ROTO PUMPS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.

[202001006777 (1363097 P)]

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Reports and audited financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026

S P TAN & SUNDAR (AF 1527)
Chartered Accountants

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

Reports and audited financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026

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Directors' report
For the year ended 31 March 2026

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

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

	RM
Net profit for the year after taxation	368,569

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 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:-

Surdass @ Vipin Kumar

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 2026 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

SURDASS @ VIPIN KUMAR

Date: 08 MAY 2026

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

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

I, Surdass @ Vipin Kumar, 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 2026 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

SURDASS @ VIPIN KUMAR

Date : 0 8 MAY 2026

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

I, Surdass @ Vipin Kumar (I/C No. 511114-10-5957), 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)
SURDASS @ VIPIN KUMAR at Kuala)
Lumpur in Wilayah Persekutuan this)
0 8 MAY 2026

SURDASS @ VIPIN KUMAR

Before me

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
W898
NUR SITI MUNIRAH
binti MOHD AMBIAH
1.1.2025 - 31.12.2027
MALAYSIA

SUITE 15-3A, WISMA ZIFLAN
NO.1, JALAN TASIK PERMAISURI 2,
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 2026, 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 2026, 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.

Suite 12B-22, Level 12B, Wisma Zelan, No 1 Jalan Tasik Permaisuri 2, Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras, 56000 Kuala Lumpur.

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.

Suite 12B-22, Level 12B, Wisma Zelan, No 1 Jalan Tasik Permaisuri 2, Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras, 56000 Kuala Lumpur.

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.

Suite 12B-22, Level 12B, Wisma Zelan, No 1 Jalan Tasik Permaisuri 2, Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras, 56000 Kuala Lumpur.

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 WAI LENG
2898/03/27 (J)
Chartered Accountant

Dated : 0 8 MAY 2026

Kuala Lumpur

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 RM	2025 RM
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	78,541	117,765
Right of use assets	5(a)	357,342	150,882
Deferred tax assets	6	10,999	9,864
Total non current assets		446,882	278,511
Current assets			
Inventories	7	1,247,690	1,099,939
Trade and other receivables	8	1,909,129	1,309,726
Deposits and prepayments	9	87,825	71,633
Current tax assets		204,644	100,561
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,377,626	1,605,786
Total current assets		4,826,914	4,187,645
Total assets		5,273,796	4,466,156
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed share capital	11	700,000	700,000
Retained earnings	12	3,334,733	2,966,164
Total equity		4,034,733	3,666,164
Non current liabilities			
Hire purchase liabilities	13	-	17,044
Lease liabilities	5(b)	162,417	-
Total non current liabilities		162,417	17,044
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	881,685	611,501
Hire purchase liabilities (current portion)	13	17,044	28,137
Lease liabilities (current portion)	5(b)	177,917	143,310
Total current liabilities		1,076,646	782,948
Total liabilities		1,239,063	799,992
Total equity and liabilities		5,273,796	4,466,156

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 2026

		2026	*2025*
		RM	*RM*
Revenue	15	7,901,602	8,216,908
Other operating income		425	9,337
Changes in inventories of trading goods		147,751	93,082
Purchase of trading goods		(4,425,264)	(4,670,576)
Employee benefits expense	16	(1,754,074)	(1,392,790)
Depreciation of plant and equipment		(46,973)	(68,789)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		(165,155)	(163,905)
Other operating expenses		(1,142,502)	(836,941)
Profit from operations	17	515,810	1,186,326
Finance costs	18	(10,948)	(25,922)
Profit before tax		504,862	1,160,404
Tax expense	19	(136,293)	(285,744)
Profit for the financial year		368,569	874,660
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income		368,569	874,660

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

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Share capital RM	*Distributable retained earnings* RM	*Total* RM
Balance at 1 April 2024	700,000	2,091,504	2,791,504
Profit for the financial year	-	874,660	874,660
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	874,660	874,660
Balance at 31 March 2025	700,000	2,966,164	3,666,164
Balance at 1 April 2025	700,000	2,966,164	3,666,164
Profit for the financial year	-	368,569	368,569
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	368,569	368,569
Balance at 31 March 2026	700,000	3,334,733	4,034,733

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

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	2026	2025
	RM	*RM*
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	504,862	1,160,404
Adjustments for :-		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	46,973	68,789
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	165,155	163,905
Interest on hire purchase payables	1,539	2,907
Interest on ROU assets	9,409	23,015
Plant and equipment written off	233	576
Unrealised loss/(gain) on exchange	32,730	(2,305)
Operating profit before working capital changes	760,901	1,417,291
Inventories	(147,751)	(93,082)
Receivables	(647,696)	1,309,244
Amount due to ultimate holding company	119,438	(361,709)
Payables	153,321	(495,156)
Cash flow from operations	238,213	1,776,588
Tax paid	(242,000)	(499,616)
Tax refunded	489	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(3,298)	1,276,972
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(7,982)	(28,780)
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Repayment of hire purchase payables including interest of RM1,539 (2025 - RM2,907)	(29,676)	(29,676)
Repayment of lease liability including interest of RM9,409 (2025 - RM23,015)	(184,000)	(180,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(213,676)	(209,676)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(224,956)	1,038,516
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,605,786	560,158
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 10)	1,380,830	1,598,674

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

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026

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 8 May 2026.

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 new MFRS and amendments to MFRS issued by the MASB that is mandatory for the current financial year :-

Amendments to MFRS 121	The Effects of Changes on Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of Exchangeability

The adoption of the above Standard and Amendment did not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has 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 for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 9 and MFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Amendments that are part of Annual Improvements – Volume 11:		1 January 2026
Amendments to MFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards	
Amendments to MFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	
Amendments to MFRS 9	Financial Instruments	
Amendments to MFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	
Amendments to MFRS 107	Statement of Cash Flows	

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (contd.)

		Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 9 and MFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
MFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
MFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to MFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to MFRS 121	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	1 January 2027
Amendments to MFRS 128	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 application.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

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.

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 :-

	Method	Useful life (years)
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).

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

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

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.

(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.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(b) Leases (contd.)

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.

(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.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets (contd.)

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.

(d) 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.

(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.

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

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.

Financial assets that are debt instruments, which do not satisfy

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.

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.)
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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(e) Financial instruments (contd.)

(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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(e) Financial instruments (contd.)

(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.

(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").

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(f) Impairment of financial assets (contd.)

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.

(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.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(h) Income taxes (contd.)

(ii) Deferred tax (contd.)
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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(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.

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.

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

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(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.

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 rates used in translation of foreign currency amounts are as follows :-

	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
US Dollar	4.0412	4.4300
Singapore Dollar	3.1350	3.3000
Indonesia Rupiah	0.0002	0.0003

(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 participant 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 prices); 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 (contd.)

(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.

4. Plant and equipment

2026 **At cost**	*As at 1.4.2025* *RM*	*Additions* *RM*	*Write-off* *RM*	*Balance as at 31.3.2026* *RM*
Computer and office equipment	95,379	7,982	(2,022)	101,339
Furniture and electrical fixtures	74,915	-	-	74,915
Renovations	28,639	-	-	28,639
Motor vehicle	113,650	-	-	113,650
Plant and machinery	89,428	-	-	89,428
	402,011	7,982	(2,022)	407,971

Accumulated depreciation	*As at 1.4.2025* *RM*	*Charge for the year* *RM*	*Write-off* *RM*	*Balance as at 31.3.2026* *RM*
Computer and office equipment	56,361	17,225	(1,789)	71,797
Furniture and electrical fixtures	54,423	5,305	-	59,728
Renovations	26,779	428	-	27,207
Motor vehicle	65,177	21,847	-	87,024
Plant and machinery	81,506	2,168	-	83,674
	284,246	46,973	(1,789)	329,430

2025 **At cost**	*As at 1.4.2024* *RM*	*Additions* *RM*	*Write-off* *RM*	*Balance as at 31.3.2025* *RM*
Computer and office equipment	77,729	26,360	(8,710)	95,379
Furniture and electrical fixtures	72,495	2,420	-	74,915
Renovations	28,639	-	-	28,639
Motor vehicle	113,650	-	-	113,650
Plant and machinery	89,428	-	-	89,428
	381,941	28,780	(8,710)	402,011

Accumulated depreciation	*As at 1.4.2024* *RM*	*Charge for the year* *RM*	*Write-off* *RM*	*Balance as at 31.3.2025* *RM*
Computer and office equipment	49,106	15,389	(8,134)	56,361
Furniture and electrical fixtures	47,918	6,505	-	54,423
Renovations	25,253	1,526	-	26,779
Motor vehicle	25,402	39,775	-	65,177
Plant and machinery	75,912	5,594	-	81,506
	223,591	68,789	(8,134)	284,246

4. Plant and equipment (contd.)

	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
Net carrying amount		
Computer and office equipment	29,542	39,018
Furniture and electrical fixtures	15,187	20,492
Renovations	1,432	1,860
Motor vehicle	26,626	48,473
Plant and machinery	5,754	7,922
	78,541	117,765

5. Right of use assets and lease liabilities

(a) Right of use assets

Cost		
At beginning of year	327,810	327,810
Additions	371,615	-
Derecognised	(327,810)	-
At end of year	371,615	327,810
Accumulated depreciation		
At beginning of year	176,928	13,023
Charge for the year	165,155	163,905
Derecognised	(327,810)	-
At end of year	14,273	176,928
Net book value	357,342	150,882

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) 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

	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
i) Future lease payments payable :-		
- Not later than 1 year	204,000	150,000
- Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	170,000	-
Total future minimum lease payments	374,000	150,000
Less : Future finance charges	(33,666)	(6,690)
Present value of minimum lease payments	340,334	143,310
Payments due within 1 year as current	(177,917)	(143,310)
Non current portion	162,417	-

ii) The movement of lease liabilities during the financial year is as follows :-

At 1 April	143,310	300,295
Addition during the year	371,615	-
Lease termination	-	-
Interest charged for the year	9,409	23,015
Payments of:		
- Principal	(174,591)	(156,985)
- Interest	(9,409)	(23,015)
At 31 March	340,334	143,310

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	2,560	2,520
Rental expenses on other premises	11,546	12,725
	14,106	15,245

6. Deferred tax assets

Movement in temporary differences during the year :-

	Plant and equipment	*Other Provision*	*Total*
2026	*RM*	*RM*	*RM*
At 1 April 2025	6,384	3,480	9,864
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 19)	(2,634)	3,769	1,135
As at 31 March 2026	3,750	7,249	10,999
2025	*RM*	*RM*	*RM*
At 1 April 2024	3,911	4,731	8,642
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 19)	2,473	(1,251)	1,222
As at 31 March 2025	6,384	3,480	9,864

7. Inventories

Measured at lower of cost and net realisable value,

	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
Trading goods	1,267,402	1,119,651
Less : Provision for impairment loss	(19,712)	(19,712)
	1,247,690	1,099,939
Recognised in profit or loss		
- Inventories recognised as cost of sales	4,553,061	4,768,413

8. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables		
- Third parties	1,805,318	1,257,256
Other receivables		
- Third parties	41,325	42,702
- Immediate holding company	62,486	9,768
	1,909,129	1,309,726

8. Trade and other receivables (contd.)

The Company's normal trade credit term is 90 days (2025 : 90 days).

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

	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
Ringgit Malaysia	296,759	483,717
Singapore Dollar	99,124	47,782
United States Dollar	1,513,246	778,227
	1,909,129	1,309,726

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

9. Deposits and prepayments

Deposits	63,933	39,112
Prepayments	23,892	32,521
	87,825	71,633

10. Cash and cash equivalents

The components of cash and cash equivalents consist of :-

Cash and bank balances	1,377,626	1,605,786
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	3,204	(7,112)
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	1,380,830	1,598,674

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

Indonesia Rupiah	10,635	16,737
Ringgit Malaysia	428,765	732,749
United States Dollar	938,226	856,300
	1,377,626	1,605,786

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

	Number of shares		*Amount*	
	2026	*2025*	*2026*	*2025*
Shares with no par value			*RM*	*RM*
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
At beginning/end of year	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000

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

	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
Net carrying amounts included in the class of plant and equipment :-		
- Motor vehicle	26,626	48,473
Future lease payments payable :-		
- Not later than 1 year	17,310	29,676
- Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	17,310
Total future minimum lease payments	17,310	46,986
Less : Future finance charges	(266)	(1,805)
Present value of minimum lease payments	17,044	45,181
Payments due within 1 year as current	17,044	28,137
Non current portion	-	17,044

14. Trade and other payables

Trade payables		
- Ultimate holding company	575,865	458,334
- Third party	-	1,300
Other payables	294,620	142,790
Accruals	11,200	9,077
	881,685	611,501

14. Trade and other payables (contd.)

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 profiles of trade and other payables of the Company at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations are as follows :-

	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
Trade payables		
Less than 1 month	575,865	459,634
Other payables		
Less than 1 month	1,112	141,862
More than 1 month and less than 3 months	293,508	928
	294,620	142,790

15. Revenue

Sale of pumps and spares	7,901,602	8,216,908

16. Employee benefits expense

Director's remuneration		
- Salaries and allowance	-	101,437
- SOCSO and EIS contributions	-	483
- Defined contribution plan expenses	-	12,213
	-	114,133
Staffs' remuneration		
- Salaries, bonus, allowances and incentives	1,585,387	1,150,137
- SOCSO and EIS contributions	7,281	6,001
- Defined contribution plan expenses	71,893	64,412
- Other contributions	68,549	46,725
- Staffs' insurance	18,886	9,250
- Medical expenses	2,078	2,132
	1,754,074	1,392,790

17. Profit from operations

	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
Profit from operations has been arrived at :-		
After charging :-		
Audit fee		
- Statutory	5,200	5,200
- Non statutory	15,000	12,000
Bad debt written off	32,719	-
Loss on foreign exchange		
- Realised	102,041	21,102
- Unrealised	32,730	-
Plant and equipment written off	233	576
Rental of equipment	2,560	2,520
Rental of office on short term lease	11,546	12,725
and crediting:-		
Recovery of bad debts	-	5,000
Unrealised gain on exchange	-	2,305

18. Finance costs

Interest on hire purchase liabilities	1,539	2,907
Interest on ROU assets	9,409	23,015
	10,948	25,922

19. Tax expense

	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
Malaysian income tax		
- Current year	129,669	289,928
- Previous year	7,759	(2,962)
	137,428	286,966
Deferred taxation (Note 6)		
- Current year	(1,135)	(1,222)
	136,293	285,744

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	504,862	1,160,404
Tax at the statutory income tax rate of 24% (2025 - 24%)	121,167	278,497
Tax effects of non-deductible expenses	7,367	11,329
Income not subject to tax	-	(1,120)
Income tax - previous year	7,759	(2,962)
Tax expense	136,293	285,744

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.

	2026	*2025*
Ultimate holding company	*RM*	*RM*
Purchases of trading goods	4,372,585	4,633,111
Immediate holding company		
Payment of expenses on behalf by Company	52,718	9,768

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 2026.

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

	2026	2025
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	*RM*	*RM*
Trade and other receivables and deposits, excluding prepayments	1,973,062	1,348,838
Cash and cash equivalents	1,377,626	1,605,786
	3,350,688	2,954,624
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Trade and other payables	881,685	611,501
Hire purchase payables	17,044	28,137
Lease liabilities	177,917	143,310
	1,076,646	782,948
Non current		
Hire purchase payables	-	17,044
Lease liabilities	162,417	-
	162,417	17,044

(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 are 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 currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily United States Dollar (USD), Indonesia Rupiah (IDR) and Singapore Dollar (SGD).

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 :-

	← Denominated in →			
	USD	*SGD*	*IDR*	*Total*
2026	*RM*	*RM*	*RM*	*RM*
Trade and other receivables	(1,513,246)	(99,124)	-	(1,612,370)
Cash and bank balances	(938,226)	-	(10,635)	(948,861)
Trade payables - Ultimate holding company	575,864	-	-	575,864
Other payables	-	5,727	3,252	8,979
	(1,875,608)	(93,397)	(7,383)	(1,976,388)
2025				
Trade and other receivables	(778,227)	(47,782)	-	(826,009)
Cash and bank balances	(856,300)	-	(16,737)	(873,037)
Trade payables - Ultimate holding company	458,334	-	-	458,334
Other payables	-	10,832	4,008	14,840
	(1,176,193)	(36,950)	(12,729)	(1,225,872)

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

(a) Foreign exchange risk (contd.)

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, SGD and IDR exchange rates against the Ringgit Malaysia (RM), with all other variables held constant.

	Profit net of tax	Profit net of tax
	2026	*2025*
	RM	*RM*
USD/RM - strengthen by 10%	142,546	89,391
weaken by 10%	(142,546)	(89,391)
SGD/RM - strengthen by 10%	7,098	2,808
weaken by 10%	(7,098)	(2,808)
IDR/RM - strengthen by 10%	561	967
weaken by 10%	(561)	(967)

(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(b), 13 and 14 to the financial statements.

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

(c) 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 2026.

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 expected 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.)

(c) Credit risk (contd.)

(i) Trade receivables (contd.)

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

	Gross carrying amount	*Loss allowance*	*Net balance*
2026	*RM*	*RM*	*RM*
Current (not past due)	678,805	-	678,805
1-30 days past due	376,756	-	376,756
31-60 days past due	179,152	-	179,152
61-90 days past due	496,130	-	496,130
	1,730,843	-	1,730,843
Past due more than 90 days	74,475	-	74,475
	1,805,318	-	1,805,318
2025			
Current (not past due)	733,739	-	733,739
1-30 days past due	144,880	-	144,880
31-60 days past due	61,759	-	61,759
61-90 days past due	232,517	-	232,517
	1,172,895	-	1,172,895
Past due more than 90 days	84,361	-	84,361
	1,257,256	-	1,257,256

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.)

(c) 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 2026

		2026	2025
		RM	*RM*
Revenue		7,901,602	8,216,908
Less: Cost of sales			
Opening inventories		1,099,939	1,006,857
Purchases		4,425,264	4,670,576
Freight charges		275,548	190,919
Rework items		-	40,140
Fabrication service		30,068	55,194
Warehouse supplies		36	252
		5,830,855	5,963,938
Less : Closing inventories		1,267,402	1,119,651
Provision for impairment loss		(19,712)	(19,712)
		(1,247,690)	(1,099,939)
		4,583,165	4,863,999
Gross profit		3,318,437	3,352,909
Other operating income			
Other income		200	1,985
Interest income		225	47
Recovery of bad debts		-	5,000
Unrealised gain on exchange		-	2,305
		425	9,337
Employee benefits expense	*Appendix I-I*	(1,754,074)	(1,392,790)
Depreciation	*Appendix I-I*	(46,973)	(68,789)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	*Appendix I-I*	(165,155)	(163,905)
Other operating expenses	*Appendix I-II*	(836,850)	(550,436)
Operating profit		515,810	1,186,326
Finance cost		(10,948)	(25,922)
Profit before taxation		504,862	1,160,404

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 2026

	2026 RM	2025 RM
Employee benefits expense		
Director's remuneration		
- Salaries and allowances	-	101,437
- EIS contribution	-	50
- SOCSO contribution	-	433
- Defined contribution plan expenses	-	12,213
	-	114,133
Staffs' remuneration		
- Salaries and allowances	1,585,387	1,150,137
- EIS contribution	747	615
- SOCSO contribution	6,534	5,386
- Defined contribution plan expenses	71,893	64,412
- Other contributions	68,549	46,725
- Staffs' insurance	18,886	9,250
- Medical expenses	2,078	2,132
	1,754,074	1,392,790
Depreciation		
Computer and office equipment	17,225	15,389
Furniture and electrical fixtures	5,305	6,505
Motor vehicle	21,847	39,775
Plant and machinery	2,168	5,594
Renovation	428	1,526
	46,973	68,789
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	165,155	163,905
Other operating expenses		
Advertising and exhibition	58,046	1,000
Audit fee		
- Statutory	5,200	5,200
- Non statutory	15,000	12,000
Bad debt written off	32,719	-
Bank charges	11,560	8,645
Commission expense	7,568	4,403
Compensation expenses	5,175	7,650
Balance carried forward	135,268	38,898

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 2026 (contd.)

	2026	*2025*
Other operating expenses (contd.)	*RM*	*RM*
Balance brought forward	135,268	38,898
Computer repair expense	11,455	2,687
Electricity and water charges	9,335	12,015
Freight expense	47,124	43,690
Gift and donation	8,592	1,942
Insurance	5,617	5,661
License and permit	3,008	1,003
Loss on foreign exchange		
- Realised	102,041	21,102
- Unrealised	32,730	-
Office expenses	13,936	14,032
Payroll processing fee	66,761	24,169
Penalty charges	744	537
Plant and equipment written off	233	576
Professional fee and expenses	8,050	8,050
Recruitment expenses	76,814	100,800
Registration fee	1,450	-
Rental of equipment	2,560	2,520
Rental of office	11,546	12,725
Repair and maintenance	6,617	5,652
Secretarial fee and expenses	23,800	21,113
Security fee	3,600	3,600
Staff welfare	1,151	-
Stamp duty	3,366	-
Sundry expenses	2,702	2,400
Telephone charges	19,086	11,914
Testing expenses	-	5,000
Training expenses	-	72
Travelling expenses	236,868	210,087
Uniforms	2,396	191
	836,850	550,436
Finance costs		
Interest on hire purchase liabilities	1,539	2,907
Interest on ROU assets	9,409	23,015
	10,948	25,922

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.