YHM being the implementing agency to coordinate three projects that have been proposed in stages to YHM from August and September 2022. The three projects are mainly media buy; production of KeTSA Campaign Video 2022; and comic publication.

Media Buy

- Paid promotion is carried out to enable the Ministry to determine the selection of appropriate media with target audiences.
- Purchase of slots in print, television and radio is carried out to promote and communicate the overall agenda of energy and resources throughout the country.

Production of KeTSA Campaign Video 2022

- The project involves the publication of three videos covering the energy sector and the natural resources sector as well as the combination of both;
- The video duration is between 3 and 5 minutes each;
- The video uses narration in Bahasa and supplements with English word extracts.

'Ultra Qalif' Comic Publication

- The publication of Ultra Qalif comic, a superhero-genre comic series and based on the premise of 'Ordinary Boys with Extraordinary Power'.
- The objective is to foster early awareness among primary school students aged 7 to 12 on issues related to the energy and natural resources sectors, tailored to their level of thinking.
- The comic publication helps spread the message on the national sustainability agenda so that it is not only limited to adults. It also boosts the Ministry's image while promoting sustainability awareness among children and parents.

Ultra Qalif is among the best-selling titles where 375,816 units have been sold from 2012 to 2021. A brief search of Ultra Qalif-related keywords on the Twitter page also shows Ultra Qalif received a very positive reception by comic readers in Malaysia. Apart from being skilled in ensuring the publication of comics of editorial quality, this collaboration also involves the Ministry in the distribution, sales and organization of appropriate programs in bookstores and schools throughout the country.

a. *Ultra Qalif Pelindung Bumi: Sumber Tenaga,*
b. *Ultra Qalif Pelindung Bumi: Harimau Malaya,*
c. *Ultra Qalif Pelindung Bumi: Penanaman 100 Juta Pokok*

Expo 2020 Dubai (Sustainable Energy and Natural Resources Week @ Malaysia Pavilion, Dubai UAE)

The Expo 2020 Dubai took place from October 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022. It was a six-month event held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). Malaysia has assigned the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) as the leading ministry while the Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation (MGTC) was the implementing agency. For the Business Cluster Programme under the Expo 2020 Dubai, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA) was involved. The theme for the programme was Sustainable Energy and Natural Resources.

The Business Cluster Programme, located at one level down from the Pavilion, was divided into 26 weekly slots involving various ministries, agencies, and state governments. KeTSA was given a slot in the 18th week (January 30, 2022 to February 5, 2022) with the theme Sustainable Energy and Natural Resources. KeTSA through Bahagian Perancangan Strategik dan Antarabangsa (BPSA) has nominated Yayasan Hijau Malaysia (YHM) as the leading agency and also co-ordinator with KeTSA covering coordination in terms of program development for the week, delegation arrangement, expenses management, logistics and others. As the leading agency, YHM represented the ministry in signing a Memorandum of Agreement with MGTC on January 5, 2021.

KeTSA and YHM have successfully spearheaded and conducted the programme during the 18th week of the Malaysia Pavilion at the Expo 2020 Dubai. It was held under the theme of Sustainable Energy and Natural Resources held from January 31 to February 5,

2022. The Week 18 was joined by 38 delegates from KeTSA, YHM, Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) Malaysia as well as representatives from 13 local companies in the fields of energy and natural resources.

The companies involved in the 18th week were:

- Cenergi SEA Berhad;
- Concord Renewable Energy Sdn Bhd;
- Petroliam National Berhad (PETRONAS);
- Gading Kencana Sdn Bhd;
- Pestech Energy Sdn Bhd;
- NUR Power Sdn Bhd;
- Optreum Sdn Bhd;
- FH Green Resources Sdn Bhd;
- SRAM & MRAM Resources Berhad;
- UEM Edgenta Berhad;
- Cube Global Sdn Bhd;
- Borneo Sulaman Cove Sdn Bhd; and
- Hoven Nine Industries Sdn Bhd.

The Week 18: *Sustainable Energy and Natural Resources* was officiated by the Under Secretary, BPSA, En. Khairulnizam Hashim at the Opening Ceremony held on January 31, 2022 at Amphitheatre Hall, Pavilion Malaysia.

Various programmes and activities were successfully carried out during the Week 18 including the launch of Digital Creative Content themed *Sustainable Energy and Natural Resources* Expo 2020 Dubai; Memorandum of Understanding Exchange Ceremony (MoU); business matching session; pocket talks; company product launch; pavilions visit as well as bilateral meetings between governments, agencies, pavilions and companies.

A total of 118 business matching sessions were successfully conducted between 13 local companies participating in the Week 18 with foreign companies on February 1 and February 2, 2022 by the Malaysia External Trade

Development Corporation (MATRADE) and the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) at the Malaysia Pavilion.

A total of three Pocket Talk sessions were also held in the Week 18. The first and second sessions were held on January 31, 2022 respectively entitled *"PETRONAS Activity Outlook: Diversifying Energy Supply"* by PETRONAS and *"Latest Development and Outlook on Solar Energy Industry in Malaysia"* by Gading Kencana Sdn Bhd. The third session of Pocket Talk was held on February 3, 2022 entitled *"The Development of the Malaysian Government Initiatives in Promoting the Sustainable Energy Industry"* by Concord Renewable Energy Sdn Bhd.

KeTSA has also attracted potential investments with an estimated value of RM6.3 billion through business matching activities that took place in Week 18. Two MoUs were signed between local and international companies namely:

- Between Gading Kencana Sdn Bhd and March Global LLC for the development of large-scale solar projects involving a potential investment of RM4.2 billion; and
- Between Concord Renewable Energy Sdn Bhd and Innio Jenbacher GMBH & CO OG for the development of biogas power plant generation involves a potential investment of RM20 million.

The 18th Week on February 4, 2022. The Expo 2020 Dubai was officially closed on March 30, 2022.


Dubai Electricity & Water Authority


THE FOG CATCHER

STEM-Biodiversity Extension Programme

The STEM-Biodiversity Extension Programme (myBioD) application system is suitable to expose students to the knowledge of biodiversity ecosystems, wildlife, flora and fauna and energy efficiency. The development of this application can be seen as a teaching aid in addition to a learning method through books.

The myBioD application system provides interactive and highly informative learning methods online to students thus enhancing awareness on the importance of protecting and maintaining the national treasures among the younger generations.

The targeted audience of myBioD is made up of three stages. The main target group or Stage 1 is High School Students aged 13-17 years as they are key users of smart phones and Internet. Young students who need supervision from parents/guardians are under Stage 2 or Primary School Students aged 11-12 years old. The Stage 3 is the General Public who are adults wanting to increase their knowledge and the latest news through a series of Podcasts, Live Feeds and Dictionaries.

Strategic cooperation is forged among primary stakeholders to ensure the myBioD application system is a success. Tie-ups with strategic partners are formed in the development of the application system, and the implementation of pilot programmes.

The development of mobile learning application system is divided into three key clusters, namely education; interactivity and personalised experience.

Calendar of events

2021-2023

2021

APRIL

9 APRIL 2021
YHM, Siemens Energy and TONIBUNG visit to Kg. Labu, Pos Sinderut, Kuala Lipis, Pahang.

28 APRIL 2021
Site visit to Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau, Kampung Sijangkang, Kuala Langat for a tree planting program collaboration under the sponsorship of the Malaysian Timber Council (MTC).

9 OCTOBER 2021
Program Berbasikal Penghijauan Malaysia with YB Datuk Seri Takiyuddin Hassan, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources in Putrajaya.

OCTOBER

15 OCTOBER 2021
Knowledge Sharing Session on environmental sustainability awareness with Mr. Muhamad Faiz Muhamad Pauzi from the Project Management Division (Education), Yayasan Hijau Malaysia, titled 'Green Lifestyle' (Recycling).

15 OCTOBER 2021
Chief Executive Officer of Yayasan Hijau Malaysia, Mr. Amin Abdullah received a courtesy visit from Associate Professor Dr. Mohd Wira Mohd Shafiei and Dr. Mohd Sukri Shafie from the Centre for Education and Training in Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Green Technology (CETREE), USM at YHM office.

23 OCTOBER 2021
Tree Planting Programme of Malaysia's Net Zero Carbon Pavilion at Expo 2020 Dubai, in conjunction with National Environment Day, in supporting the Greening Malaysia Programme: 100 Million Tree Planting Campaign at Taman Eko Rimba, Bukit Sungei Puteh, Cheras.

25 OCTOBER 2021
Discussion with officers from Perbadanan Menteri Besar Perak (MBInc Perak) led by Pn Siti Kamesah Bee M. Hashim, along with representatives from the Mineral and Geoscience Division of KeTSA regarding the National Mineral Industry Transformation Communication Plan 2021-2030.

27 OCTOBER 2021
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia received a courtesy visit from FRIM Incorporated Sdn Bhd at the YHM office in Putrajaya.

NOVEMBER

10 NOVEMBER 2021
Chief Executive Officer of Yayasan Hijau Malaysia, Mr. Amin Abdullah, paid a courtesy visit to the Group Chief Executive Officer of the Angkatan Koperasi Kebangsaan Malaysia Berhad (ANGKASA), Tuan Haji Nasir Khan Yahaya in Kelana Jaya to discuss ANGKASA's involvement in the 100 Million Tree Planting Campaign.

11 NOVEMBER 2021
Chief Executive Officer of Yayasan Hijau Malaysia, Mr. Amin Abdullah paid a courtesy visit to the Director General of Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Dr. Ismail Parlan in Kepong.

16-18 NOVEMBER 2021
Sesi Libat Urus Pembangunan Story Board Digital Creative Content for Week 18: Sustainable Energy & Natural Resources, Expo 2020 Dubai, held in Melaka.

25 NOVEMBER 2021
Tree Planting Programme with Mitsubishi Motors Malaysia, Yayasan Hijau Malaysia and Jabatan Perhutanan Wilayah Persekutuan at Hutan Simpan Sg. Putih, Cheras.

25 NOVEMBER 2021
Tree planting programme by Runsteur, in collaboration with Yayasan Hijau Malaysia at Sg. Putih Forest Reserve, Cheras, to support the Greening Malaysia Programme: 100 Million Tree Planting Campaign.

29 NOVEMBER 2021
Closing Ceremony of the Sekolah Tunas Hijau Phase II Programme, jointly organized by the Ministry of Education Malaysia, Yayasan Hijau Malaysia, Yayasan Hasanah and Universiti Sains Malaysia at Purest Hotel, Sg. Petani, Kedah

30 NOVEMBER 2021
Bank Negara Malaysia Volunteers Mangrove Planting Program at Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang.

DECEMBER

6-9 DECEMBER 2021
Shooting at various interesting locations in Kedah from December 6th to 9th, 2021, in preparation for the Digital Creative Content, Expo 2020 Dubai by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA)

14-16 DECEMBER 2021
Shooting took place around Dabong, Kelantan and Cameron Highlands for the preparation of Digital Creative Content for KeTSA.

17-22 DECEMBER 2021
Preparation of Digital Creative Content, Week 18, Expo 2020 Dubai - Shooting in the states of Penang and Perak.

2022

JANUARY

8 JANUARY 2022
Symbolic launch of the Tree Planting Programme in conjunction with AmBank ESG Day, through an ESG collaboration between AmBank Group and Yayasan Hijau Malaysia, in support of the Greening Malaysia Programme: 100 Million Tree Planting Campaign at Taman Eko Rimba Bukit Sg. Putih, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur.

15 JANUARY 2022
Majlis Perbandaran Kajang (MPKj) together with Malaysian Timber Council (MTC), conducted a tree planting program at Taman Tasik Cempaka, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor in support of Greening Malaysia: National 100 Million Tree Planting Campaign.

30 JANUARY - 5 FEBRUARY 2022
Week 18 - Sustainability Energy and Natural Resources at Malaysia Pavilion, Expo 2020 Dubai, Dubai UAE.

31 JANUARY 2022
Opening ceremony of Sustainable Energy and Natural Resources Week at Malaysia Pavilion, Expo 2020 Dubai.

31 JANUARY 2022
Pocket talk session on “PETRONAS Activity Outlook: Diversifying Energy Supply” by Mr. Syed Malek Faisal Syed Mohamad, Head of Business Development, PETRONAS New Energy at Amphitheatre, Malaysia Pavilion, Mobility District, Expo 2020 Dubai.

FEBRUARY

1-2 FEBRUARY 2022
Business matching sessions involving Week 18 business delegates from all 13 participating companies at Business Centre, Malaysia Pavilion, Expo 2020 Dubai.

3 FEBRUARY 2022
Pocket talk session on “The Development of the Malaysian Government Initiatives in Promoting the Sustainable Energy Industry” by Mr. Farouk Aizat, Head of Corporate Affairs, Concord Group at Amphitheatre, Malaysia Pavilion, Mobility District, Expo 2020 Dubai.

3 FEBRUARY 2022
Product Launching Concord Biogas Cube Scrubber System “A System Beyond Owner’s Dream” by Concord Group at Amphitheatre, Malaysia Pavilion, Mobility District, Expo 2020 Dubai.

4 FEBRUARY 2022
Week 18 delegation visit to Dubai Electricity and Water Authority (DEWA) Pavilion.

11 FEBRUARY - 5 MARCH 2022
Pertandingan Melukis Poster Doodle Harimau Malaya Tahun 2022 with the theme “Selamatkan Harimau Malaya” organized by Yayasan Hijau Malaysia and the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (PERHILITAN)

15 FEBRUARY 2022
Site visit to Gamuda Gardens, Rawang

MARCH

12 MARCH 2022
Tree Planting Programme by the Bank Negara Malaysia Volunteers Association at Taman Eko Rimba Bukit Sg. Puteh, Cheras.

20 MARCH 2022
Majlis Pra Pelancaran Penghijauan Malaysia: Koperasi Prihatin Sejuta Pokok at Tapak Hutan Angkat ANGKASA, Hutan Simpan Sungai Lalang, Hulu Langat, Selangor.

27 MARCH 2022
Mangrove Planting Program jointly organized by Yayasan Hijau Malaysia (YHM), Malaysian Timber Council (MTC) and the community of Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang at Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau, Kampung Sijangkang, Telok Panglima Garang, Selangor.

30 MARCH 2022
Launching Ceremony of the 'One to One Tree' Programme and Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Yayasan Hijau Malaysia and Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), officiated by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, YB Datuk Seri Takiyuddin Hassan at UiTM Shah Alam Campus, Selangor.

MAY

20 MAY 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia Hari Raya Celebration

30 MAY 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia participated in the Program Mesra Rakyat Keluarga Malaysia (Northern Zone) organized by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA) held at Dewan Al-Hana, Sik, Kedah.

JUNE

11 JUNE 2022
Tree planting programme with AmBank Group at Taman Eko Rimba Bukit Sg. Putih, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur.

20 JUNE 2022
Site visit to Villea Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan to see the progress of tree planting activities by Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB).

25 JUNE 2022
Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Economy), YB Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed, launched the 'Inisiatif Pucuk Hijau UMW' at Pantai Sri Tujoh Resort, Tumpat, Kelantan.

27 JUNE 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia together with Telekom Malaysia Berhad (TM) and Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) conducted a site visit to the Sultan Idris Shah Forestry Education Center (SISFEC) in the Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve, Puchong, Selangor, in preparation for the implementation of the Program Kelestarian Hari Esok TM: Kempen Penanaman Pokok.

27 JUNE 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia along with UMW, the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) and the Terengganu State Forestry Department visited the mangrove planting area near the MNS EcoCare Centre in Kertih, Terengganu.

27 JUNE 2022
A collaboration meeting between Yayasan Hijau Malaysia (YHM), Terengganu State Forestry Department and Terengganu Inc. at Wisma TI, Chendering, Terengganu.

28 JUNE 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia (YHM) together with UMW, the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS), "Hafiz's Cherating Activities" and the Pahang State Forestry Department visited the mangrove planting site at Sg. Cherating, Pahang.

30 JUNE 2022
YHM visited Gamuda Cove, Dengkil to discuss the potential collaboration with Gamuda Land in the Greening Malaysia Programme: 100 Million Tree Planting Campaign 2021-2025.

JULY

7 JULY 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia attended the launch of edotco's 'Sustainability Blueprint & Report 2021' at Bayswater, KLCC.

16 JULY 2022
The Deputy Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, YB Datuk Ali Biju launched the Program Kelestarian Hari Esok TM: Kempen Penanaman Pokok Sempena Penghijauan Malaysia at Sultan Idris Shah Forest Education Center (SISFEC), Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve, Puchong.

17 JULY 2022
Minister of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives (KUSKOP), YB Tan Sri Noh Hj Omar launched the Program Penghijauan Malaysia: Koperasi Prihatin Sejuta Pokok by Angkatan Koperasi Kebangsaan Malaysia Berhad (ANGKASA).

23 JULY 2022
Tree Planting Program by the Kajang Municipal Council (MPKj) in collaboration with Sun Life Malaysia at Taman Rekreasi Sungai Chua, Kajang, Selangor.

28 JULY 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia received a visit from the Malaysia Forest Fund (MFF) in Putrajaya.

AUGUST

13 AUGUST 2022
The Mangrove Planting Program 2.0 by Bank Negara Malaysia Volunteers in collaboration with Yayasan Hijau Malaysia at Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang, Telok Panglima Garang, Selangor.

27 AUGUST 2022
The Mangrove Planting Program by Sun Life Malaysia in collaboration with Yayasan Hijau Malaysia at Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang.

SEPTEMBER

6 SEPTEMBER 2022
The Signing Ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Yayasan Hijau Malaysia and MASA Horlogerie Sdn Bhd to promote the Save the Malayan Tiger campaign.

20 SEPTEMBER 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia conducted a working visit to the Malayan Tiger Conservation Center (MTCC) in Lanchang, Pahang.

30 SEPTEMBER 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia together with UMW, the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) and the Negeri Sembilan Forestry Department made a visit to the mangrove planting site in Jimah, Lukut, Negeri Sembilan.

OCTOBER

1 OCTOBER 2022
The opening ceremony of Attana Hotels & Resorts Sdn Bhd (AHR), with the launch of Villea Port Dickson and the official planting of Happiness Trees in Port Dickson.

9 OCTOBER 2022
Presentation of contributions from Postal Forum, the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) and the Association of Malaysian Express Carriers (AMEC) for the planting of 122 trees in conjunction with World Post Day themed 'Post For Planet'

18 OCTOBER 2022
Program Kelestarian Hari Esok TM: Kempen Penanaman Pokok Sempena Penghijauan Malaysia with Multimedia University (MMU) in MMU Cyberjaya Campus.

20 OCTOBER 2022
British Malaysian Chamber of Commerce (BMCC) and British High Commission (BHC) launch the pledges of The Queen's Green Canopy Campaign in support of the Greening Malaysia: National 100 Million Tree Planting Campaign.

26 OCTOBER 2022
Touch 'n Go Group via Touch 'n Go eWallet, together with Yayasan Hijau Malaysia launched the Mission GreenPossible: 100 Million Trees by 2025 campaign at Glasshouse, Seputeh, Kuala Lumpur.

31 OCTOBER 2022
The official launch of the Reforestation Initiative Programme by Yayasan Axiata and Edotco Group in conjunction with the Greening Malaysia Agenda, in partnership with Yayasan Hijau Malaysia and the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia at Taman Eko Rimba Kuala Lumpur, Bukit Nanas Forest Reserve, Kuala Lumpur.

NOVEMBER

22 NOVEMBER 2022
Program Kelestarian Hari Esok TM: Kempen Penanaman Pokok Sempena Penghijauan Malaysia with UPM at Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve, Puchong.

24-30 NOVEMBER 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia held an exhibition in conjunction with Minggu Saham Amanah Malaysia (MSAM) 2022 at Pantai Batu 1 Open Area, Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan.

DECEMBER

17 DECEMBER 2022
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia attended the Hari Denai Alam 2022 themed 'Melestarikan Alam' at Denai Alur Ilmu, UKM Bangi.

2023

JANUARY

14 JANUARY 2023
The Touch 'n Go tree planting program under the Mission GreenPossible campaign at Taman Tasik Cempaka, Bangi.

FEBRUARY

15 FEBRUARY 2023
The tree planting program by Bolloré Logistics Malaysia and L'Oréal Malaysia in collaboration with Yayasan Hijau Malaysia and Komuniti Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang held at Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Sijangkang, Selangor.

25 FEBRUARY 2023
The tree planting program, 'Mitsubishi Motors Malaysia Trees For Future in Support of Malaysia's 100 Million Tree-Planting Campaign,' in collaboration with Yayasan Hijau Malaysia and the Perak State Forestry Department at Tanjung Burung Forest Reserve, Pantai Remis, Perak.

MARCH

9 MARCH 2023
Site visit to Kampung Pongobonon, Ulu Papar, Penampang, Sabah to monitor the latest progress of the micro-hydro project.

11-12 MARCH 2023
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia held an exhibition in conjunction with the Karnival Alam Kita 2023 at Batu Kawan Stadium, Penang

12 MARCH 2023
The official opening ceremony of the Karnival Alam Kita 2023 by YAB Tuan Chow Kon Yeow, Chief Minister of Penang at the Batu Kawan Stadium, Penang.

12 MARCH 2023
Yayasan Hijau Malaysia and Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB) visited the solar PV system site at Kampung Dagat, Kinabatangan, Sabah.

15 MARCH 2023
A courtesy visit from Landasan Lumayan to Yayasan Hijau Malaysia

16 MARCH 2023
A courtesy visit from Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) to Yayasan Hijau Malaysia.

Financial Report

2021-2022

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA

(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2022

Registered office:
2nd Floor, No. 2-4,
Jalan Manau,
50460 Kuala Lumpur.

Principal place of business:
Unit 4A, Level 2, Menara PJH,
No. 2, Jalan Tun Abdul Razak,
Precint 2,
62100 Putrajaya.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

TRUSTEES' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The Trustees hereby submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal objects/activities of the Company are as follows:

a) To promote, initiate, foster, develop, improve and inculcate sustainable practices on energy environment and natural resources, green technology applications and green lifestyle practices at grassroots' level and for the Malaysian public.

b) To advocate sustainable actions on energy, environment protection and natural resources conservation; to be the natural resources conservation and green technology promoter linking green lifestyle applications and to create new opportunities in the field of innovation, occupation and commercial applications of the green technologies that have been developed; to contribute towards natural resources and green technology research and applications; to organise, carry out and support sustainable lifestyle schemes for the improvement of the lifestyle of the Malaysian public.

c) To conduct educational and awareness programmes to enhance the appreciation of energy, environment and natural resources conservation and green lifestyle at school, colleges, universities and grassroots' level, particularly among the youths, women, men, community including non-governmental organisations; to encourage and drive excellence in sustainable energy, environmental protection, natural resources and conservation research that will accord direct benefits to the Malaysian public and the global community; to promote international exchange programmes, sharing of knowledge other sustainable lifestyle and natural resources conservation practices through community activities and to organise, conduct and co-ordinate training courses, seminars, workshops and publication activities to fulfil the objects of the Foundation.

d) To improve understanding and uphold the good name of Malaysia's energy and natural resources management domestically and internationally.

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

RESULTS

	RM
Deficit for the year	5,454,389

DIVIDENDS

Yayasan Hijau Malaysia is a not for profit Company, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. Therefore, no dividends have been recommended or paid during the year.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions except as disclosed in the financial statements.

TRUSTEES

The trustees who held office during the year until the date of this report are:

Datuk Seri Takiyuddin Bin Hassan	(Appointed on 2.11.2021)
Datuk Ali Anak Biju	(Appointed on 10.5.2022)
Datuk Amran Hafiz Bin Affifudin	(Appointed on 10.5.2022)
Dato' Haji Rosli Bin Isa	(Appointed on 29.7.2022)
Abdul Rahim Bin Abd Jamil	(Appointed on 10.5.2022)
Henry Chan Chok Khuang	(Appointed on 10.5.2022)
Low May Theng	(Appointed on 10.5.2022)
Zainal Bin Abas	(Appointed on 12.10.2021)
Jamalulail Bin Abu Bakar	
Datuk Seri Dr. Shamsul Anuar Bin Hj. Nasarah	(Resigned on 3.8.2021)
Datuk Zurinah Binti Pawanteh	(Resigned on 25.4.2022)
Dato' Mohd Jamil Bin Mohamed	(Appointed on 14.4.2021; resigned on 28.6.2021)

TRUSTEES' BENEFITS

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

Since the end of the previous year, no Trustees has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of remunerations received or due and receivable by the Trustees shown in the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the Trustees or with a firm of which the Trustees is a member, or with a company in which the Trustees has a substantial financial interest.

TRUSTEES' INTERESTS

Yayasan Hijau Malaysia is a not for profit Company, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. Therefore, none of the Trustees in office held any shares in the Company during or at the end of the year.

SIGNIFICANT EVENT DURING THE YEAR

Significant event during the year is disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION

None of the Trustees or past Trustees of the Company have received any remunerations from the Company during the year.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE COSTS

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

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

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

(a) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing-off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts, and have satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written-off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and

(b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised at their book values in the ordinary course of business have been written down to their estimated realisable values.

As of the date of this report, the Trustees are not aware of any circumstances:

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

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

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

(d) not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements which would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

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

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

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

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

In the opinion of the Trustees:

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

(b) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the Company for the year in which this report is made.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The auditors, Messrs. HML & Co., have expressed their willingness to continue in office. Details of auditors' remuneration are set out in Note 11 to the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees in accordance with a resolution of the Trustees,

DATUK SERI TAKIYUDDIN BIN HASSAN
Trustee

JAMALULAIL BIN ABU BAKAR
Trustee

Kuala Lumpur
2 AUG 2022

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

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

We, DATUK SERI TAKIYUDDIN BIN HASSAN and JAMALULAIL BIN ABU BAKAR, being two of the Trustees of YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA state that, in their opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 37 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and of the financial performance and the cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees in accordance with a resolution of the Trustees,

DATUK SERI TAKIYUDDIN BIN HASSAN
Trustee

JAMALULAIL BIN ABU BAKAR
Trustee

Kuala Lumpur
2 AUG 2022

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

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

I, AMIN ABDULLAH, the Chief Executive Officer primarily responsible for the financial management of YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 37 are, in my opinion, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above-named AMIN ABDULLAH at Kuala Lumpur in the state of Federal Territory this 2 AUG 2022)

AMIN ABDULLAH

Before me,

COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
NO. W 586
PALANIAPPAN A/L SELLAPPAN
(01.01.2021-31.12.2023)
MALAYSIA

UNIT 8-3A-22, TINGKAT 4, BLOK B
ATIVO PLAZA DAMANSARA AVENUE
NO. 1, JALAN PJU 9/1
BANDAR SRI DAMANSARA, PJU 9
52200 KUALA LUMPUR

HML

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

HML & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AF 1325
1-23B Jalan Desa 1/3
Desa Aman Puri
52100 Kuala Lumpur
Tel 603 – 6273 4543
Fax 603 – 6273 4542
Email audit@hml.com.my

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA

(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 10 to 37.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

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

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

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

HML

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

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

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, the Trustees 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 Trustees either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

HML

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Other Matters

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

HML & CO. AF: 1325 Chartered Accountants	HO MEE LING 02094/12/2022 J Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur
2 August 2022

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 RM	2021 RM
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	4	126,808	154,128
Right-of-use asset	5	564,681	887,355
		691,489	1,041,483
CURRENT ASSETS			
Deposits		137,270	137,270
Tax recoverable		99,709	55,969
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	6	3,524,778	5,054,549
Cash and bank balances		2,383,889	1,976,473
		6,145,646	7,224,261
TOTAL ASSETS		6,837,135	8,265,744
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVE			
Retained earnings		1,660,607	7,114,996
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY			
Lease liability	7	262,850	590,391
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables and accruals	8	3,716,711	29,822
Deferred income	9	869,426	224,423
Lease liability	7	327,541	306,112
		4,913,678	560,357
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,176,528	1,150,748
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,837,135	8,265,744

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

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 RM	2021 RM
Revenue	10	1,980,084	3,773,342
Cost of sales		(5,239,902)	(972,606)
Gross (loss)/profit		(3,259,818)	2,800,736
Other operating income		83,164	162,102
Other operating expenses		(2,277,735)	(2,258,236)
(Deficit)/Surplus before tax	11	(5,454,389)	704,602
Income tax expense	12	-	(38,904)
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		(5,454,389)	665,698

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

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Accumulated fund RM
As at 1 April 2020	6,449,298
Surplus for the year	665,698
As at 31 March 2021	7,114,996
Deficit for the year	(5,454,389)
As at 31 March 2022	1,660,607

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

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 RM	2021 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Deficit)/Surplus before tax	(5,454,389)	704,602
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	27,521	47,110
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	322,674	80,669
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(50)	-
Interest expense on lease liability	68,888	22,229
Interest income	(83,114)	(162,102)
Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes	(5,118,470)	692,508
Increase/(Decrease) in other payables and accruals	3,686,889	(173,663)
Increase/(Decrease) in deferred income	645,003	(170,542)
Cash (used in)/from operations	(786,578)	348,303
Interest received	83,114	162,102
Tax paid	(43,740)	(63,750)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(747,204)	446,655
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	50	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(201)	(17,764)
Net cash used in investing activities	(151)	(17,764)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Repayment of lease liability	(375,000)	(93,750)
Net cash used in financing activity	(375,000)	(93,750)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,122,355)	335,141
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	7,031,022	6,695,881
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5,908,667	7,031,022
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	3,524,778	5,054,549
Cash and bank balances	2,383,889	1,976,473
	5,908,667	7,031,022

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

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The principal objects/activities of the Company are as follows:

a) To promote, initiate, foster, develop, improve and inculcate sustainable practices on energy environment and natural resources, green technology applications and green lifestyle practices at grassroots' level and for the Malaysian public.

b) To advocate sustainable actions on energy, environment protection and natural resources conservation; to be the natural resources conservation and green technology promoter linking green lifestyle applications and to create new opportunities in the field of innovation, occupation and commercial applications of the green technologies that have been developed; to contribute towards natural resources and green technology research and applications; to organise, carry out and support sustainable lifestyle schemes for the improvement of the lifestyle of the Malaysian public.

c) To conduct educational and awareness programmes to enhance the appreciation of energy, environment and natural resources conservation and green lifestyle at school, colleges, universities and grassroots' level, particularly among the youths, women, men, community including non-governmental organisations; to encourage and drive excellence in sustainable energy, environmental protection, natural resources and conservation research that will accord direct benefits to the Malaysian public and the global community; to promote international exchange programmes, sharing of knowledge other sustainable lifestyle and natural resources conservation practices through community activities and to organise, conduct and co-ordinate training courses, seminars, workshops and publication activities to fulfil the objects of the Foundation.

d) To improve understanding and uphold the good name of Malaysia's energy and natural resources management domestically and internationally.

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

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is Ringgit Malaysia as the sales and purchases are mainly denominated in Ringgit Malaysia and receipts from operations are usually retained in Ringgit Malaysia and funds from financing activities are generated in Ringgit Malaysia.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

2.2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS

During the year, the Company have adopted all the amendments to MFRS that are mandatory for the current year. The adoption of the amendments to MFRS did not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

- Amendment to MFRS 4, MFRS 9, IAS 39, MFRS 7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

- Amendments to MFRS 16 – Leases: Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

2.3 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE

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 Company.

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

- Amendments to MFRS 3, Reference to the Conceptual Framework

- Amendments to MFRS 137, Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

- Amendments to MFRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use

- 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

- Amendments to MFRS 17, Insurance Contracts

- Amendments to MFRS 101, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

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

- Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128, Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Venture

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

The initial application of the above standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have any material financial impact to the current and prior periods financial statements of the Company upon their first adoption.

2.4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND DEPRECIATION

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method so as to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Rate
Computer	33%
Furniture and fittings	10%
Motor vehicle	20%
Office equipment	10%
Renovation	10%

2.5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

The Company recognise 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 site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is 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 3 years.

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of future lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rates. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and exercise price under an extension option that the Company are reasonably certain to exercise.

The lease liability is measured 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 rate, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option.

Lease payments associated with short term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in statement of comprehensive income. Short term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

2.6 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the assets are estimated. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the Company tests an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is firstly allocated to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then, to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income, unless it reverses a previous revaluation, in which case it is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. 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 if no impairment loss had been recognised, and is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income, unless it reverses a previous revaluation, in which case it is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) FINANCIAL ASSETS

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under MFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets 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.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes deposits, fixed deposits with licensed bank and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under MFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of comprehensive income. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 360 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(b) FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade, other payables, advance from ultimate holding company, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include other payables, accruals and deferred income.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

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

(c) **OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, short-term deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.9 PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised based on a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation.

2.10 GOVERNMENT GRANT

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Government grants related to assets are presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as deferred income while government grant related to income is presented as a credit in statement of comprehensive income separately.

2.11 REVENUE

Revenue from projects is accounted upon the stage of completion of project work.

Revenue from event organising is recognised upon service rendered and customers acceptance, net of discount.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

2.12 EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

i) *Short-Term Employment Benefits*

Short-term employment benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company.

Short-term accumulating compensated absences, such as paid annual leave, are recognised when the employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Non-accumulating compensated absences, such as sick and medical leaves, are recognised when the absences occur.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is measured as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date.

Profit-sharing and bonus plans are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when, and only when the Company has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

ii) *Defined Contribution Plan*

Contributions to the statutory pension scheme are recognised as an expense in statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

2.13 RELATED PARTIES

A related party is defined as follows:

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company.

b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to others).

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint control venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) one 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 past-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(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); and

(viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company

2.14 INCOME TAX

A current tax for current and prior periods, to the extent unpaid, is recognised as a current tax liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as a current tax asset.

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or tax loss). The exceptions for initial recognition differences include items of property, plant and equipment that do not qualify for depreciation allowances for tax purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affect neither accounting profit nor tax taxable profit (or tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Current and deferred taxes are measured using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred taxes reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets or liabilities.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed, and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction will be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

A current or deferred tax is recognised as income or expense in statement of comprehensive income for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from items recognised outside statement of comprehensive income. For an income or expense item recognised in other comprehensive income, the current or deferred tax expense or tax income is recognised in other comprehensive income. For items recognised directly in equity, the related tax effect is also recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect in determining the amount recognised in the financial statements include the following:

3.1 LOSS ALLOWANCES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Company recognises impairment losses for receivables using the expected loss model. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that loans and receivables is impaired. Individually significant loans and receivables are tested for impairment separately by estimating the cash flows expected to be recoverable. The actual eventual losses may be different from the allowance made and this may affect the Company's financial position and results.

3.2 DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on the straight-line method or another systematic method that reflects the consumption of the economic benefits of the asset over its useful life. Estimates are applied in the selection of the depreciated method, the useful lives and the residual values. The actual consumption of the economic benefits of the property, plant and equipment may differ from the estimates applied and this may lead to a gain or loss on an eventual disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment.

3.3 MEASUREMENT OF INCOME TAXES

Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for current and deferred taxes. When the final outcome of the taxes payable is determined with the tax authorities, the amount might be different from the initial estimates of the taxes payable. Such differences may impact the current and deferred taxes in the period when such determination is made. The Company will adjust for the differences as over or under provision of current or deferred taxes in the current period in which those differences arise.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	As at 1 April 2021 RM	Additions RM	Disposals RM	As at 31 March 2022 RM
Cost				
Computer	234,593	-	(3,543)	231,050
Furniture and fittings	23,326	-	-	23,326
Motor vehicle	150,154	-	-	150,154
Office equipment	53,494	201	-	53,695
Renovation	149,396	-	-	149,396
	610,963	201	(3,543)	607,621

	As at 1 April 2021 RM	Charges for the year RM	Disposals RM	As at 31 March 2022 RM
Accumulated Depreciation				
Computer	229,696	4,881	(3,543)	231,034
Furniture and fittings	13,947	2,332	-	16,279
Motor vehicle	150,153	-	-	150,153
Office equipment	19,464	5,369	-	24,833
Renovation	43,575	14,939	-	58,514
	456,835	27,521	(3,543)	480,813

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Carrying Amounts		
Computer	16	4,897
Furniture and fittings	7,047	9,379
Motor vehicle	1	1
Office equipment	28,862	34,030
Renovation	90,882	105,821
	126,808	154,128

The cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment of the Company are as follows:

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Computer	234,593	190,756
Motor vehicle	150,154	150,154
	384,747	340,910

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

	Right of use asset RM	Total RM
2022		
Cost		
Balance at beginning/end of the year	968,024	968,024
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of the year	80,669	80,669
Charge for the year	322,674	322,674
Balance at end of the year	403,343	403,343
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2022	564,681	564,681

	Right of use asset RM	Total RM
2021		
Cost		
Additions during the year/Balance at end of the year	968,024	968,024
Accumulated depreciation		
Charge for the year/ Balance at end of the year	80,669	80,669
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2021	887,355	887,355

6 FIXED DEPOSITS WITH LICENSED BANK

The weighted average effective interest rates of the fixed deposits with licensed bank at the balance sheet date is 2.2% - 2.25% (2021: 2.2%) per annum.

The fixed deposits have a maturity period of 1-12 months.

7 LEASE LIABILITY

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Minimum lease payments:		
Within one year	375,000	375,000
Later than one year and not later than five years	281,250	656,250
	656,250	1,031,250
Less: Future interest charges	(65,859)	(134,747)
	590,391	896,503
Present value of minimum lease payments:		
Within one year	327,541	306,112
Later than one year and not later than five years	262,850	590,391
	590,391	896,503
Less: Amount due within twelve months	(327,541)	(306,112)
Amount due after twelve months	262,850	590,391

The lease liability as effectively on the rights of the assets under lease arrangement.

8 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Other payables	3,695,911	6,622
Accruals	20,800	23,200
	3,716,711	29,822

9 DEFERRED INCOME

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA)	15,000,000	15,000,000
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA) and Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) – Project Green Guardian	12,000,000	12,000,000
Grant received from Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) – Project Centree & GT, Project Perkhemahan Sains and Pengauditan Hijau	10,848,975	10,848,975
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim (MESTECC)	7,096,155	7,096,155
Grant received from Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA)	1,812,000	1,812,000
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KETSA)	1,189,800	1,189,800
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim (MESTECC)	58,500	58,500

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KeTSA)	1,914,860	-
	49,920,290	48,005,430
Less: Utilisation of grant		
'YaHijau Green Youth Summit' Bersempena International GreenTech and Eco Products Exhibition & Conference Malaysia	(230,133)	(230,133)
YaHijau Bersempena Majlis Pelancaran Pesta Kaamatan Peringkat Negeri Sabah - Kota Marudu	(51,302)	(51,302)
YaHijau Bersempena Majlis Penutup Pesta Kaamatan Peringkat Negeri Sabah di Penampang	(138,082)	(138,082)
YaHijau Bersempena Pesta Jagung di Kota Marudu	(40,826)	(40,826)
Karnival YaHijau Pagoh, di Johor	(390,557)	(390,557)
Yahijau Green Youth Di UMSKAL	(67,082)	(67,082)
YaHijau 'Eco Workshop' Bersempena Hari Thaipusam di Batu Caves	(23,778)	(23,778)
YaHijau Padang Terap - Kedah	(362,285)	(362,285)
Pelancaran Kaamatan Sabah - Tambunan	(55,926)	(55,926)
Cetree & GT - USM	(8,924,684)	(8,924,684)
SMK Sri Aman Eco Workshop	(5,811)	(5,811)
Green Brigade Workshop, UTM	(27,176)	(27,176)
Royal Florida Putrajaya 2015	(7,266)	(7,266)
YaHijau CSR Program Bintulu	(53,969)	(53,969)
Gaya Hidup Hijau Labuan - JPNIN	(61,842)	(61,842)
IGEM 2015	(77,358)	(77,358)
Karnival Pekan Pahang	(409,549)	(409,549)
Amalan Hijau Pejabat Daerah Kota Marudu	(58,218)	(58,218)
Program Jelajah YaHijau Sarawak - Santubong	(81,898)	(81,898)
Eco Workshop Orang Asli 2016	(7,711)	(7,711)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Tapah	(88,548)	(88,548)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Sebauh	(65,169)	(65,169)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Kapit	(56,283)	(56,283)
GIAL 2016	(34,260)	(34,260)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Siniawan	(44,784)	(44,784)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Tarat	(49,647)	(49,647)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Lawas	(75,396)	(75,396)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Sungai Asap	(46,223)	(46,223)
Amalan Hijau Sungai Asap	(8,316)	(8,316)
Pesta Keamatan Kota Marudu	(48,633)	(48,633)
Pesta Keamatan Penampang	(20,262)	(20,262)
Tree Planting	(439,091)	(439,091)
Park Adoption	(141)	(141)
Amalan Hijau Sungai Besar/Kuala Selangor	(2,807)	(2,807)
Karnival YH Langkawi	(414,502)	(414,502)
IGEM 2016	(3,478)	(3,478)
Pengurusan Air	(1,153)	(1,153)
Perkhemahan Sains	(1,285,380)	(1,285,380)
Pengauditan Hijau	(420,156)	(420,156)
Pesta Daerah Kota Marudu 2016	(57,152)	(57,152)
Inovasi YH Labuan	(62,014)	(62,014)

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Hari Air Sedunia	(5,795)	(5,795)
Program Jelajah Sabah – Matunggong	(78,592)	(78,592)
Program Jelajah Sabah – Tambunan	(3,413)	(3,413)
Program Jelajah Sabah – Keningau	(97,278)	(97,278)
Pesta Keamatan Kota Marudu	(55,653)	(55,653)
Pesta Keamatan Tambunan	(9,483)	(9,483)
Pesta Keamatan Penampang	(31,965)	(31,965)
ECO Workshop Rukesa	(4,503)	(4,503)
Program Jelajah Sabah - Tenom	(77,183)	(77,183)
Program Jelajah Sabah - Telupid	(91,131)	(91,131)
Pesta Daerah Kota Marudu 2017	(38,421)	(38,421)
Green Guardian	(15,246,207)	(15,246,207)
Program Sekolah Tunas Hijau	(251,358)	(251,358)
PJYS Tawau	(112,185)	(112,185)
Sungaiku Hartaku – Pasir Gudang	(8,145)	(8,145)
SERIM	(2,642)	(2,642)
ECO Build	(179)	(179)
Energy Efficient Run	(124)	(124)
Teknologi Hijau Pekan	(5,000)	(5,000)
Green Youth Camp	(3,912)	(3,912)
1M4U Puspanita	(1,572)	(1,572)
TN50	(39,122)	(39,122)
Inovasi Hijau UAE Melaka	(4,058)	(4,058)
Inovasi Hijau UKM	(248)	(248)
Kumbahan Kajang Utama IWK	(139)	(139)
EE Challenge	(25)	(25)
Pameran Korporat	(141)	(141)
Hasanah Partner Retreat	(218)	(218)
My Water Langat River UKM	(73,854)	(73,854)
PJYS Tambunan 2018	(67,134)	(67,134)
PJYS Kota Marudu 2018	(109,429)	(109,429)
PJYS Puncak Borneo 2018	(4,875)	(4,875)
Sinar Gaya Cameron 2018	(68)	(68)
Kempen Let's Break Up with Single Use Plastic	(71,675)	(71,675)
Green Campus PSIS 2019	(458)	(458)
Minggu Sains Negara	(102,499)	(102,499)
Projek Pembentungan Langat	(4,000)	(4,000)
ISES 2018	(5,714)	(5,714)
YHM Kuala Selangor	(1,260)	(1,260)
YHM Sungai Besar	(1,255)	(1,255)
YHM Bagan Datuk Perak	(462)	(462)
MESTECC Carnival 2018	(1,480)	(1,480)
YaHijau Green Catalyst	(142)	(142)
Programme CSR LHDNM 2019	(197)	(197)
ESTECC Education in School 2019	(3,008,584)	(3,008,584)
Road and Bridge Access Project and Sanitation	(190,731)	(190,731)
Program Tunas Hijau Fasa 2	(279,975)	(279,460)
TKC Walk Run 2020	(30,697)	(30,697)
MSN Kelantan	(55,654)	(55,654)
Urban Farming	(2,274)	(2,274)
KETSA 100 Million Tree	(196,804)	(1,068)
Hydro Project	(894)	(491)

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Harimau Malaya	(5,661)	(115)
KETSA Comm Strategic Plan	(143,951)	(129,556)
Penghijauan Malaysia Campaign	(9,329)	(9,329)
Dasar Perhutanan Malaysia (DPM)	(292,080)	(46,000)
MYCEPA Mobile Apps	(250,734)	-
Dubai Expo 2020	(424,068)	-
Transformasi Industri Mineral Negara	(87,800)	-
Pendengaran Awam SOP Perlombongan	(44,580)	-
Grant of operating expenses 2015	(708,747)	(708,747)
Grant of operating expenses 2016	(1,809,199)	(1,809,199)
Grant of operating expenses 2017	(1,809,506)	(1,809,506)
Grant of operating expenses 2018	(2,236,252)	(2,236,252)
Grant of operating expenses 2019	(2,245,499)	(2,245,499)
Grant of operating expenses 2020	(2,047,567)	(2,047,567)
Grant of operating expenses 2021	(2,258,236)	(2,258,236)
	869,426	224,423

10 REVENUE

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Corporate and public contributions	710,227	542,500
Tree Planting	-	155
Green Guardian	-	598,199
Kempen Let's Break Up with Single Use Plastic	-	(212)
Road and Bridge Access Project and Sanitation	-	30,517
Program Tunas Hijau Fasa 2	515	99,460
MSN Kelantan	-	55,654
Urban Farming	-	2,274
KETSA 100 Million Tree	195,736	1,068
Hydro Project	403	491
Harimau Malaya	5,546	115
KETSA Comm Strategic Plan	14,395	129,556
Penghijauan Malaysia Campaign	-	9,329
Dasar Perhutanan Malaysia (DPM)	246,080	46,000
MYCEPA Mobile Apps	250,734	-
Dubai Expo 2020	424,068	-
Transformasi Industri Mineral Negara	87,800	-
Pendengaran Awam SOP Perlombongan	44,580	-
Grant of operating expenses	-	2,258,236
	1,980,084	3,773,342

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

11 (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION

11.1 DISCLOSURE ITEMS

	2022 RM	2021 RM
This is stated after charging:		
Audit fee		
- current year	15,000	15,000
- over provision in prior year	(2,000)	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	27,521	47,110
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	322,674	80,669
Interest expense on lease liability	68,888	22,229
Rental of motor vehicle	186	698
Rental of office	-	270,000
Rental of office equipment	23,906	15,229
And crediting:		
Fixed deposit interest income	(83,114)	(162,102)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(50)	-

11.2 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

During the incorporation period, the Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM15,000,000, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2016, the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM3,240,328, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2017, the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM2,519,145, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2018, the Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA) and Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM7,250,000 and the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM1,599,175, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2019, the Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA) and Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM4,750,000 and the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM6,730,655, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2020, the Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim (MESTECC) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM7,096,155 which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2021, the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM1,812,000, the Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KETSA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM1,189,800 and the Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim (MESTECC) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM58,500, which is related to income.

During the year, the Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KeTSA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM1,914,860 which is related to income.

11.3 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Salaries and allowances	1,175,034	1,146,222
Contribution to defined contribution plan	172,815	168,509
Others	14,252	14,192
	1,362,101	1,328,923

The number of employees of the Company as at 31 March 2022 is 17 (2021: 17).

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

12 TAXATION

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Tax charge for the year	-	38,904
(Deficit)/Surplus before taxation	(5,454,389)	704,602
Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate 24%	(1,309,053)	169,104
Income exempted from income tax*	-	(130,200)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	9,214	-
Unabsorbed tax losses during the year	1,299,840	-
Total income tax expense	-	38,904

*The Company has received a letter from the Ministry of Finance Malaysia that the statutory income of the Company is exempt from income tax under Section 127(3A) Income Tax Act, 1967 for a period of 2 years from year of assessment 2020 to 2021.

13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

a) Loans and receivables ("LR"); and

b) Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ("OL")

	Carrying Amount RM	LR/(OL) RM
2022		
Financial Assets		
Deposits	137,270	137,270
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	3,524,778	3,524,778
Cash and bank balances	2,383,889	2,383,889
	6,045,937	6,045,937
Financial Liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	(3,716,711)	(3,716,711)
Lease liability	(590,391)	(590,391)
	(4,307,102)	(4,307,102)
2021		
Financial Assets		
Deposits	137,270	137,270
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	5,054,549	5,054,549
Cash and bank balances	1,976,473	1,976,473
	7,168,292	7,168,292
Financial Liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	(29,822)	(29,822)
Lease liability	(896,503)	(896,503)
	(926,325)	(926,325)

14 RELATED PARTIES

14.1 IDENTIFYING RELATED PARTIES

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

Related parties also included key management personnel defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel comprise the Trustees of the Company.

14.2 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There is no related party transaction in the Company during the year.

14.3 COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel comprise Trustees of the Company and other senior management personnel in the Company, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly.

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The financial risk management is integral to the development of the Company's business. The Company has in place the financial risk management policies to manage its exposure to a variety of risks to an acceptable level. The Company's principal financial risk management policies are as follows:

15.1 CREDIT RISK

Cash and bank balances are placed with reputable financial institutions based on rating agencies' ratings. The Company placed funds in respect of other financial assets by reference to the investment evaluation procedures to ensure that the credit risk is kept at minimum level.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets recorded on the statement of financial position at the reporting date represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. No financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk other than those disclosed in the notes

The Company does not hold any collateral and thus, the credit exposure is continuously monitored by the Trustees.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

15.2 LIQUIDITY RISK

The Company's funding requirements and liquidity risk are managed with the objective of meeting business obligations on a timely basis. The Company monitors its cash flows and ensures that sufficient funding is in place to meet the obligations as and when they fall due.

The following table analyses the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The weighted average effective interest rates of these non-derivative financial liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes.

	Not later than 1 month or on demand RM	1 month - 3 months RM	More than 3 months - 1 year RM	More than 1 - 5 years RM	Total RM
2022					
Other payables	3,695,911	-	-	-	3,695,911
2021					
Other payables	6,622	-	-	-	6,622

16 SIGNIFICANT EVENT DURING THE YEAR

Effect of outbreak of coronavirus pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an adverse impact to the performance of the global economy, including Malaysia. In relation to this, the Government of Malaysia had implemented the Movement Control Order ("MCO"), which took effect from 18 March 2020. During the MCO period, all government and private premises except those involved in providing essential services were required to be closed and to cease operations during the MCO period unless exempted. The MCO was subsequently followed by the enforcement of Conditional MCO and then, Recovery MCO.

On 11 January 2021, the Government of Malaysia had re-introduced the MCO and Conditional MCO in several states in Malaysia from 13 January 2021. On 28 May 2021, the Government of Malaysia has implemented MCO in whole Malaysia from 1 June 2021 until 14 June 2021.

As a result of the MCO, the Company has temporarily shut down its premises from 18 March 2020 till 3 May 2020 in alignment with the MCO policy. Subsequently, on 13 May 2020, the Company reopened by phases and stages to resume its operations with proper Standard Operating Procedures ("SOP") put in place. The disruption of its operations during the financial year due to MCO and the relevant financial impact has been taken into accounts in the financial results of the Company. As a result of MCO 3.0, the Company temporarily shut down its premises from 1 June 2021 till 14 June 2021.

The continuous spread of the COVID-19 may continue to affect the Company's operation and those of third parties of which they rely. The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 is highly uncertain and subject to change. The Company will continuously monitor the impact of COVID-19 on their operations and their financial performance. The Company will also be taking appropriate and timely measures to minimise the potential impact of the outbreak on the Company's operation.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

17 AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 2 August 2022.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 RM	2021 RM
REVENUE	1,980,084	3,773,342
LESS: COST OF SALES		
Cost of events	5,239,902	972,606
GROSS (LOSS)/PROFIT	(3,259,818)	2,800,736
ADD: OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Fixed deposit interest income	83,114	162,102
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	50	-
	83,164	162,102
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES	(2,277,735)	(2,258,236)
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS BEFORE TAX	(5,454,389)	704,602

This Statement is prepared for the purpose of the Management's use only and does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.

Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	**2021**
	RM	**RM**
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Accounting fee	9,600	9,600
Advertising	-	700
Audit fee		
- current year	15,000	15,000
- over provision in prior year	(2,000)	-
Bank charges	67	70
Board meeting charges	2,310	1,162
Cleaning fee	11,813	15,614
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	27,521	47,110
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	322,674	80,669
EIS	1,352	1,456
EPF	172,815	168,509
Insurance	171,959	177,704
Interest expense on lease liability	68,888	22,229
License and subscription fees	9,155	12,871
Medical fee	3,657	2,340
Office supply	57	959
Parking and toll	929	1,701
Postage and courier	109	159
Printing and stationery	29,658	45,087
Professional fee	170	3,453
Refreshment	466	1,305
Rental of motor vehicle	186	698
Rental of office	-	270,000
Rental of office equipment	23,906	15,229
Salaries and allowance	1,175,034	1,146,222
Secretarial fees	11,068	17,711
Service tax	12,214	3,504
Socso contribution	12,900	12,736
Staff welfare	97,488	86,988
Tax fee		
- current year	5,000	5,000
- over provision in prior year	(700)	(700)
Telephone and fax	38,053	39,732
Training fee	10,990	7,334
Travelling	31,752	28,105

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Company No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Upkeep of motor vehicles	7,257	9,604
Upkeep of office equipment	231	1,808
Upkeep of office premises	436	54
Water and electricity	5,720	6,513
	2,277,735	2,258,236
	2,277,735	2,258,236

This Statement is prepared for the purpose of the Management's use only and does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA

(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2023

Registered office:
2nd Floor, No. 2 - 4,
Jalan Manau,
50460 Kuala Lumpur.

Principal place of business:
Unit 4A, Level 2, Menara PJH,
No. 2, Jalan Tun Abdul Razak,
Precint 2,
62100 Putrajaya.

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

TRUSTEES' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The Trustees hereby submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal objects/activities of the Company are as follows:

a) To promote, initiate, foster, develop, improve and inculcate sustainable practices on energy environment and natural resources, green technology applications and green lifestyle practices at grassroots' level and for the Malaysian public.

b) To advocate sustainable actions on energy, environment protection and natural resources conservation; to be the natural resources conservation and green technology promoter linking green lifestyle applications and to create new opportunities in the field of innovation, occupation and commercial applications of the green technologies that have been developed; to contribute towards natural resources and green technology research and applications; to organise, carry out and support sustainable lifestyle schemes for the improvement of the lifestyle of the Malaysian public.

c) To conduct educational and awareness programmes to enhance the appreciation of energy, environment and natural resources conservation and green lifestyle at school, colleges, universities and grassroots' level, particularly among the youths, women, men, community including non-governmental organisations; to encourage and drive excellence in sustainable energy, environmental protection, natural resources and conservation research that will accord direct benefits to the Malaysian public and the global community; to promote international exchange programmes, sharing of knowledge other sustainable lifestyle and natural resources conservation practices through community activities and to organise, conduct and co-ordinate training courses, seminars, workshops and publication activities to fulfil the objects of the Foundation.

d) To improve understanding and uphold the good name of Malaysia's energy and natural resources management domestically and internationally.

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

RESULTS

	RM
Deficit for the year	1,347,277

DIVIDENDS

Yayasan Hijau Malaysia is a not for profit Company, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. Therefore, no dividends have been recommended or paid during the year.

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions except as disclosed in the financial statements.

TRUSTEES

The trustees who held office during the year until the date of this report are:

Nik Nazmi Bin Nik Ahmad	(Appointed on 27.3.2023)
Dato' Haji Rosli Bin Isa	(Appointed on 29.7.2022)
Datuk Amran Hafiz Bin Affifudin	(Appointed on 10.5.2022)
Abdul Rahim Bin Abd Jamil	(Appointed on 10.5.2022)
Henry Chan Chok Khuang	(Appointed on 10.5.2022)
Low May Theng	(Appointed on 10.5.2022)
Zainal Bin Abas	
Jamalulail Bin Abu Bakar	(Resigned on 3.1.2023)
Datuk Ali Anak Biju	(Appointed on 10.5.2022; resigned on 3.12.2022)
Datuk Seri Takiyuddin Bin Hassan	(Resigned on 3.12.2022)
Datuk Zurinah Binti Pawanteh	(Resigned on 25.4.2022)

TRUSTEES' BENEFITS

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

Since the end of the previous year, no Trustees has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of remunerations received or due and receivable by the Trustees shown in the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the Trustees or with a firm of which the Trustees is a member, or with a company in which the Trustees has a substantial financial interest.

TRUSTEES' INTERESTS

Yayasan Hijau Malaysia is a not for profit Company, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. Therefore, none of the Trustees in office held any shares in the Company during or at the end of the year.

TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION

None of the Trustees or past Trustees of the Company have received any remunerations from the Company during the year.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE COSTS

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

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

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

(a) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing-off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts, and have satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written-off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and

(b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised at their book values in the ordinary course of business have been written down to their estimated realisable values.

As of the date of this report, the Trustees are not aware of any circumstances:

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

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

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

(d) not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements which would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

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

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

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

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

In the opinion of the Trustees:

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

(b) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the Company for the year in which this report is made.

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The auditors, Messrs. HML & Co., have expressed their willingness to continue in office. Details of auditors' remuneration are set out in Note 10 to the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees in accordance with a resolution of the Trustees,

NIK NAZMI BIN NIK AHMAD
Trustee

DATO' HAJI ROSLI BIN ISA
Trustee

Kuala Lumpur
15 September 2023

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

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

We, Nik Nazmi Bin Nik Ahmad and Dato' Haji Rosli Bin Isa, being two of the Trustees of YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA state that, in the opinion of the Trustees, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 39 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and of the financial performance and the cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees in accordance with a resolution of the Trustees,

NIK NAZMI BIN NIK AHMAD
Trustee

DATO' HAJI ROSLI BIN ISA
Trustee

Kuala Lumpur
15 September 2023

HML

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

HML & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AF 1326
1-238 Jalan Desa 1/3
Desa Aman Puri
52100 Kuala Lumpur
Tel 603 – 6273 4543
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA

(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 10 to 39.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

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

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

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

HML

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

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

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

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, the Trustees 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 Trustees either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustees.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Other Matters

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

HML & CO.	HO MEE LING
AF: 1325	02094/12/2024 J
Chartered Accountants	Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur
15 September 2023

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	4	104,167	126,808
Right-of-use asset	5	242,007	564,681
		346,174	691,489
CURRENT ASSETS			
Deposits		137,270	137,270
Tax recoverable		116,619	99,709
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	6	3,097,815	3,524,778
Cash and bank balances		1,405,032	2,383,889
		4,756,736	6,145,646
TOTAL ASSETS		5,102,910	6,837,135
ACCUMULATED FUND AND LIABILITIES			
ACCUMULATED FUND			
Accumulated fund		313,330	1,660,607
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY			
Lease liability	5	-	262,850
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables and accruals	7	4,526,730	3,716,711
Deferred income	8	-	869,426
Lease liability	5	262,850	327,541
		4,789,580	4,913,678
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,789,580	5,176,528
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUND AND LIABILITIES		5,102,910	6,837,135

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

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
Revenue	9	6,873,601	1,980,084
Cost of sales		(5,901,671)	(5,239,902)
Gross profit/(loss)		971,930	(3,259,818)
Other operating income		78,323	83,164
Other operating expenses		(2,365,304)	(2,277,735)
Deficit before tax	10	(1,315,051)	(5,454,389)
Income tax expense	11	(32,226)	-
Deficit for the year		(1,347,277)	(5,454,389)

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

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Accumulated fund RM
As at 1 April 2021	7,114,996
Deficit for the year	(5,454,389)
As at 31 March 2022	1,660,607
Deficit for the year	(1,347,277)
As at 31 March 2023	313,330

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

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 RM	2022 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficit before tax	(1,315,051)	(5,454,389)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	22,641	27,521
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	322,674	322,674
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(300)	(50)
Interest expense on lease liability	47,461	68,888
Interest income	(78,023)	(83,114)
Deficit before working capital changes	(1,000,598)	(5,118,470)
Increase in other payables and accruals	810,019	3,686,889
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred income	(869,426)	645,003
Cash used in operations	(1,060,005)	(786,578)
Interest received	78,023	83,114
Tax paid	(49,138)	(43,740)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,031,120)	(747,204)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	300	50
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(201)
Net cash from/(used) in investing activities	300	(151)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY (Note 12)		
Repayment of lease liability	(375,000)	(375,000)
Net cash used in financing activity	(375,000)	(375,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,405,820)	(1,122,355)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	5,908,667	7,031,022
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4,502,847	5,908,667
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	3,097,815	3,524,778
Cash and bank balances	1,405,032	2,383,889
	4,502,847	5,908,667

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

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The principal objects/activities of the Company are as follows:

a) To promote, initiate, foster, develop, improve and inculcate sustainable practices on energy environment and natural resources, green technology applications and green lifestyle practices at grassroots' level and for the Malaysian public.

b) To advocate sustainable actions on energy, environment protection and natural resources conservation; to be the natural resources conservation and green technology promoter linking green lifestyle applications and to create new opportunities in the field of innovation, occupation and commercial applications of the green technologies that have been developed; to contribute towards natural resources and green technology research and applications; to organise, carry out and support sustainable lifestyle schemes for the improvement of the lifestyle of the Malaysian public.

c) To conduct educational and awareness programmes to enhance the appreciation of energy, environment and natural resources conservation and green lifestyle at school, colleges, universities and grassroots' level, particularly among the youths, women, men, community including non-governmental organisations; to encourage and drive excellence in sustainable energy, environmental protection, natural resources and conservation research that will accord direct benefits to the Malaysian public and the global community; to promote international exchange programmes, sharing of knowledge other sustainable lifestyle and natural resources conservation practices through community activities and to organise, conduct and co-ordinate training courses, seminars, workshops and publication activities to fulfil the objects of the Foundation.

d) To improve understanding and uphold the good name of Malaysia's energy and natural resources management domestically and internationally.

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

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is Ringgit Malaysia as the sales and purchases are mainly denominated in Ringgit Malaysia and receipts from operations are usually retained in Ringgit Malaysia and funds from financing activities are generated in Ringgit Malaysia.

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

2.2 GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

The management assessed and concluded that it is appropriate to prepare this set of financial statements on a going concern basis. While the Company recorded a net current liabilities of RM51,570 as at 31 March 2023 (2022: RMNil), there is no reason for the management to believe that there is any significant uncertainty on the liability of the Company to continue as a going concern because the shareholders have undertaken to provide appropriate financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

2.3 ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS

During the year, the Company have adopted all the amendments to MFRS that are mandatory for the current year. The adoption of the amendments to MFRS did not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

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

- Amendments to MFRS 3, Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to MFRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to MFRS 137, Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Amendments to MFRS 1, MFRS 9, MFRS 16 and MFRS 141
- Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 – 2020

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE

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 Company.

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

- MFRS 17, Insurance Contracts
- Amendments to MFRS 17, Insurance Contracts
- Amendment to MFRS 17, Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 - Comparative Information
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Disclosure of Accounting Policies

- Amendments to MFRS 108, Definition of Accounting Estimates
- Amendments to MFRS 112, Income Taxes

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024:

- Amendments to MFRS 16, Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

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

- Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128, Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Venture

The initial application of the above standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have any material financial impact to the current and prior periods financial statements of the Company upon their first adoption.

2.5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND DEPRECIATION

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method so as to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Rate
Computer	33%
Furniture and fittings	10%
Motor vehicle	20%
Office equipment	10%
Renovation	10%

2.6 LEASE

i) Definition of lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the 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 Company assess whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the Company have the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company have the right to direct the use of the asset.

ii) Lessee accounting

At the lease commencement date, the Company recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short- term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets.

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset is initially recognised 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 right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and adjust for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. The right-of-use asset is 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. If expects to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts from the commencement date of the underlying asset. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 2.7.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company use their incremental borrowing rate.

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

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasure the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Company have elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

iii) Lessor accounting

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases that do not meet this criterion are classified as operating leases.

If an entity in the Company is a lessor in a finance lease, it derecognises the underlying asset and recognises a lease receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognised in profit or loss based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease.

If an entity in the Company is a lessor in an operating lease, the underlying asset is not derecognised but is presented in the statements of financial position according to the nature of the asset. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished.

2.7 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the assets are estimated. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the Company tests an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is firstly allocated to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then, to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income, unless it reverses a previous revaluation, in which case it is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. 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 if no impairment loss had been recognised, and is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income, unless it reverses a previous revaluation, in which case it is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.8 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) FINANCIAL ASSETS

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under MFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets 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.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes deposits, fixed deposits with licensed bank and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under MFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of comprehensive income. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 360 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(b) FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade, other payables, advance from ultimate holding company, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include other payables, accruals and deferred income.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

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

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

(c) OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, short-term deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised based on a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation.

2.11 GOVERNMENT GRANT

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Government grants related to assets are presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as deferred income while government grant related to income is presented as a credit in statement of comprehensive income separately.

2.12 REVENUE

Revenue from projects is accounted upon the stage of completion of project work.

Revenue from event organising is recognised upon service rendered and customers acceptance, net of discount.

2.13 EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

i) Short-Term Employment Benefits

Short-term employment benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group and the Company.

Short-term accumulating compensated absences, such as paid annual leave, are recognised when the employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Non-accumulating compensated absences, such as sick and medical leaves, are recognised when the absences occur.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is measured as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date.

Profit-sharing and bonus plans are recognised when the Group and Company have a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when, and only when the Company has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

ii) ***Defined Contribution Plan***

Contributions to the statutory pension scheme are recognised as an expense in income statement in the year to which they relate.

2.14 RELATED PARTIES

A related party is defined as follows:

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company.

b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to others).

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint control venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) one 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 Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(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); and

(viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

2.15 INCOME TAX

A current tax for current and prior periods, to the extent unpaid, is recognised as a current tax liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as a current tax asset.

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or tax loss). The exceptions for initial recognition differences include items of property, plant and equipment that do not qualify for depreciation allowances for tax purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affect neither accounting profit nor tax taxable profit (or tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Current and deferred taxes are measured using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred taxes reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets or liabilities.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed, and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction will be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

A current or deferred tax is recognised as income or expense in statement of comprehensive income for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from items recognised outside statement of comprehensive income. For an income or expense item recognised in other comprehensive income, the current or deferred tax expense or tax income is recognised in other comprehensive income. For items recognised directly in equity, the related tax effect is also recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.16 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value of an asset or a liability, except for share-based payment and lease transactions, is determined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

For non-financial asset, the fair value measurement takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect in determining the amount recognised in the financial statements include the following:

3.1 LOSS ALLOWANCES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Company recognises impairment losses for receivables using the expected loss model. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that loans and receivables is impaired. Individually significant loans and receivables are tested for impairment separately by estimating the cash flows expected to be recoverable. The actual eventual losses may be different from the allowance made and this may affect the Company's financial position and results.

3.2 DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on the straight-line method or another systematic method that reflects the consumption of the economic benefits of the asset over its useful life. Estimates are applied in the selection of the depreciated method, the useful lives and the residual values. The actual consumption of the economic benefits of the property, plant and equipment may differ from the estimates applied and this may lead to a gain or loss on an eventual disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment.

3.3 LEASE LIABILITY

The Trustees estimates the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease and an option to terminate the lease. In assessing whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, management exercises judgement by considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease.

The Trustees measures the lease liability as the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

The lease terms and discount rate are determined using certain assumptions and they represents management's best estimation. The assumptions on which it is based relate to the future. Actual outcome may be different from the estimation and the variation could be material.

The carrying amounts of lease liability is disclosed in note 5.

3.4 MEASUREMENT OF INCOME TAXES

Significant judgement is required in determining the Company's provision for current and deferred taxes. When the final outcome of the taxes payable is determined with the tax authorities, the amount might be different from the initial estimates of the taxes payable. Such differences may impact the current and deferred taxes in the period when such determination is made. The Company will adjust for the differences as over or under provision of current or deferred taxes in the current period in which those differences arise.

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	As at 1 April 2022 RM	Additions RM	Disposals RM	As at 31 March 2023 RM
Cost				
Computer	231,050	-	(53,423)	177,627
Furniture and fittings	23,326	-	-	23,326
Motor vehicle	150,154	-	-	150,154
Office equipment	53,695	-	-	53,695
Renovation	149,396	-	-	149,396
	607,621	-	(53,423)	554,198

	As at 1 April 2022 RM	Charges for the year RM	Disposals RM	As at 31 March 2023 RM
Accumulated Depreciation				
Computer	231,034	-	(53,423)	177,611
Furniture and fittings	16,279	2,332	-	18,611
Motor vehicle	150,153	-	-	150,153
Office equipment	24,833	5,370	-	30,203
Renovation	58,514	14,939	-	73,453
	480,813	22,641	(53,423)	450,031

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Carrying Amounts		
Computer	16	16
Furniture and fittings	4,715	7,047
Motor vehicle	1	1
Office equipment	23,492	28,862
Renovation	75,943	90,882
	104,167	126,808

5 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET/LEASE LIABILITY

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Right-of-use asset		
Cost		
Balance at beginning/end of the year	968,024	968,024
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of the year	403,343	80,669
Charge for the year	322,674	322,674
Balance at end of the year	726,017	403,343
Carrying amount		
Balance at end of the year	242,007	564,681
Lease liability		
Within one year	262,850	327,541
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	262,850
	262,850	590,391

The leases of property is typically made for periods for 3 years. The lessors do not impose any covenants.

The lease payments associated with short-term leases or leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. No right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognised for these leases. At the reporting date, the Company is committed to RM23,877 (2022: RM24,092) for short-term leases.

Total cash outflows of the Company for leases during the current year (including fixed and short-term lease payments) amounted to RM398,877 (2022: RM399,092).

6 FIXED DEPOSITS WITH LICENSED BANK

The weighted average effective interest rates of the fixed deposits with licensed bank at the balance sheet date is 3.20% (2022: 2.20% - 2.25%) per annum.

The fixed deposits have a maturity period of 1-12 months.

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

7 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Other payables	4,503,930	3,695,911
Accruals	22,800	20,800
	4,526,730	3,716,711

8 DEFERRED INCOME

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA)	15,000,000	15,000,000
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA) and Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) – Project Green Guardian	12,000,000	12,000,000
Grant received from Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) – Project Centree & GT, Project Perkhemahan Sains and Pengauditan Hijau	10,848,975	10,848,975
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim (MESTECC)	7,096,155	7,096,155
Grant received from Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA)	1,812,000	1,812,000
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KETSA)	1,189,800	1,189,800
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim (MESTECC)	58,500	58,500
Grant received from Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KeTSA)	1,914,860	1,914,860
Grant received from Kementerian Sumber Asli, Alam Sekitar Dan Perubahan Iklim	1,935,365	-
Grant received from Lembaga Jurukur Tanah	20,000	-
	51,875,655	49,920,290
Less: Utilisation of grant		
'YaHijau Green Youth Summit' Bersempena International GreenTech and Eco Products Exhibition & Conference Malaysia	(230,133)	(230,133)
YaHijau Bersempena Majlis Pelancaran Pesta Kaamatan Peringkat Negeri Sabah - Kota Marudu	(51,302)	(51,302)
YaHijau Bersempena Majlis Penutup Pesta Kaamatan Peringkat Negeri Sabah di Penampang	(138,082)	(138,082)
YaHijau Bersempena Pesta Jagung di Kota Marudu	(40,826)	(40,826)
Karnival YaHijau Pagoh, di Johor	(390,557)	(390,557)
Yahijau Green Youth Di UMSKAL	(67,082)	(67,082)
YaHijau 'Eco Workshop' Bersempena Hari Thaipusam di Batu Caves	(23,778)	(23,778)
YaHijau Padang Terap - Kedah	(362,285)	(362,285)
Pelancaran Kaamatan Sabah - Tambunan	(55,926)	(55,926)
Cetree & GT - USM	(9,464,739)	(8,924,684)

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

	2023 RM	2022 RM
SMK Sri Aman Eco Workshop	(5,811)	(5,811)
Green Brigade Workshop, UTM	(27,176)	(27,176)
Royal Florida Putrajaya 2015	(7,266)	(7,266)
YaHijau CSR Program Bintulu	(53,969)	(53,969)
Gaya Hidup Hijau Labuan - JPNIN	(61,842)	(61,842)
IGEM 2015	(77,358)	(77,358)
Karnival Pekan Pahang	(409,549)	(409,549)
Amalan Hijau Pejabat Daerah Kota Marudu	(58,218)	(58,218)
Program Jelajah YaHijau Sarawak - Santubong	(81,898)	(81,898)
Eco Workshop Orang Asli 2016	(7,711)	(7,711)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Tapah	(88,548)	(88,548)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Sebauh	(65,169)	(65,169)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Kapit	(56,283)	(56,283)
GIAL 2016	(34,260)	(34,260)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Siniawan	(44,784)	(44,784)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Tarat	(49,647)	(49,647)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Lawas	(75,396)	(75,396)
Program Jelajah YH Sarawak - Sungai Asap	(46,223)	(46,223)
Amalan Hijau Sungai Asap	(8,316)	(8,316)
Pesta Keamatan Kota Marudu	(48,633)	(48,633)
Pesta Keamatan Penampang	(20,262)	(20,262)
Tree Planting	(439,091)	(439,091)
Park Adoption	(141)	(141)
Amalan Hijau Sungai Besar/Kuala Selangor	(2,807)	(2,807)
Karnival YH Langkawi	(414,502)	(414,502)
IGEM 2016	(3,478)	(3,478)
Pengurusan Air	(1,153)	(1,153)
Perkhemahan Sains	(1,285,380)	(1,285,380)
Pengauditan Hijau	(420,156)	(420,156)
Pesta Daerah Kota Marudu 2016	(57,152)	(57,152)
Inovasi YH Labuan	(62,014)	(62,014)
Hari Air Sedunia	(5,795)	(5,795)
Program Jelajah Sabah – Matunggong	(78,592)	(78,592)
Program Jelajah Sabah – Tambunan	(3,413)	(3,413)
Program Jelajah Sabah – Keningau	(97,278)	(97,278)
Pesta Keamatan Kota Marudu	(55,653)	(55,653)
Pesta Keamatan Tambunan	(9,483)	(9,483)
Pesta Keamatan Penampang	(31,965)	(31,965)
ECO Workshop Rukesa	(4,503)	(4,503)
Program Jelajah Sabah - Tenom	(77,183)	(77,183)
Program Jelajah Sabah - Telupid	(91,131)	(91,131)
Pesta Daerah Kota Marudu 2017	(38,421)	(38,421)
Green Guardian	(15,261,696)	(15,246,207)
Program Sekolah Tunas Hijau	(251,358)	(251,358)
PJYS Tawau	(112,185)	(112,185)
Sungaiku Hartaku – Pasir Gudang	(8,145)	(8,145)
SERIM	(2,642)	(2,642)
ECO Build	(179)	(179)
Energy Efficient Run	(124)	(124)
Teknologi Hijau Pekan	(5,000)	(5,000)
Green Youth Camp	(3,912)	(3,912)

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

	2023 RM	2022 RM
1M4U Puspanita	(1,572)	(1,572)
TN50	(39,122)	(39,122)
Inovasi Hijau UAE Melaka	(4,058)	(4,058)
Inovasi Hijau UKM	(248)	(248)
Kumbahan Kajang Utama IWK	(139)	(139)
EE Challenge	(25)	(25)
Pameran Korporat	(141)	(141)
Hasanah Partner Retreat	(218)	(218)
MyWater Langat River UKM	(73,854)	(73,854)
PJYS Tambunan 2018	(67,134)	(67,134)
PJYS Kota Marudu 2018	(109,429)	(109,429)
PJYS Puncak Borneo 2018	(4,875)	(4,875)
Sinar Gaya Cameron 2018	(68)	(68)
Kempen Let's Break Up with Single Use Plastic	(71,675)	(71,675)
Green Campus PSIS 2019	(458)	(458)
Minggu Sains Negara	(102,499)	(102,499)
Projek Pembentungan Langat	(4,000)	(4,000)
ISES 2018	(5,714)	(5,714)
YHM Kuala Selangor	(1,260)	(1,260)
YHM Sungai Besar	(1,255)	(1,255)
YHM Bagan Datuk Perak	(462)	(462)
MESTECC Carnival 2018	(1,480)	(1,480)
YaHijau Green Catalyst	(142)	(142)
Programme CSR LHDNM 2019	(197)	(197)
ESTECC Education in School 2019	(3,008,584)	(3,008,584)
Road and Bridge Access Project and Sanitation	(190,731)	(190,731)
Program Tunas Hijau Fasa 2	(279,975)	(279,975)
TKC Walk Run 2020	(30,697)	(30,697)
MSN Kelantan	(55,654)	(55,654)
Urban Farming	(2,274)	(2,274)
KETSA 100 Million Tree	(196,804)	(196,804)
Hydro Project	(143,572)	(894)
Harimau Malaya	(22,658)	(5,661)
KETSA Comm Strategic Plan	(143,951)	(143,951)
Penghijauan Malaysia Campaign	(9,329)	(9,329)
Dasar Perhutanan Malaysia (DPM)	(292,080)	(292,080)
MYCEPA Mobile Apps	(601,140)	(250,734)
Dubai Expo 2020	(424,088)	(424,068)
Transformasi Industri Mineral Negara	(87,800)	(87,800)
Pendengaran Awam SOP Perlombongan	(44,741)	(44,580)
Program Sekolah Tunas Hijau Fasa 3	(171,031)	-
Kempen Nasional Ketsa – CEPA 2022	(623,787)	-
Karnival Alam Kita (KAK)	(964,167)	-
Grant of operating expenses 2015	(708,747)	(708,747)
Grant of operating expenses 2016	(1,809,199)	(1,809,199)
Grant of operating expenses 2017	(1,809,506)	(1,809,506)
Grant of operating expenses 2018	(2,236,252)	(2,236,252)
Grant of operating expenses 2019	(2,245,499)	(2,245,499)
Grant of operating expenses 2020	(2,047,567)	(2,047,567)
Grant of operating expenses 2021	(2,258,236)	(2,258,236)
	-	869,426

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

9 REVENUE

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Corporate and public contributions	4,048,810	710,227
Cetree & GT - USM	540,055	-
Green Guardian UKAS	15,489	
Program Tunas Hijau Fasa 2	-	515
Karnival Alam Kita (KAK)	964,167	-
Kempen Nasional Ketsa – CEPA 2022	623,787	-
KETSA 100 Million Tree	-	195,736
Hydro Project	142,678	403
Harimau Malaya	16,997	5,546
KETSA Comm Strategic Plan	-	14,395
Dasar Perhutanan Malaysia (DPM)	-	246,080
MYCEPA Mobile Apps	350,406	250,734
Dubai Expo 2020	20	424,068
Transformasi Industri Mineral Negara	-	87,800
Pendengaran Awam SOP Perlombongan	161	44,580
Program Sekolah Tunas Hijau Fasa 3	171,031	-
	6,873,601	1,980,084

10 DEFICIT BEFORE TAXATION

10.1 DISCLOSURE ITEMS

	2023 RM	2022 RM
This is stated after charging:		
Audit fee		
- current year	15,000	15,000
- over provision in prior year	-	(2,000)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	22,641	27,521
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	322,674	322,674
Interest expense on lease liability	47,461	68,888
Rental of motor vehicle	84	186
Rental of office equipment	23,793	23,906
And crediting:		
Fixed deposit interest income	(78,023)	(83,114)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(300)	(50)

10.2 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

During the incorporation period, the Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM15,000,000, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2016, the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM3,240,328, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2017, the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM2,519,145, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2018, the Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA) and Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM7,250,000 and the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM1,599,175, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2019, the Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA) and Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM4,750,000 and the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM6,730,655, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2020, the Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim (MESTECC) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM7,096,155 which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2021, the Malaysian Electricity Supply Industries Trust Account (MESITA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM1,812,000, the Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KETSA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM1,189,800 and the Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim (MESTECC) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM58,500, which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2022, the Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KeTSA) approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM1,914,860 which is related to income.

As at 31 March 2023, the Kementerian Sumber Asli, Alam Sekitar Dan Perubahan Iklim and Lembaga Jurukur Tanah approved grant application of the Company amounted to RM1,955,365 which is related to income.

10.3 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Salaries and allowances	1,228,156	1,175,034
Contribution to defined contribution plan	178,744	172,815
Others	16,239	14,252
	1,423,139	1,362,101

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

11 TAXATION

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Under provision in prior year	32,226	-
Deficit before taxation	(1,315,051)	(5,454,389)
Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate 24%	(315,612)	(1,309,053)
Tax effect of:		
- non taxable income	(18,726)	-
- expenses not deductible for tax purpose	10,985	9,214
Unabsorbed tax losses during the year	323,353	1,299,840
Under provision in prior year	32,226	-
Total income tax expense	32,226	-

*The Company has received a letter from the Inland Revenue Board Of Malaysia that the income and donation received by the Company is exempt from income tax under Section 44(6) Income Tax Act, 1967 for a period of 5 years start from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2026.

12 RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY

	1.4.2022 RM	Cash flows RM	Non-cash flows RM	31.3.2023 RM
Lease liability	590,391	(375,000)	47,461	262,850

	1.4.2021 RM	Cash flows RM	Non-cash flows RM	31.3.2022 RM
Lease liability	896,503	(375,000)	68,888	590,391

13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Financial Assets		
At amortised cost:		
Deposits	137,270	137,270
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	3,097,815	3,524,778
Cash and bank balances	1,405,032	2,383,889
	4,640,117	6,045,937
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Other payables and accruals	(4,526,730)	(3,716,711)
Lease liability	(262,850)	(590,391)
	(4,789,580)	(4,307,102)

14 RELATED PARTIES

14.1 IDENTIFYING RELATED PARTIES

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

Related parties also included key management personnel defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel comprise the Trustees of the Company.

14.2 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There is no related party transaction in the Company during the year.

14.3 COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel comprise Trustees of the Company and other senior management personnel in the Company, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly.

There is no compensation of key management personnel during the year.

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The financial risk management is integral to the development of the Company's business. The Company has in place the financial risk management policies to manage its exposure to a variety of risks to an acceptable level. The Company's principal financial risk management policies are as follows:

15.1 CREDIT RISK

Cash and bank balances are placed with reputable financial institutions based on rating agencies' ratings. The Company placed funds in respect of other financial assets by reference to the investment evaluation procedures to ensure that the credit risk is kept at minimum level.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets recorded on the statement of financial position at the reporting date represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. No financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk other than those disclosed in the notes

The Company does not hold any collateral and thus, the credit exposure is continuously monitored by the Trustees.

15.2 LIQUIDITY RISK

The Company's funding requirements and liquidity risk are managed with the objective of meeting business obligations on a timely basis. The Company monitors its cash flows and ensures that sufficient funding is in place to meet the obligations as and when they fall due.

The following table analyses the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The weighted average effective interest rates of these non-derivative financial liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes.

	Not later than 1 month or on demand RM	1 month - 3 months RM	More than 3 months - 1 year RM	More than 1 - 5 years RM	Total RM
2023					
Other payables	836,935	719,370	2,947,625	-	4,503,930
2022					
Other payables	3,695,911	-	-	-	3,695,911

Maturity analysis

The maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities by their relevant maturity at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations are as follows:

		Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount RM	On demand or within a year RM	Between 1 and 5 years RM	More than 5 years RM	Total RM
2023					
Other payables	4,503,930	1,556,305	2,947,625	-	4,503,930
Lease liability	262,850	281,250	-	-	281,250
	4,766,780	1,837,555	2,947,625	-	4,785,180

		Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount RM	On demand or within a year RM	Between 1 and 5 years RM	More than 5 years RM	Total RM
2022					
Other payables	3,695,911	3,695,911	-	-	3,695,911
Lease liability	590,531	375,000	281,250	-	656,250
	4,286,442	4,070,911	281,250	-	4,352,161

15.3 INTEREST RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuation in fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from its fixed deposits by obtaining financing with the most favourable interest rates in the market.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect profit or loss.

16 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, receivables and payables and borrowings are reasonably approximate to their fair value due to relatively short-term nature of these financial instruments.

There have been no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year (2020: no transfer in either directions).

The carrying amount of these financial liability are reasonable approximations of fair values due to there are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the reporting date.

17 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manage its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

The Company monitor capital using gearing ratio. The gearing ratio is calculated as total debts divided by total equity of the Company. The gearing ratio as at 31 March 2023 and year ended 31 March 2022 are as follows:

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Other payables	4,503,930	3,695,911
Deferred income	-	869,426
Lease liability	262,850	590,391
Total debts	4,766,780	5,155,728
Total equity	313,330	1,660,607
Gearing ratio (times)	15.21	3.10

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is required to comply with certain debt equity ratios in respect of certain financing and trade facilities. Gearing ratio are not governed by the MFRSs and their definitions and calculation may vary between reporting entities.

18 AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 15 September 2023.

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 RM	2022 RM
REVENUE	6,873,601	1,980,084
LESS: COST OF SALES		
Cost of events	(5,901,671)	5,239,902
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)	971,930	(3,259,818)
ADD: OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Fixed deposit interest income	78,023	83,114
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	300	50
	78,323	83,164
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES	(2,365,304)	(2,277,735)
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(1,315,051)	(5,454,389)

This Statement is prepared for the purpose of the Management's use only and does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.

Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023	2022
	RM	RM
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Accounting fee	9,600	9,600
Advertisement and promotion	2,400	-
Accomodation	1,846	-
Audit fee		
- current year	15,000	15,000
- over provision in prior year	-	(2,000)
Bank charges	195	67
Board meeting charges	699	2,310
Cleaning fee	18,121	11,813
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	22,641	27,521
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	322,674	322,674
EIS	1,666	1,352
EPF	178,744	172,815
Insurance	194,432	171,959
Interest expense on lease liability	47,461	68,888
License and subscription fees	12,291	9,155
Medical fee	9,422	3,657
Office supply	2,742	57
Parking and toll	21,569	929
Postage and courier	179	109
Printing and stationery	28,636	29,658
Professional fee	60	170
Refreshment	1,162	466
Rental of motor vehicle	84	186
Rental of office equipment	23,793	23,906
Salaries and allowance	1,228,156	1,175,034
Secretarial fees	28,158	11,068
Service tax	2,615	12,214
Socso contritbution	14,573	12,900
Staff welfare	71,264	97,488
Tax fee		
- current year	4,500	5,000
- over provision in prior year	-	(700)
Telephone and fax	41,750	38,053
Training fee	16,632	10,990
Travelling	21,699	31,752

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Registration No.: 201301040680 (1070503-W)

YAYASAN HIJAU MALAYSIA
(Incorporated in Malaysia as a Company limited by guarantee)

OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Upkeep of motor vehicles	11,456	7,257
Upkeep of office equipment	84	231
Upkeep of office premises	322	436
Water and electricity	8,678	5,720
	2,365,304	2,277,735
	2,365,304	2,277,735

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