

ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
[202001006777 (1363097 P)]
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

*Reports and audited financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2024*

S P TAN & SUNDAR
Chartered Accountants

ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
[202001006777 (1363097 P)]
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

*Reports and audited financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2024*

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Directors' report
For the year ended 31 March 2024

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is trading in pumps and related spare parts. There is no significant change in the nature of the Company's business during the year.

Financial results

Net profit for the year after taxation	<i>RM</i> <u>980,794</u>
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Reserves and provisions

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared by the Company since the end of the previous financial year.

The directors do not recommend payment of any final dividend in respect of the current financial year on the ordinary shares of the Company.

Director of the Company

The director in office during the financial year and at the date of this report is:-

Ooi Chee How

Directors' interest in shares

The sole director who held office at the end of the financial year does not have, according to the register required to be kept under Section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016, any interest in shares of the Company or the holding company.

Directors' benefits

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than those disclosed in the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

There were no arrangements during and at the end of the financial year which had the object of enabling Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other corporate.

Issue of shares and debentures

During the financial year, no issue of shares or debentures was made by the Company.

Options granted over unissued shares

No options were granted to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company during the financial year.

Other statutory information

Before the financial statements were made out, the directors took reasonable steps to:-

- (i) ascertain that action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that there were no known bad debts and that no provision for doubtful debts was necessary; and
- (ii) ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including their value as shown in the accounting records of the Company have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

Other statutory information (contd.)

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

- (i) which would render it necessary to write off any bad debts or to make any provision for doubtful debts in respect of the financial statements of the Company; and
- (ii) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading, or
- (iii) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate, or
- (iv) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

At the date of this report, there does not exist:-

- (i) any charge on the assets of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
- (ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial 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 financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, 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 Directors, the financial performance of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 has not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature nor has any such item, transaction or event occurred in the interval between the end of that financial year and the date of this report.

Immediate and Ultimate Holding Company

The Company's immediate holding company is Roto Overseas Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and the ultimate holding company is Roto Pumps Limited, a company incorporated in India.

Auditors

Auditors' remuneration paid or payable is disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements.

The auditors, S P Tan & Sundar, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed by the sole director in accordance with a resolution



OOI CHEE HOW

Date: 17 MAY 2024

Statement by directors

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

I, Ooi Chee How, being the sole director of Roto Pumps (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., do hereby state that, in my opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 48 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and of the results and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date in accordance with applicable approved Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Signed by the sole director in accordance with a resolution



OOI CHEE HOW

Date : 17 MAY 2024

Statutory declaration

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

I, Ooi Chee How (I/C No. 751006-02-5899), being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of Roto Pumps (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 48 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by OOI)
CHEE HOW at Kuala Lumpur in Wilayah)
Persekutuan this 17 MAY 2024)



OOI CHEE HOW

Before me



SUITE 15-23A, WISMA ZELAN
NO.1, JALAN TASIK PERMAISURI
BANDAR TUN RAZAK, CHERAS.
56000, KUALA LUMPUR

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Company No.: 202001006777 (1363097 P)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Roto Pumps (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity 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 48.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024, 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 directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' 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 Directors' Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (CONTD.)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Company No.: 202001006777 (1363097 P)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon (contd.)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Company, our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Directors' Report 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 Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of 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 directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (CONTD.)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Company No.: 202001006777 (1363097 P)

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.
- 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 directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.


INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (CONTD.)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Company No.: 202001006777 (1363097 P)

Other Matter

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.


S P TAN & SUNDAR
AF No : 1527
Chartered Accountants


LEONG WAILENG
2898/03/25 (J)
Chartered Accountant

Dated : 17 MAY 2024

Kuala Lumpur

ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. [202001006777 (1363097 P)]
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Statement of financial position
as at 31 March 2024**

	<i>Note</i>	2024	2023
ASSETS		RM	RM
Non current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	158,350	92,814
Right of use assets	5	314,787	-
Deferred tax assets	6	8,642	11,797
Total non current assets		<u>481,779</u>	<u>104,611</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	7	1,006,857	793,237
Trade and other receivables	8	2,610,777	1,787,802
Deposits and prepayments	9	85,505	51,653
Cash and cash equivalents	10	560,158	810,411
Current tax assets		-	-
Total current assets		<u>4,263,297</u>	<u>3,443,103</u>
Total assets		<u>4,745,076</u>	<u>3,547,714</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed share capital	11	700,000	700,000
Retained earnings	12	2,091,504	1,110,710
Total equity		<u>2,791,504</u>	<u>1,810,710</u>
Non current liabilities			
Hire purchase liabilities	13	45,181	-
Lease liabilities	5	143,309	-
Deferred tax liabilities	6	-	-
Total non current liabilities		<u>188,490</u>	<u>-</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	1,469,238	1,603,126
Hire purchase liabilities (current portion)	13	26,769	-
Lease liabilities (current portion)	5	156,986	-
Current tax liabilities		112,089	133,878
Total current liabilities		<u>1,765,082</u>	<u>1,737,004</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,953,572</u>	<u>1,737,004</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>4,745,076</u>	<u>3,547,714</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

		2024	2023
		<i>RM</i>	<i>RM</i>
Revenue	15	7,041,251	7,019,282
Other operating income		43,931	17,547
Changes in inventories of trading goods		213,620	378,459
Purchase of trading goods		(4,407,745)	(4,651,334)
Employee benefits expense	16	(707,887)	(962,917)
Depreciation of plant and equipment		(57,612)	(45,006)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		(13,023)	(99,352)
Other operating expenses		(828,768)	(619,440)
Profit from operations	17	<u>1,283,767</u>	<u>1,037,239</u>
Finance cost	18	(4,100)	(4,382)
Profit before tax		<u>1,279,667</u>	<u>1,032,857</u>
Tax expense	19	(298,873)	(239,815)
Profit for the financial year		<u>980,794</u>	<u>793,042</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>980,794</u>	<u>793,042</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

	<i>Share capital RM</i>	<i>Distributable Retained earnings RM</i>	<i>Total RM</i>
Balance at 1 April 2022	700,000	317,668	1,017,668
Profit for the financial year	-	793,042	793,042
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	793,042	793,042
Balance at 31 March 2023	700,000	1,110,710	1,810,710
Balance at 1 April 2023	700,000	1,110,710	1,810,710
Profit for the financial year	-	980,794	980,794
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	980,794	980,794
Balance at 31 March 2024	700,000	2,091,504	2,791,504

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. [202001006777 (1363097 P)]
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,279,667	1,032,857
Adjustments for :-		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	57,612	45,006
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	13,023	99,352
Gain on lease termination	-	(203)
Interest income	(343)	(993)
Interest on hire purchase payables	1,615	-
Interest on ROU assets	2,485	4,382
Plant and equipment written off	3,485	-
Unrealised gain on exchange	(35,277)	(16,351)
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>1,322,267</u>	<u>1,164,050</u>
Inventories	(213,620)	(378,459)
Receivables	(861,576)	(578,644)
Amount due to ultimate holding company	(457,023)	(243,945)
Payables	313,393	199,033
Cash flow from operations	<u>103,441</u>	<u>162,035</u>
Interest income	343	993
Tax paid	(317,507)	(184,962)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(213,723)</u>	<u>(21,934)</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(126,633)	(7,580)
Financed by hire purchase payable	82,700	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(43,933)	(7,580)
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		
Fixed deposits pledged	51,502	(993)
Repayment of hire purchase payables including interest of RM1,615 (2023 - RMNil)	(12,365)	-
Repayment of lease liability including interest of RM4,382 (2023 - RM4,382)	(30,000)	(95,000)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	<u>9,137</u>	<u>(95,993)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(248,519)	(125,507)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	758,909	828,965
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 10)	<u>510,390</u>	<u>703,458</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

1. General information

The Company, Roto Pumps (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., is a private company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The principal activity of the Company is trading in pumps and related spare parts. There have been no significant changes to the principal activity of the Company during the financial year under review.

The Company's registered office is located at Suite 12B-23, Level 12B, Wisma Zelan No. 1, Jalan Tasik Permaisuri 2, Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras 56000 Kuala Lumpur and its principal place of business is located at No. 27, Jalan PP 16/4, Perdana Industrial Park, Taman Putra Perdana, 47130 Puchong, Selangor.

The Company's immediate holding company is Roto Overseas Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and the ultimate holding company is Roto Pumps Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM) which is also the Company's functional currency.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 May 2024.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs") as issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with MFRSs and IFRSs requires the directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. In addition, the directors are also required to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving such judgements, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the directors' best knowledge of events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.2 New MFRS adopted during the financial year

During the financial year, the Company has adopted the following amendments to MFRSs and interpretation issued by the MASB that are mandatory for the current financial year:

MFRS 17	Insurance Contracts
Amendments to MFRS 17	Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 – Comparative Information
Amendments to MFRS 101	Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Disclosures of Accounting Policies
Amendments to MFRS 108	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Accounting Estimates
Amendments to MFRS 112	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
Amendments to MFRS 16	Lease – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
Amendments to MFRS 101	Presentation of Financial Statements – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The adoption of the amendments to MFRSs and interpretation did not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company have not applied the following new and amendments to MFRSs that have been issued by the MASB but are not yet effective for the Company:

		Effective dates for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 121	Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (contd.)

		Effective dates for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128	Consolidated Financial Statements and Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred until further noticed

The adoption of the above accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards are either not applicable or not expected to have any significant impact to the financial statements of the Company upon their initial applications.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) *Plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation*

All items of plant and equipment are initially measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when the cost is incurred and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset would flow to the Company and the cost of the asset could be measured reliably. The carrying amount of parts that are replaced is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Cost also comprises the initial estimate of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located for which the Company is obligated to incur when the asset is acquired, if applicable.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(a) *Plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation (contd.)*

Each part of an item of plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the cost of the asset and which has a different useful life, is depreciated separately.

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

The depreciation methods used and the useful lives of the respective classes of plant and equipment are as follows :-

	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful life (years)</u>
Computer equipment	Declining balance	5 years
Office equipment	Declining balance	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	Declining balance	10 years
Electrical fittings	Declining balance	10 years
Plant and machinery	Declining balance	5 years
Motor vehicle	Declining balance	5 years

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of an item of plant and equipment is assessed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount (See Note 2.4(c) to the financial statements on impairment of non-financial assets).

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The carrying amount of an item of plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount is included in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(b) Leases

Accounting by Company as lessee

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets and a corresponding liability at the commencement date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

In determining the lease term, the Company considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension or termination options are taken into consideration in determining the lease term if it is reasonably certain that the lease will be extended or terminated.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost comprising the following:

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

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain that it will exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Payments associated with short-term leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(c) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The carrying amounts of assets, is reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is estimated for an individual asset. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the cash generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

In estimating the value in use, the estimated future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal 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 for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss when the carrying amount of the asset or the CGU, exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset or the CGU. The total impairment loss is allocated to the assets of the CGU on a pro-rata basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU.

The impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss immediately. An impairment loss for assets is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the assets' recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Such reversals are recognised as income immediately in profit or loss.

(c) *Inventories*

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value (which is the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell). Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method and comprises purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is determined on an item-by-item basis or on group of similar items basis.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(e) *Financial instruments*

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

When financial assets are initially recognised, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company determines the classification of financial assets upon initial recognition. The measurement for each classification of financial assets is as follows :-

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that are debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and have contractual terms which give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortization process and when the financial assets are impaired or derecognised.

b) Financial assets measured subsequently at fair value

Financial assets that are debt instruments are measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) if they are held within a business model whose objectives are to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and have contractual terms which give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets that are debt instruments are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, exchange differences and interest income which are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(e) Financial instruments (contd.)

(i) Financial assets (contd.)

- b) Financial assets measured subsequently at fair value (contd.)
Financial assets that are debt instruments, which do not satisfy the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Any gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company does not have any financial assets measured at FVTOCI and FVTPL as at the end of the reporting period.

Equity instruments are classified as financial assets measured at FVTPL if they are held for trading or are designated as such upon initial recognition. Equity instruments are classified as held for trading if they are acquired principally for sale in the near term or are derivatives that do not meet the hedge accounting criteria (including separated embedded derivatives). The Company has an option to elect an irrevocable option to designate its equity instruments at initial recognition as financial assets measured at FVTOCI if the equity instruments are not held for trading.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets that are equity instruments are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss for equity instruments measured at FVTPL. As for equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, any gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss.

Dividend on equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances and deposits with banks and highly liquid investments which have an insignificant risk of changes in fair value with original maturities of three (3) months or less, and are used by the Company in the management of its short term commitments. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and pledged deposits, if any.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(e) *Financial instruments (contd.)*

(i) Financial assets (contd.)

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised directly in other comprehensive income shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. A financial liability is classified into the following two (2) categories after initial recognition for the purpose of subsequent measurement:

a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprise financial liabilities that are held for trading, derivatives (both, freestanding and embedded) and financial liabilities that were specifically designated into this classification upon initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

b) Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities comprise non-derivative financial liabilities that are neither held for trading nor initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(e) *Financial instruments (contd.)*

(ii) Financial liabilities (contd.)

Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses on other financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

Any difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

Ordinary shares are recorded at the proceeds received at issuance and classified as equity. Transactions costs directly related to the issuance of equity instrument are accounted for as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit. Otherwise, they are charged to profit or loss.

Interim and final dividends to shareholders are recognised in equity in the period in which they are authorised for issuance.

The Company measures liability to distribute non-cash assets as a dividend to the owner of the Company at the fair value of the assets to be distributed. The carrying amount of the dividend is remeasured at the end of each reporting period and at the settlement date, with any changes recognised directly in equity as adjustments to the amount of the distribution. On settlement of the transaction, the Company recognises the difference, if any, between the carrying amounts of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the liability in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(f) *Impairment of financial assets*

The Company recognise an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. 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 expect 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 trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

(g) *Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete, after which such expense is charged to profit or loss. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalisation of borrowing cost is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted.

The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is the actual borrowing cost incurred on the borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of the borrowing.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(h) Income taxes

Income taxes include all domestic and foreign taxes, if any, on taxable profit. Income taxes also include other taxes, such as withholding taxes and real property gains taxes payable on disposal of properties, if any.

Taxes in the statement of comprehensive income comprise current tax and deferred tax.

(i) Current tax

Current tax expenses are determined according to the tax laws of each jurisdiction in which the Company operates and include all taxes based upon the taxable profits.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in full using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base.

Deferred tax is recognised for all temporary differences, unless the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If 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, the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets will be reduced accordingly. When it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available, such reductions will be reversed to the extent of the taxable profit.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(h) *Income taxes (contd.)*

(ii) Deferred tax (contd.)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority on either :-

- (i) the same taxable entity; or
- (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax would be recognised as income or expense and included in the profit or loss for the period unless the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax will be charged or credited directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the announcement of tax rates and tax laws by the Government in the annual budgets which have the substantial effect of actual enactment by the end of the reporting period.

(i) *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits would be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed (for example, under an insurance contract), the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision would be discounted to its present value at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(i) Provisions (contd.)

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits would be required to settle the obligation, the provision would be reversed.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

(j) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one of more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company. The Company does not recognise contingent assets but disclose its existence where the inflows of economic benefits are probable, but not virtually certain

(k) Foreign currencies

a) Functional and presentation currency

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

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(k) Foreign currencies (contd.)

b) Foreign currency translations and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into functional currency at rates of exchange ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are translated into functional currency at rates of exchange ruling at that date. All exchange differences arising from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items initially denominated in foreign currencies, which are carried at historical cost are translated using the historical rate as of the date of acquisition, non-monetary items, which are carried at fair value are translated using the exchange rate that existed when the values were determined for presentation currency purpose.

The principal closing rate used in translation of foreign currency amounts is as follows :-

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
US Dollar	<u>4.7200</u>	<u>4.4100</u>

(l) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the enterprise and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the customer and where the Company retains no continuing managerial involvement over the goods, which coincides with the delivery of goods and services and acceptance by customers.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(m) *Employee benefits*

- i) Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.
- ii) Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as expenses 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 services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences and short-term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

(n) *Fair value measurements*

The fair value of an asset or a liability 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 fair value measurement methods adopted assumes that the transaction to sell the assets or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

The Company measures the fair value of an asset or a liability by taking into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take these characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability. The company has considered the following characteristics when determining fair value:-

- a) The condition and location of the asset, and
- b) Restriction, if any, on the sale or use of the asset.

The fair value measurement for a non-financial asset takes into account the ability of the market participant 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(n) *Fair value measurements (contd.)*

The fair value of a financial or non-financial liability or an entity's own equity instrument assumes that:

- (a) A liability would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would be required to fulfil the obligation. The liability would not be settled with the counterparty or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date; and
- (b) An entity's own equity instrument would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would take on the rights and responsibilities associated with instrument. The instrument would not be cancelled or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date.

The financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 based on the degree to which the fair value inputs are observable:

- (a) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (Unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- (b) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from process); and
- (c) Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The classification of an item into the above levels is based on the lowest level of the inputs used in the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

(i) Changes in estimates

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The directors are of the opinion that there are no changes in estimates at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Critical judgments made in applying accounting policies

There are no critical judgements made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(iii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(a) *Determination of the lease term for leases*

The Company determines the lease term of a lease as the non-cancellable period of the lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend or to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the relevant options. Management has considered the relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to either exercise the option to extend the lease, or to exercise the option to terminate the lease. Any differences in expectations from the original estimates would impact the carrying amounts of the lease liabilities of the Company.

(b) *Depreciation of plant and equipment*

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated on a written down value basis over the assets' useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these plant and equipment to be five (5) to ten (10) years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industry in which the Company operates. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

(c) *Income taxes*

There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination may be different from the initial estimate. The Company recognises tax liabilities based on its understanding of the prevailing tax laws and estimates of whether such taxes will be due in the ordinary course of business. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such difference will impact the income tax and deferred tax provision in the period in which such determination is made.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

(iii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (contd.)

(d) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

When the recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on the estimate of the value in use of the CGU to which the asset is allocated, the directors and management is required to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to apply a suitable discount rate in order to determine the present value of those cash flows.

(e) *Measurement of a provision*

The Company uses a "best estimate" as the basis for measuring a provision. Management evaluates the estimates based on the Company's historical experiences and other inputs or assumptions, current developments and future events that are reasonably possible under the particular circumstances. In the case when a provision relates to large population of customers, a probability weighted estimate of the outflows required to settle the obligation is used. In the case of a single estimate, a referenced contractor's price or market price is used as the best estimate. If an obligation is to be settled over time, the expected outflows are discounted at a rate that takes into account the time value of money and the risk that the actual outcome might differ from the estimates made. The actual outcome may differ from the estimates made and this may have significant effect on the Company's financial position and results.

(f) *Determining the value-in-use*

In determining the value-in-use of stand-alone asset or a cash-generating unit, management uses reasonable and supportable inputs about sales, cost of sales and other expenses based upon past experiences, current events and reasonably possible future developments. Cash flows are projected based on those inputs and discounted at an appropriate discount rate(s). The actual outcome or events may not coincide with the inputs or assumptions and the discount rate applied in the measurement, and this may have significant effect on the Company's financial position and results.

ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. [202001006777 (1363097 P)]
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

4. Plant and equipment

				<i>Balance</i>
	<i>As at</i>			<i>as at</i>
2024	1.4.2023	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Write-off</i>	31.3.2024
At cost	RM	RM	RM	RM
Computer and office equipment	71,595	10,133	(3,999)	77,729
Furniture and electrical fixtures	72,495	-	-	72,495
Renovations	28,639	-	-	28,639
Motor vehicle	-	113,650	-	113,650
Plant and machinery	86,578	2,850	-	89,428
	<u>259,307</u>	<u>126,633</u>	<u>(3,999)</u>	<u>381,941</u>
				<i>Balance</i>
	<i>As at</i>	<i>Charge for</i>		<i>as at</i>
	1.4.2023	<i>the year</i>	<i>Write-off</i>	31.3.2024
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Accumulated depreciation				
Computer and office equipment	37,996	11,624	(514)	49,106
Furniture and electrical fixtures	39,334	8,584	-	47,918
Renovations	22,475	2,778	-	25,253
Motor vehicle	-	25,402	-	25,402
Plant and machinery	66,688	9,224	-	75,912
	<u>166,493</u>	<u>57,612</u>	<u>(514)</u>	<u>223,591</u>
				<i>Balance</i>
	<i>As at</i>			<i>as at</i>
2023	1.4.2022	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Write-off</i>	31.3.2023
At cost	RM	RM	RM	RM
Computer and office equipment	64,015	7,580	-	71,595
Furniture and electrical fixtures	72,495	-	-	72,495
Renovations	28,639	-	-	28,639
Plant and machinery	86,578	-	-	86,578
	<u>251,727</u>	<u>7,580</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>259,307</u>
				<i>Balance</i>
	<i>As at</i>	<i>Charge for</i>		<i>as at</i>
	1.4.2022	<i>the year</i>	<i>Write-off</i>	31.3.2023
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Accumulated depreciation				
Computer and office equipment	25,952	12,044	-	37,996
Furniture and electrical fixtures	27,752	11,582	-	39,334
Renovations	17,415	5,060	-	22,475
Plant and machinery	50,368	16,320	-	66,688
	<u>121,487</u>	<u>45,006</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>166,493</u>

4. Plant and equipment (contd.)

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>RM</i>	<i>RM</i>
Net carrying amount		
Computer and office equipment	28,623	33,599
Furniture and electrical fixtures	24,577	33,161
Renovations	3,386	6,164
Motor vehicle	88,248	-
Plant and machinery	13,516	19,890
	<u>158,350</u>	<u>92,814</u>

5. Right of use assets and lease liabilities

(a) Right of use assets

Cost

At beginning of year	-	207,548
Additions	327,810	108,937
Write-off	-	(316,485)
At end of year	<u>327,810</u>	<u>-</u>

Accumulated depreciation

At beginning of year	-	170,988
Charge for the year	13,023	99,352
Write-off	-	(270,340)
At end of year	<u>13,023</u>	<u>-</u>

Net book value

<u>314,787</u>	<u>-</u>
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The right-of-use assets represent non-cancellable operating lease agreements entered into by the Company for the use of office premises. The leases are mainly for an initial lease period of two (2) years with the option to renew every two (2) year at an increased rental up to 10% and to be mutually agreed by both parties.

5. Right of use assets and lease liabilities (contd.)

(b) Lease liabilities

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
i) Future lease payments payable :-		
- Not later than 1 year	180,000	-
- Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	150,000	-
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>330,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Less : Future finance charges	<u>(29,705)</u>	<u>-</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	300,295	-
Payments due within 1 year as current	<u>(156,986)</u>	<u>-</u>
Non current portion	<u>143,309</u>	<u>-</u>
ii) The movement of lease liabilities during the financial year is as follows :-		
At 1 April	-	28,029
Addition during the year	327,810	108,937
Lease termination	-	(46,348)
Interest charged for the year	2,485	4,382
Payments of:		
- Principal	(27,515)	(90,618)
- Interest	<u>(2,485)</u>	<u>(4,382)</u>
At 31 March	<u>300,295</u>	<u>-</u>
iii) Expenses related to leases of low value assets and leases not exceeding 12 months included in other operating expenses are as follows :-		
Rental expenses on equipment	2,522	2,520
Rental expenses on premise	<u>123,469</u>	<u>24,000</u>
	<u>125,991</u>	<u>26,520</u>

6. Deferred tax assets

Movement in temporary differences during the year :-

	<i>Plant and equipment</i>	<i>Other Provision</i>	<i>Total</i>
2024	RM	RM	RM
At 1 April 2023	2,413	9,384	11,797
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 19)	1,498	(4,653)	(3,155)
As at 31 March 2024	<u>3,911</u>	<u>4,731</u>	<u>8,642</u>
2023	RM	RM	RM
At 1 April 2022	601	(2,617)	(2,016)
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 19)	1,812	12,001	13,813
As at 31 March 2023	<u>2,413</u>	<u>9,384</u>	<u>11,797</u>

7. Inventories

Measured at lower of cost and net realisable value,

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Trading goods	1,026,569	793,237
Less : Provision for impairment loss	(19,712)	-
	<u>1,006,857</u>	<u>793,237</u>
Recognised in profit or loss		
- Inventories recognised as cost of sales	4,337,250	4,405,646
- Provision for impairment loss	19,712	-
	<u>4,356,962</u>	<u>4,405,646</u>

8. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables		
- Third parties	2,606,090	1,783,114
Other receivables		
- Third parties	4,687	4,688
	<u>2,610,777</u>	<u>1,787,802</u>

8. Trade and other receivables (contd.)

The Company's normal trade credit term is 90 days (2023 : 90 days).

The trade and other receivables are denominated in local and foreign currencies as follows :-

	2024	2023
	<i>RM</i>	<i>RM</i>
Ringgit Malaysia	1,130,067	946,317
United States Dollar	1,480,710	841,485
	<u>2,610,777</u>	<u>1,787,802</u>

The aging analysis of the trade receivables is disclosed in Note 22(d)(i).

9. Deposits and prepayments

Deposits	38,552	46,834
Prepayments	46,953	4,819
	<u>85,505</u>	<u>51,653</u>

10. Cash and cash equivalents

The components of cash and cash equivalents consist of :-

Cash and bank balances	560,158	758,909
Fixed deposits with licenced bank	-	51,502
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position	560,158	810,411
Less : Fixed deposits pledged	-	(51,502)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	(49,768)	(55,451)
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	<u>510,390</u>	<u>703,458</u>

a) The currency exposure of cash and bank balances are as follow :-

Ringgit Malaysia	554,788	343,666
United States Dollar	5,370	415,243
	<u>560,158</u>	<u>758,909</u>

b) No expected credit losses is recognised arising from the cash and bank balances as the probability of default by the financial institutions is negligible.

11. Contributed share capital

	<i>Number of shares</i>		<i>Amount</i>	
	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
			<i>RM</i>	<i>RM</i>
Shares with no par value				
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
At beginning/end of year	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>

12. Retained earnings

The retained earnings of the Company are available for distribution by way of cash dividends or dividends in specie. Under the single-tier system of taxation, dividends payable to shareholders are deemed net of income taxes. There are no potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends to shareholders.

13. Hire purchase liabilities

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>RM</i>	<i>RM</i>
Net carrying amounts included in the class of plant and equipment :-		
- Motor vehicle	<u>88,248</u>	<u>-</u>
Future lease payments payable :-		
- Not later than 1 year	29,676	-
- Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u>46,986</u>	<u>-</u>
Total future minimum lease payments	76,662	-
Less : Future finance charges	<u>(4,712)</u>	<u>-</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	71,950	-
Payments due within 1 year as current	<u>26,769</u>	<u>-</u>
Non current portion	<u>45,181</u>	<u>-</u>

14. Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Trade payables		
- Ultimate holding company	820,767	1,268,048
- Third party	24,710	36,429
Other payables	616,423	291,311
Accruals	7,338	7,338
	<u>1,469,238</u>	<u>1,603,126</u>

The normal trade credit terms granted by the holding company to the Company is 180 days.

The amount due to holding company is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Maturity profile of trade and other payables of the Company at the end of each reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations is repayable within one 1 year.

15. Revenue

Sale of pumps and spares	<u>7,041,251</u>	<u>7,019,282</u>
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16. Employee benefits expense

Director's remuneration		
- Salaries and allowance	198,455	464,584
- SOCSO and EIS contributions	1,159	680
- Defined contribution plan expenses	23,890	-
	<u>223,504</u>	<u>465,264</u>
Staffs' remuneration		
- Salaries, bonus, allowances and incentives	432,964	431,197
- SOCSO and EIS contributions	3,984	3,630
- Defined contribution plan expenses	37,555	49,833
- Hospitalisation and surgical insurance	8,515	12,993
- Medical expenses	1,365	-
	<u>707,887</u>	<u>962,917</u>

17. Profit from operations

	2024	2023
	<i>RM</i>	<i>RM</i>
Profit from operations has been arrived at :-		
<i>After charging :-</i>		
Audit fee		
- Statutory	3,800	3,800
- Non statutory	12,000	12,000
Bad debt written off	5,000	8,311
Loss on foreign exchange		
- Realised	57,374	105,014
- Unrealised	-	39,100
Plant and equipment written off	3,485	-
Rental of premises on short term lease	123,469	24,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>and crediting:-</i>		
Fixed deposit interest	343	993
Gain on lease termination	-	203
Gain on exchange		
- Realised	-	12,462
- Unrealised	35,277	55,451
Recovery of bad debts	8,311	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

18. Finance costs

Interest on hire purchase liabilities	1,615	-
Interest on ROU assets	2,485	4,382
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

19. Tax expense

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Malaysian income tax		
- Current year	295,905	253,530
- Previous year	(187)	98
	<u>295,718</u>	<u>253,628</u>
Deferred taxation (Note 6)		
- Current year	3,155	(13,813)
	<u>298,873</u>	<u>239,815</u>

The significant differences between the tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by the statutory tax rate are due to the tax effects arising from the following items:-

Profit from ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,279,667</u>	<u>1,032,857</u>
Tax at the statutory income tax rate of 24% (2023 - 24%)	307,120	247,886
Tax effects of non-deductible expenses	5,879	5,139
Income not subject to tax	(13,939)	(13,308)
Income tax - previous year	(187)	98
Tax expense	<u>298,873</u>	<u>239,815</u>

20. Related party disclosures

20.1 Identities of related parties

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

The Company has controlling related party relationship with its immediate and ultimate holding companies.

20. Related party disclosures (contd.)

20.2 Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly and indirectly, including any Director of the Company.

The compensation paid to directors is disclosed in Note 16.

20.3 Related party transactions

In addition to the transactions and balances detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, if any, the Company had the following transactions with related parties during the financial year.

	2024	2023
<u>Ultimate holding company</u>	<u>RM</u>	<u>RM</u>
Purchases of trading goods	<u>4,323,566</u>	<u>4,277,315</u>

All purchases are at prices prevailing at dates of the transactions.

21. Financial instruments

(a) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that the Company would be able to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholders' value.

The Company's capital structure is represented by the equity of the Company and its capital ratio is determined by the immediate holding company. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial period ended 31 March 2024.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements as all its funding is from the holding company.

21. Financial instruments (contd.)

(b) Categories of financial instruments

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables and deposits, excluding prepayments	2,649,329	1,834,636
Cash and cash equivalents	560,158	810,411
	<u>3,209,487</u>	<u>2,645,047</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
<u>Other financial liabilities</u>		
Current		
Trade and other payables	1,469,238	1,603,126
Hire purchase payables	26,769	-
Lease liabilities	156,986	-
	<u>1,652,993</u>	<u>1,603,126</u>
Non current		
Hire purchase payables	45,181	-
Lease liabilities	143,309	-
	<u>188,490</u>	<u>-</u>

(c) Determination of fair values

Methods and assumptions used to estimate fair values

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

Financial instruments that are not carried at fair values and whose carrying amounts are at reasonable approximation of fair values.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities, such as trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables and amount due to ultimate holding company are reasonable approximation of fair values due to their short term nature.

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management objective is to optimize value creation for shareholders whilst minimizing the potential adverse impact arising from fluctuation in foreign currency exchange and liquidity and cash flow risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Information on the management of the related exposures to the respective financial risks is detailed below:

(a) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily United States Dollar ("USD").

The Company does not hedge these exposures by purchasing forward currency contracts. However, the management keeps this policy under review.

The net unhedged financial (assets)/liabilities of the Company that are not denominated in Ringgit Malaysia are as follows :-

<i>Denominated in USD</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Trade receivables	(1,480,710)	(841,486)
Cash and bank balances	(5,370)	(415,243)
Trade payables - Ultimate holding company	820,767	1,268,048
	<u>(665,313)</u>	<u>11,319</u>

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit net of tax to a reasonably possible change in the USD exchange rate against the Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), with all other variables held constant.

	Profit net of tax	Profit net of tax
	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>RM</i>	<i>RM</i>
USD/RM - strengthen by 10%	50,564	860
weaken by 10%	<u>(50,564)</u>	<u>(860)</u>

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(b) Liquidity and cash flow risk

The Company actively manages its debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and the availability of funding so as to ensure that all operating, investing and financing needs are met. In executing its liquidity risk management strategy, the Company measures and forecast its cash commitments and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the activities of the Company.

The Company is actively managing its operating cash flows to ensure all commitments and funding needs are met. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Company aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

The analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities has been disclosed in Notes 5, 13 and 14 to the financial statements.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's deposits with licensed financial institutions are exposed to a risk of changes in their fair values due to changes in market interest rate. Short term receivables and payables are not exposed to interest rate risk.

The following tables set out the carrying amounts and their average effective interest rates as at the end of the reporting year and the remaining maturities of the Company's financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk.

	Average effective interest rate	Total	Within 1 year
	%	RM	RM
2024			
Fixed rate			
Deposits placed with financial institutions	-	-	-
2023			
Fixed rate			
Deposits placed with financial institutions	1.97	51,502	51,502

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises principally from credit facilities granted to customers.

(i) Trade receivables

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

At each reporting date, the Company assess whether any of the trade receivables are credit impaired.

The gross carrying amounts of credit impaired trade receivables are written off (either partially or full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. Nevertheless, trade receivables that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities.

Exposure to credit risk, credit quality and collateral

As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables are represented by the carrying amounts in the statements of financial position.

Concentration of credit risk

The Company has no significant exposure to concentration of credit risk as at 31 March 2024.

Recognition and measurement of impairment losses

In managing credit risk of trade receivables, the Company manages its debtors and take appropriate actions (including but not limited to legal actions) to recover long overdue balances. Generally, trade receivables will pay within 90 days.

The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure exposed credit losses ("ECLs") of trade receivables for all segments. Consistent with the debt recovery process, invoices which are past due 90 days will be considered as potentially credit impaired.

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(d) Credit risk (contd.)

(i) Trade receivables (contd.)

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables :-

	<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	<i>Loss allowance</i>	<i>Net balance</i>
	<i>RM</i>	<i>RM</i>	<i>RM</i>
2024			
Current (not past due)	1,552,639	-	1,552,639
1-30 days past due	226,776	-	226,776
31-60 days past due	218,021	-	218,021
61-90 days past due	578,571	-	578,571
	<u>2,576,007</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,576,007</u>
Past due more than 90 days	30,083	-	30,083
	<u>2,606,090</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,606,090</u>
2023			
Current (not past due)	1,067,723	-	1,067,723
1-30 days past due	189,387	-	189,387
31-60 days past due	277,809	-	277,809
61-90 days past due	196,981	-	196,981
	<u>1,731,900</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,731,900</u>
Past due more than 90 days	51,214	-	51,214
	<u>1,783,114</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,783,114</u>

The Company has not recognised any loss allowance for the past due trade receivables because these trade receivables are supported by subsequent collection after the reporting period.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks and financial institutions. As at the end of reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

These banks and financial institutions have low credit risks. In addition, some of the bank balances are insured by government agencies. Consequently, the Company is of the view that no loss allowance is necessary.

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(d) Credit risk (contd.)

(iii) Other receivables

As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk on other receivables is represented by their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

The Company is of the view that no loss allowance provision is necessary as the amount outstanding is immaterial.

ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. [202001006777 (1363097 P)]
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Management income statement
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Revenue	7,041,251	7,019,282
Less: Cost of sales		
Opening inventories	793,237	414,778
Purchases	4,407,745	4,651,334
Commission	2,000	1,457
Freight charges	143,125	132,771
Installation costs	-	19,271
Rework items	33,712	17,945
Fabrication service	96,729	3,980
Warehouse supplies	316	166
	5,476,864	5,241,702
Less : Closing inventories	1,026,569	793,237
Provision for impairment loss	(19,712)	-
	(1,006,857)	(793,237)
	4,470,007	4,448,465
Gross profit	2,571,244	2,570,817
Other operating income		
Fixed deposit interest	343	993
Gain on lease termination	-	203
Recovery of bad debts	8,311	-
Unrealised gain on exchange	35,277	16,351
	43,931	17,547
Employee benefits expense	<i>Appendix I-I</i> (707,887)	(962,917)
Depreciation	<i>Appendix I-I</i> (57,612)	(45,006)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	<i>Appendix I-I</i> (13,023)	(99,352)
Other operating expenses	<i>Appendix I-II</i> (552,886)	(443,850)
Operating profit	1,283,767	1,037,239
Finance cost	(4,100)	(4,382)
Profit before taxation	1,279,667	1,032,857

This management income statement is prepared from information furnished by the management Roto Pumps (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. and does not form part of the audited financial statements of the Company.

**Management schedule of operating expenses
for the year ended 31 March 2024**

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Employee benefits expense		
Director's remuneration		
- Salaries and allowances	198,455	464,584
- SOCSO and EIS contributions	1,159	680
- Defined contribution plan expenses	23,890	-
	<u>223,504</u>	<u>465,264</u>
Staffs' remuneration		
- Salaries and allowances	432,964	431,197
- SOCSO and EIS contributions	3,984	3,630
- Defined contribution plan expenses	37,555	49,833
- Staffs' insurance	8,515	12,993
- Medical expenses	1,365	-
	<u>707,887</u>	<u>962,917</u>
Depreciation		
Computer and office equipment	11,624	12,044
Furniture and electrical fixtures	8,584	11,582
Motor vehicle	25,402	-
Plant and machinery	9,224	16,320
Renovation	2,778	5,060
	<u>57,612</u>	<u>45,006</u>
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	<u>13,023</u>	<u>99,352</u>
Other operating expenses		
Advertising and exhibition	49,693	20,599
Agency fee	3,000	-
Audit fee		
- Statutory	3,800	3,800
- Non statutory	12,000	12,000
Bad debt written off	5,000	8,311
Bank charges	5,782	6,443
Computer repair expense	4,328	3,429
Electricity and water charges	12,675	11,610
Freight expense	39,680	55,485
Gift and donation	5,081	2,880
Insurance	5,277	2,592
<i>Balance carried forward</i>	<u>146,316</u>	<u>127,149</u>

This management income statement is prepared from information furnished by the management Roto Pumps (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. and does not form part of the audited financial statements of the Company.

**Management schedule of operating expenses
 for the year ended 31 March 2024 (contd.)**

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Other operating expenses (contd.)		
<i>Balance brought forward</i>	146,316	127,149
License and permit	2,590	2,006
Office expenses	8,572	8,853
Payroll processing fee	23,283	12,209
Penalty charges	4,734	-
Plant and equipment written off	3,485	-
Professional fee	7,000	7,000
Realised loss on exchange	57,374	92,552
Recruitment expenses	-	943
Registration fee	4,574	-
Rental of equipment	2,522	2,520
Rental of premise	123,469	24,000
Repair and maintenance	5,519	4,035
Secretarial fee and expenses	8,937	2,831
Security fee	3,600	3,600
Stamp duty	-	1,396
Sundry expenses	1,699	2,013
Telephone charges	7,902	7,945
Testing expenses	29,118	-
Training expenses	-	1,337
Travelling expenses	111,777	143,250
Uniforms	415	211
	<u>552,886</u>	<u>443,850</u>
Finance costs		
Interest on lease liabilities	1,615	-
Interest on ROU assets	2,485	4,382
	<u>4,100</u>	<u>4,382</u>

This management schedule of operating expenses is prepared from information furnished by the management of Roto Pumps (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. and does not form part of the audited financial statements of the Company.