

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2024

SY LEE & CO. (AF 1317)
Chartered Accountants

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2024

INDEX

	Page No.
DIRECTOR'S REPORT	1 – 4
STATEMENT BY DIRECTOR	5
STATUTORY DECLARATION	5
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS	6 – 9
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	10
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	11
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	12
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	13 - 14
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	15 – 47

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The director hereby presents the report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 DECEMBER 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is principally engaged in the business of money lending.

There has been no significant change in the nature of this principal activity during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Net profit for the year	RM <u>2,184,052</u>
-------------------------	------------------------

There were no material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year under review except as disclosed in the financial statements.

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the Company during the financial year have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature other than the changes in accounting policies as disclosed in Note 2.1 to the financial statements.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The Company has not issued any new shares and debentures during the financial year.

SHARE OPTIONS

No options have been granted by the Company to any parties during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of any option to take up unissued shares of the Company. As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under options.

DIVIDEND

No dividend has been paid or declared by the Company since the end of the previous financial year. The directors do not recommend any dividend payment in respect of the current financial year.

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of this report are as follows:-

KHOR CHII KHIONG

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The interest of directors who held office at the end of the financial year in the shares of the Company or its related corporation pursuant to Section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia, are not disclosed as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the holding company, FINGULAR PTE LTD [Company No: 202135807-C] and such information is disclosed in the statutory accounts of the holding company.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Neither at the end of the financial year, nor at any time during that year, did there subsist any arrangement to which the Company was a party, whereby the directors might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Since the end of the previous financial year, none of the directors have received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of remuneration received or due and receivable by directors or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company as shown in Note 18 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with any director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements.

No payment has been paid to or payable to any third party in respect of the services provided to the Company by any director or past director of the Company during the year.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE FOR DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR AUDITORS

There were no indemnity given to or insurance effected for, during or since the end of the year, for, any directors, officers or auditors of the Company in accordance with Section 289 of the Companies Act, 2016.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (a) Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, the directors took reasonable steps:-
- (i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and
 - (ii) to ensure that any current assets, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including the value of current assets as shown in the accounting records of the Company had been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.
- (b) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances:
- (i) which would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the allowance for doubtful debts inadequate to any substantial extent;
 - (ii) which would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements misleading;
 - (iii) which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate; and
 - (iv) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Company which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.
- (c) At the date of this report, there does not exist:
- (i) any charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secure the liabilities of any other person; and
 - (ii) any contingent liability which has arisen since the end of the financial year.
- (d) In the opinion of the directors,
- (i) no contingent or other liabilities 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 affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations when they fall due; and
 - (ii) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

HOLDING COMPANY

The holding company is FINGULAR PTE LTD [Company No: 202135807-C], a company incorporated in Singapore.

AUDITORS

The auditors, SY Lee & Co. (AF 1317) have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The total amounts paid to or receivable by the auditors as remuneration for their services as auditors of the Company as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the director dated 29 SEP 2025



KHOR CHII KHIONG

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTOR
PURSUANT TO SECTION 251 (2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2016

I, KHOR CHII KHIONG, being the director of WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD, do hereby state that, in my opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 47 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 DECEMBER 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the director dated **29 SEP 2025**

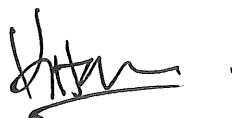


KHOR CHII KHIONG

STATUTORY DECLARATION
PURSUANT TO SECTION 251 (1) (b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2016

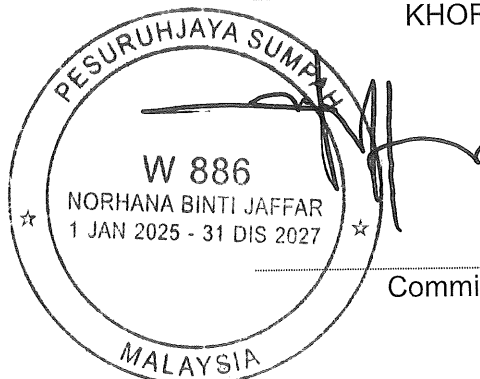
I, KHOR CHII KHIONG, being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 47 are to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the)
abovenamed KHOR CHII KHIONG)
at **Kuala Lumpur Federal Territory**)
on **29 SEP 2025**



KHOR CHII KHIONG

Before me,



Commissioner for Oaths

d/a Tetuan N. Balqis Guzali & Co.
No. 3-1 (1) Jalan Rampai Niaga 3
Rampai Business Park
53300 Kuala Lumpur

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 DECEMBER 2024 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 10 to 47.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 DECEMBER 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD (CONT'D)**
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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.

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
WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD (CONT'D)**
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (Cont'd)

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.

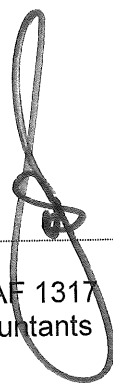
Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD (CONT'D)**
(Incorporated in Malaysia)


Other matters

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



SY LEE & CO.
Firm Number : AF 1317
Chartered Accountants

KUALA LUMPUR
Date: 29 SEP 2025



LEE SWEE YONG
Approval Number : 02111/11/2026 J
Chartered Accountant

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	31.12.2024 RM	31.12.2023 RM Restated	1.1.2023 RM
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	42,907	7,875	-
Right-of-use assets	5	171,007	11,601	-
		<u>213,914</u>	<u>19,476</u>	<u>-</u>
Current assets				
Trade receivables	6	22,006,387	1,246,632	1,500,000
Other receivables	7	2,240,263	120,010	-
Amount owing by directors	8	-	-	391,494
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,107,274	831,508	60,141
		<u>26,353,924</u>	<u>2,198,150</u>	<u>1,951,635</u>
Total assets		<u>26,567,838</u>	<u>2,217,626</u>	<u>1,951,635</u>
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	10	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Accumulated losses		(1,333,435)	(3,517,487)	(69,967)
Total equity		<u>666,565</u>	<u>(1,517,487)</u>	<u>1,930,033</u>
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities	11	43,573	-	-
Amount owing to holding company	12	15,854,275	3,496,330	-
		<u>15,897,848</u>	<u>3,496,330</u>	<u>-</u>
Current liabilities				
Trade payables	13	91,072	38,904	-
Other payables	14	975,262	94,987	20,852
Loan and borrowings	15	6,567,602	-	-
Lease liabilities	11	130,764	11,892	-
Current tax liabilities		2,238,725	93,000	750
		<u>10,003,425</u>	<u>238,783</u>	<u>21,602</u>
Total liabilities		<u>25,901,273</u>	<u>3,735,113</u>	<u>21,602</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>26,567,838</u>	<u>2,217,626</u>	<u>1,951,635</u>

The accompanying notes form an integrated part of these financial statements.

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 RM	2023 RM Restated
Revenue	16	26,368,355	1,727,134
Cost of sales and other direct expenses		<u>(2,630,563)</u>	<u>(422,377)</u>
Gross profit		23,737,792	1,304,757
Other operating income	17	<u>661,566</u>	<u>14,917</u>
		24,399,358	1,319,674
Administrative expenses		<u>(8,668,812)</u>	<u>(831,417)</u>
Net impairment on trade receivables		<u>(10,176,539)</u>	<u>(3,795,446)</u>
Profit / (Loss) from operations	18	5,554,007	(3,307,189)
Finance cost	21	<u>(597,573)</u>	<u>(47,338)</u>
Profit / (Loss) before tax		4,956,434	(3,354,527)
Taxation	22	<u>(2,772,382)</u>	<u>(92,993)</u>
Profit / (Loss) after taxation		2,184,052	(3,447,520)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		<u>2,184,052</u>	<u>(3,447,520)</u>
Profit / (Loss) attributable to:-			
Owners of the Company		<u>2,184,052</u>	<u>(3,447,520)</u>
Total comprehensive income / (loss) attributable to:-			
Owners of the Company		<u>2,184,052</u>	<u>(3,447,520)</u>

The accompanying notes form an integrated part of these financial statements.

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

<---Attributable to Owners of the Company--->				
	Note	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total
As at 1 JANUARY 2023		2,000,000	(69,967)	1,930,033
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	(3,447,520)	(3,447,520)
Balance as at 31 DECEMBER 2023		2,000,000	(3,517,487)	(1,517,487)
As at 1 JANUARY 2024				
- As previously stated		2,000,000	(1,614,056)	385,944
- Effect of adopting MFRS	25	-	(1,903,431)	(1,903,431)
Restated balance as at 1 JANUARY 2024		2,000,000	(3,517,487)	(1,517,487)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	2,184,052	2,184,052
Balance as at 31 DECEMBER 2024		2,000,000	(1,333,435)	666,565

The accompanying notes form an integrated part of these financial statements.

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 RM	2023 RM Restated
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (Loss) before tax		4,956,434	(3,354,527)
Adjustments for:-			
Depreciation of plant and equipment		16,866	2,625
Depreciation of right of use asset		107,317	42,537
Finance lease interest		9,078	1,754
Interest expenses		588,495	45,584
Net impairment loss on trade receivables		10,176,539	3,795,446
Gain on foreign exchange (unrealised)		(5,606)	(5,296)
Interest income		(3,351)	(321)
Operating profit before working capital changes		15,845,772	527,802
Decrease / (Increase) in working capital			
Trade receivables		(30,936,294)	(3,150,584)
Other receivables		(2,120,253)	(120,010)
Trade payables		52,168	38,903
Other payables		880,275	74,136
Amount owing to holding company		12,177,516	3,501,626
		(19,946,588)	344,071
Net cash generated from operations		(4,100,816)	871,873
Interest paid		(210,324)	(45,584)
Interest received		3,351	321
Tax paid		(626,657)	(743)
Net cash from operating activities		(4,934,446)	825,867
Cash flows from investing activities			
Increase in deposits placed with licensed banks with maturity of over 3 months		(30,000)	-
Purchase of plant and equipment		(51,898)	(10,500)
Net cash used in investing activities		(81,898)	(10,500)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Drawdown of loan and borrowings		34,916,658	-
Repayment of loan and borrowings		(28,199,619)	-
Payment of loan and borrowings interest		(341,573)	-
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		(9,078)	(1,754)
Payment of finance lease interest		(104,278)	(42,246)
Net cash used in financing activities		6,262,110	(44,000)

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 RM	2023 RM Restated
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,245,766	771,367
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		831,508	60,141
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	9	<u>2,077,274</u>	<u>831,508</u>

The accompanying notes form an integrated part of these financial statements.

WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company, WAWASAN COJAYA SDN BHD a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office of the Company is located at E-10-4, Megan Avenue 1, 189, Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal place of business is located at Unit 6-1, Level 6, Tower 7, Avenue 5, The Horizon Bangsar South, 59200 Kuala Lumpur.

The Company is principally engaged in the business of money lending.

There has been no significant change in the nature of this principal activity during the financial year.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

2.1.1 First-time adoption of MFRSs

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 DECEMBER 2024 is the first set of financial statements prepared in accordance with the MFRSs, including MFRS 1 'First-time adoption of MFRSs'. In previous years, the financial statements of the Company were prepared in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard ("MPERS") in Malaysia.

For periods up to and including the year ended 31 DECEMBER 2023, the Company had previously prepared financial statements in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard ("MPERS").

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.1 Statement of compliance (Cont'd)

2.1.1 First-time adoption of MFRSs (Cont'd)

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards. Accordingly, the Company have prepared financial statements which comply with MFRSs together with the comparative period data as at, and for the year ended, 31 DECEMBER 2023, as described in the accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening statements of financial position were prepared as at 1 JANUARY 2023, being the date of transition to MFRSs. The financial impact on transition to MFRS is disclosed in Note 26.

The following new and revised MFRSs and IC interpretations issued by Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") not yet effective, have not been early adopted by the Company.

MFRS and amendments to MFRS	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
<i>Amendments to MFRS 121: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability</i>	1 JANUARY 2025
<i>Amendments to MFRS 9: Financial Instruments and MFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>	1 JANUARY 2026
<i>Amendments to MFRSs: Annual Improvements to MFRS Accounting standards – Amendments to MFRS 1, MFRS 7, MFRS 9, MFRS 10, MFRS 107</i>	1 JANUARY 2026
<i>Amendments to MFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	1 JANUARY 2027

The directors are in the process of assessing the full impact of the above standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations on the financial statements of the Company in the year of initial application.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Company have also been prepared using historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated in the material accounting policy information set out in Note 3.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2. **BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)**

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

Management has used estimates and assumptions in measuring the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Judgements and assumptions are applied in the measurement, and hence, the actual results may not coincide with the reported amounts. The areas involving significant judgements and estimation uncertainties are disclosed in Note 4.

3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION**

3.1 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. When significant parts of the plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit and loss as incurred.

Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset carried in the asset revaluation reserve.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. The revaluation surplus included in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of an asset is transferred directly to retained earnings on retirement or disposal of the asset.

Depreciation of other the plant and equipment are provided on a straight line basis to write off the cost of each plant and equipment to their residual value over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:-

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.1 Plant and equipment (Cont'd)

Computer and software	3 years
Furniture and fittings	3 years
Office equipment	3 years

The carrying values of the plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

3.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units (CGU)).

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets 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 risk specific to the asset. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of a CGU or groups of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to those units or groups of units and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or groups of units on a pro-rata basis.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss except for assets that are previously re-valued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.2 Impairment of non-financial assets (Cont'd)

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reverse only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount.

The increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at re-valued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. Impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

3.3 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The classification depends on the business model which they are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics. The Company determines the classification of their financial assets at initial recognition and are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

The Company classified its financial assets in the following categories: at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss. The Company does not hold any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.3 Financial assets (Cont'd)

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

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that required delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date or settlement date.

3.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognise loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company measured expected credit losses in a way that reflects a probability-weighted, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information.

The Company measure loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss, except for those financial assets which credit risk had not increase significantly since initial recognition, which are measured at an amount equal to 12-months expected credit losses. Loss allowance for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

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

The maximum period to consider when measuring expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk. The Company recognise the impairment gain or loss in profit or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with MFRS 9.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.4 Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

The carrying amount of the financial asset measured at amortised cost is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the 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. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery amounts due.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.6 Provision for liabilities

Provision are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provision are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, within the scope of MFRS 9, 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.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or amortised cost. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables and amount owing to holding company are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.7 Financial liabilities (Cont'd)

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. When existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability at fair value and the resulting gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

3.8 Leases

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

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment as follows:

Buildings	Over the lease term
Office equipment	5 years

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of future lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rates. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, any variable lease payments, amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and exercise price under an extension option that the Company are reasonably certain to exercise.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.8 Lease (Cont'd)

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

For short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

3.9 Interest – bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Borrowings costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take substantial year of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a capitalisation rate which is the weighted average of the borrowings costs applicable to the Company's borrowings that are outstanding during the year, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining another qualifying asset.

For borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the year less any investment of that borrowing.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year they are incurred.

3.10 Share capital

Ordinary shares are equity instruments and classified as equity. Distributions to holders of ordinary shares are debited directly to equity and dividends declared on or before the end of the reporting period are recognised as liabilities. Costs directly attributable to equity transactions are accounted for as a deduction, net of tax, from equity.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.11 Revenue and other income recognition

3.11.1 Rendering of services

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

The Company provides service at a point in time unless one of the following overtime criteria is met:

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

3.11.2 Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method in profit or loss.

3.12 Employee benefits

3.12.1 Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses paid annual leave, paid sick leave, social security contributions and non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as annual leave are recognised as an expense when the employees rendered services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised as an expense when the absences occur.

3.12.2 Defined contribution plans

As required by law, Companies in Malaysia make contributions to the state pension scheme, the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF"). Such contributions are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.13 Income tax

3.13.1 Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

3.13.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liabilities arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.13 Income tax (Cont'd)

3.13.2 Deferred tax (Cont'd)

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.14 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is:-

3.14.1 A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or

3.14.2 A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- (a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- (b) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

A contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the Company, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

3.15 Foreign currencies

3.15.1 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Ringgit Malaysia at the rates of exchange ruling on transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Ringgit Malaysia at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of its initial transactions. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting date are recognised in profit or loss except for exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Company's net investment in foreign operations, which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated under foreign currency translation reserve in equity. The foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss of the Company on disposal of the foreign operation.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for the differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gain or loss are recognised directly in equity. Exchange differences arising from such non-monetary items are also recognised directly in equity.

3.16 Accounting estimation and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated by the directors and management and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and judgements that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures, and have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below:-

3.16.1 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 provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)**

3.16 Accounting estimation and judgements (Cont'd)

3.16.2 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 cash-generating unit to which the asset is allocated, the management is required to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and also to apply a suitable discount rate in order to determine the present value of those cash flows.

3.16.3 Depreciation of plant and equipment

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

3.16.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure Expected Credit Losses (ECL) of trade receivables. Loss rates are calculated using "roll rate" method based on probability of a receivables progressing through successive stages of delinquency to 11 months past due and supportable forward-looking information. If the expectation is different from the estimation, such difference will impact the carrying value of trade receivables. The carrying amounts of trade receivables as at the reporting date are disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

3.16.5 Extension options for leases

When the Group and the Company has the option to extend a lease, management uses its judgement to determine whether or not option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, in determining the lease term.

3.16.6 Discount rates used in leases

The Company determines the discount rates for leases based on the incremental borrowings rates of the Company. Significant judgements are required to be exercised by management in determining the appropriate discount rate for the respective leases.

Company No. 1123810 P

4. **PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Computer and software RM	Furniture and fittings RM	Office equipment RM	Total RM
Cost or valuation:	<-----At cost----->			
As at 1 JANUARY 2023	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	10,500	10,500
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 DECEMBER 2023	-	-	10,500	10,500
Additions	21,320	17,618	12,960	51,898
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 DECEMBER 2024	21,320	17,618	23,460	62,398
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:				
As at 1 JANUARY 2023	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for year	-	-	2,625	2,625
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 DECEMBER 2023	-	-	2,625	2,625
Additions	5,922	4,894	6,050	16,866
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 DECEMBER 2024	5,922	4,894	8,675	19,491
Net carrying amounts:				
As at 31 DECEMBER 2023	-	-	7,875	7,875
As at 31 DECEMBER 2024	15,398	12,724	14,785	42,907

Company No. 1123810 P

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Buildings RM	Office equipment RM	Total RM
Cost			
As at 1 JANUARY 2023	-	-	-
Additions	54,138	-	54,138
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 DECEMBER 2023	54,138	-	54,138
Additions	254,123	12,600	266,723
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 DECEMBER 2024	308,261	12,600	320,861
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:			
As at 1 JANUARY 2023	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	42,537	-	42,537
Impairment loss for the year	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 DECEMBER 2023	42,537	-	42,537
Depreciation charge for the year	106,897	420	107,317
Impairment loss for the year	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 DECEMBER 2024	149,434	420	149,854
Net carrying amounts:			
As at 31 DECEMBER 2023	11,601	-	11,601
As at 31 DECEMBER 2024	158,827	12,180	171,007

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Third parties	30,376,317	3,149,772
	30,376,317	3,149,772
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(8,369,930)	(1,903,140)
Trade receivables, net	22,006,387	1,246,632

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

The ageing of trade receivables at the reporting date is:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Neither past due nor impaired	20,980,478	1,100,374
Past due but not impaired		
1 – 30 days past due not impaired	884,032	94,777
31 – 60 days past due not impaired	103,189	48,497
61 – 90 days past due not impaired	20,602	2,984
More than 90 days past due not impaired	18,086	-
	<u>1,025,909</u>	<u>146,258</u>
	22,006,387	1,246,632
Past due and impaired	8,369,930	1,903,140
	<u>30,376,317</u>	<u>3,149,772</u>

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment records with the Company.

Trade receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Company has trade receivables amounting to RM1,025,909 (2023: RM146,258) that are past due at the reporting date but not impaired and unsecured in nature.

The directors are in opinion that these balances are expected to be recovered.

Trade receivables that are past due and impaired

Trade receivables that are past due and impaired at the reporting date and the movements in allowance for impairment loss in respect of trade receivables during the year are as follows:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
As at 1 JANUARY	1,903,140	-
Impairment loss recognised:		
- Charge for the year	10,176,539	3,795,446
- Reversal	-	-
- Write off	(3,709,749)	(1,892,306)
As at 31 DECEMBER	<u>8,369,930</u>	<u>1,903,140</u>

Company No.

1123810	P
---------	---

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Non-trade debtors	1,526,870	50,596
Refundable deposits	699,160	6,510
Prepayment	14,233	62,904
	2,240,263	120,010

7.1 Other receivables

Other debtors are non-interest bearing. Other debtors are normally collected on an average term of 30 days (2023: 30 days).

8. AMOUNT OWING BY DIRECTORS

This represents unsecured, non-interest bearing and is repayable upon demand.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Cash in hand	1,000	409
Cash at banks	2,066,274	691,077
Short term deposits with licensed banks	40,000	140,022
Cash and bank balances	2,107,274	831,508
Deposits placed with licensed banks with maturity of over 3 months	(30,000)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,077,274	831,508

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares		<-----Amount----->	
	2024	2023	2024 RM	2023 RM
Ordinary shares				
Issued and fully paid				
As at 1 JANUARY	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
As at 31 DECEMBER	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions and rank equally with regard to the Company residual assets.

11. LEASE LIABILITIES

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Current	130,764	11,892
Non-current	43,573	-
Total lease liabilities	<u>174,337</u>	<u>11,892</u>
Minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 1 year	137,736	12,000
- between 1 -5 years	46,388	-
Total minimum lease payments	<u>184,124</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Less: Lease liabilities interest	(9,787)	(108)
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>174,337</u>	<u>11,892</u>
Present value of payments:		
- not later than 1 year	130,764	11,892
- between 1 -5 years	43,573	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>174,337</u>	<u>11,892</u>
Less: Amount due within 12 months	(130,764)	(11,892)
Amount due after 12 months	<u>43,573</u>	<u>-</u>

11.1 The Company leases a number of property and office equipment that run between 2 to 5 years, with option to renew the lease after that date.

11.2 The average discount rate implicit in the lease liabilities is approximately 5.45% - 11.64% (2023: 5.45%) per annum.

11.3 Total cash outflows for leases

	Note	2024 RM	2023 RM
Included in net cash from financing activities:			
Payment of lease liabilities		104,278	42,246
Interest paid in relation to lease liabilities	20	9,078	1,754
		<u>113,356</u>	<u>44,000</u>

12. AMOUNT OWING TO A HOLDING COMPANY

The holding company is FINGULAR PTE LTD [Company No: 202135807-C], a company incorporated in Singapore.

This represents unsecured, non-interest bearing and is repayable upon demand, except for an amount of RM11,254,916 (2023: RM3,496,330) which bear interest rate of 5.0% (2023: 5.0%) and is repayable over 5 year's term.

13. TRADE PAYABLES

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Trade payables	<u>91,072</u>	<u>38,904</u>

13.1 Third parties

These amounts are non-interest bearing. The Company's normal credit terms range 30 to 60 days (2023: 30 to 60 days).

14. OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Non-trade creditors	201,851	28,504
Amount owing to related parties	487,000	-
Accruals	<u>286,411</u>	<u>66,483</u>
	<u>975,262</u>	<u>94,987</u>

14.1 Non-trade creditors

Non-trade creditors normally settled on an average terms of 30 to 60 days (2023: 30 to 60 days). This represents unsecured, non-interest bearing and is repayable upon demand.

14.2 Amount owing to related parties

This represents unsecured, non-interest bearing and is repayable upon demand. This amount is normally settled on an average terms of 30 days (2023: 30 days).

15. LOAN AND BORROWINGS

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Current:		
Unsecured		
- Loan from third parties	<u>6,567,602</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>6,567,602</u>	<u>-</u>

15.1 Loan from third parties

Loan from third parties pertains to the funds from individuals which bearing interest rate of 13% to 16.59% (2023: Nil) per annum.

16. REVENUE

Revenue from money lending operation is recognised on accrual basis.

16.1 Disaggregation of revenue

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Geographical markets		
Inside Malaysia	26,368,355	1,727,134
	<u>26,368,355</u>	<u>1,727,134</u>
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	26,368,355	1,727,134
	<u>26,368,355</u>	<u>1,727,134</u>

17. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Gain on foreign exchange (Unrealised)	5,606	5,296
Interest income	3,351	321
Sundry income	652,609	9,300
	<u>661,566</u>	<u>14,917</u>

18. PROFIT / (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS

Profit / (Loss) from operations is stated after charging:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Auditors' remuneration	24,000	7,000
Depreciation of plant and equipment	16,866	2,625
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	107,317	42,537
Directors' remuneration (Note 19)	136,817	101,769
Employee benefits expenses	1,592,143	465,877
Loss on foreign exchange (Realised)	<u>1,618</u>	<u>108</u>

Included in employee benefits expenses of the company are defined contribution plan amounting to RM148,986 (2023: RM49,000).

The details of remuneration receivable by the auditors of the Company are as follows:-

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Statutory audit	24,000	7,000
Reimbursement and others	1,014	574
	<u>25,014</u>	<u>7,574</u>

19. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Salaries	120,000	90,000
Defined contribution plan	14,400	10,800
Social security contribution	1,092	780
Employment insurance system contribution	125	89
Human resource development fund	1,200	100
Total directors' remuneration (Note 18)	<u>136,817</u>	<u>101,769</u>
Estimated money value of benefit-in-kind	-	-
Total directors' remuneration including benefit-in-kind	<u>136,817</u>	<u>101,769</u>

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Salaries, allowance, ang pow and bonus	1,513,831	500,665
Defined contribution plan	163,386	59,800
Employment insurance system contribution	2,487	657
Social security contribution	21,745	5,750
Other benefits	<u>27,511</u>	<u>774</u>
	<u>1,728,960</u>	<u>567,646</u>

The number of employees (including directors) of the Company at the end of the year was 49 (2023: 19).

Included in employee benefits expenses of the Company are directors' remuneration amounting to RM136,817 (2023: RM101,769).

21. FINANCE COSTS

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Interest expenses	588,495	45,584
Lease liabilities interest	<u>9,078</u>	<u>1,754</u>
	<u>597,573</u>	<u>47,338</u>

22. TAX EXPENSES

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Current income tax expenses:-		
- Current year	2,780,000	93,000
- Prior year	<u>(7,618)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
	<u>2,772,382</u>	<u>92,993</u>

22. TAX EXPENSES (CONT'D)

Income tax is calculated at the Malaysian Statutory tax rate of 24% (2023: 24%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit / (loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Profit / (Loss) before tax	<u>4,956,434</u>	<u>(3,354,527)</u>
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2023: 24%)	1,189,544	(805,086)
Tax effect in respect of:		
Additional deferred tax benefits not recognized / (Utilisation of unrecognised tax benefits)	3,261	1,349
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,587,195	939,159
Effect on preferential tax rate for SME	-	(42,422)
Over provision of prior year's taxes	<u>(7,618)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
Tax expenses for the year	<u>2,772,382</u>	<u>92,993</u>
Tax losses are analysed as follows:	2024 RM	2023 RM
Tax savings recognised during the year arising from:		
- Utilisation of current year's tax loss	-	-
- Utilisation of tax losses brought forward from previous years	-	-
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Unabsorbed capital allowances are analysed as follows:	2024 RM	2023 RM
Tax savings recognised during the year arising from:		
- Utilisation of current year's capital allowances	14,658	9,240
- Utilisation of unabsorbed capital allowances brought forward from previous years	-	-
Unabsorbed capital allowances carried forward	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

23. RELATED PARTIES

23.1 Identify of related parties

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

Related parties also include key management personnel defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include all the Directors of the Company, and certain members of senior management of the Company.

The Company has related party relationship with directors' related companies and key management personnel.

23.2 Significant related party transactions

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Holding Company		
- Administrative expenses	4,515,973	-
- Interest expenses	<u>210,324</u>	<u>-</u>

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management is to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the Company's operations whilst managing its financial risks, including foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity and cash flow risk and interest rate risk.

Matters pertaining to risk management strategies and execution require the decision and approval of the Board of Directors.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

24.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, thereby resulting in financial loss to the Company. For trade and other receivables, the Company manages its credit risk through the credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. Where appropriate, the Company obtains advance payments from customers of lower credit standing. For other financial assets, the Company adopts the policy of dealing with high credit quality counterparties.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

24.1 Credit risk (Cont'd)

For other financial assets, the Company adopts the policy of dealing with high credit quality counterparties.

As at the reporting date, the Company has no significant credit risk to any individual or groups of close related counterparties.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position which comprise mainly trade and other receivables and cash and bank deposits.

Trade receivables

The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure Expected Credit Losses (ECL) of trade receivables. Loss rate are calculated using "roll rate" method based on probability of a receivables progressing through successive stages of delinquency to 11 months past due.

Loss rate are based on actual credit losses experience over the past three years. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle their debts.

Trade receivables are write off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

24.1 Credit risk (Cont'd)

The expected credit loss for trade receivables as at 31 DECEMBER 2024 and 31 DECEMBER 2023 was determined as follows:

31 DECEMBER 2024

	Current	1 - 30 Days	More than 30 Days	More than 60 Days	More than 90 Days	Total RM
Gross carrying amount	23,426,871	2,933,537	1,622,235	1,217,411	1,176,263	30,376,317
Lifetime expected credit loss	(2,446,393)	(2,049,505)	(1,519,046)	(1,196,809)	(1,158,177)	(8,369,930)
Net balance	20,980,478	884,032	103,189	20,602	18,086	22,006,387

31 DECEMBER 2023

	Current	1 - 30 Days	More than 30 Days	More than 60 Days	More than 90 Days	Total RM
Gross carrying amount	1,571,798	473,886	484,973	298,400	320,715	3,149,772
Lifetime expected credit loss	(471,424)	(379,109)	(436,476)	(295,416)	(320,715)	(1,903,140)
Net balance	1,100,374	94,777	48,497	2,984	-	1,246,632

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

24.1 Credit risk (Cont'd)

Other receivables

Impairment of other receivables is recognised based on general approach with MFRS 9 using the forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of impairment is based on whether has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of financial assets.

For those in which the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those in which the credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised.

Credit risks on other receivables are mainly arising from prepayment cost and deposits paid for office rented. These deposits will be received at the end of each lease terms. The Company manages the credit risk together with the leasing arrangement.

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

Other receivables are write off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group and the Company did not recognised any allowance for impairment losses.

Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances have low credit risk as they are placed with reputable financial institutions with strong credit rating and has no history of default. Consequently, the Directors are of the opinion that loss allowance is insignificant.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Information on the ageing and impairment of trade receivables are disclosed in Note 6.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 6.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

24.2 Liquidity and cash flow risk

The Company practice prudent liquidity risk management to minimise the mismatch of financial assets and liabilities and to maintain sufficient credit facilities to meet its working capital requirement.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	On demand or within one year RM	One to five year RM	Total RM
2024			
Trade payables	91,072	-	91,072
Other payables	975,262	-	975,262
Loan and borrowings	6,567,602	-	6,567,602
Lease liabilities	137,736	46,388	184,124
Amount owing to a holding company	4,599,359	11,254,916	15,854,275
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>12,371,031</u>	<u>11,301,304</u>	<u>23,672,335</u>

	On demand or within one year RM	One to five year RM	Total RM
2023			
Trade payables	38,904	-	38,904
Other payables	94,987	-	94,987
Lease liabilities	12,000	-	12,000
Amount owing to a holding company	-	3,496,330	3,496,330
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>145,891</u>	<u>3,496,330</u>	<u>3,642,221</u>

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

24.3 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are reasonable approximation to their fair values, are detailed in the following table:-

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Financial assets:		
- Trade receivables	22,006,387	1,246,632
- Other receivables	2,226,030	57,106
- Cash and bank balances	2,107,274	831,508
	<u>26,339,691</u>	<u>2,135,246</u>
Financial liabilities:		
- Trade payables	91,072	38,904
- Other payables	975,262	94,987
- Loan and borrowings	6,567,602	-
- Lease liabilities	174,337	11,892
	<u>7,808,273</u>	<u>145,783</u>

24.4 Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to various currencies, mainly United States Dollar (USD) and Euro (EUR). Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities together with expected cash flows from highly probable purchases give rise to foreign exchange exposures.

The unhedged financial assets and liabilities of the Company that are not denominated in their functional currencies are as follows:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Functional currency of the Company		
Other receivables		
Euro (EUR)	1,593,939	-
	<u>1,593,939</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and bank balances		
United States Dollar (USD)	2,185	-
Euro (EUR)	229,274	-
	<u>231,459</u>	<u>-</u>
Trade payables		
United States Dollar (USD)	11,392	16,071
	<u>11,392</u>	<u>16,071</u>
Other payables		
United States Dollar (USD)	93,765	-
Euro (EUR)	28,720	-
	<u>122,485</u>	<u>-</u>

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

24.4 Foreign exchange risk (Cont'd)

The unhedged financial assets and liabilities of the Company that are not denominated in their functional currencies are as follows: (Cont'd)

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Functional currency of the Company		
Loan and borrowings		
Euro (EUR)	6,567,602	-
	6,567,602	-
Amount owing to holding company		
United States Dollar (USD)	15,854,275	3,496,330
	15,854,275	3,496,330

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrated the sensitivity of the Company's profit net of tax to a reasonably possible change in the USD and Euro exchange rate against the respective functional currency of the Company with all other variables held constant.

	Increase/(Decrease) in profit net of tax	
	2024 RM	2023 RM
USD/RM – strengthened by 4% / 5%	638,290	175,620
– weakened by 4% / 5%	(638,290)	(175,620)
EUR/RM – strengthened by 8% / 5%	381,849	-
– weakened by 8% / 5%	(381,849)	-

24.5 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 income and operating cash flows are not substantially dependent of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate exposure arises from the Company's borrowings and deposits. The Company's obligation under interest bearing deposits are subject to interest based on fixed rates.

The Company manages the net exposure to interest rate risks by maintaining sufficient lines of credit to obtain acceptable lending costs and by monitoring the exposure to such risks on an ongoing basis. As at 31 DECEMBER 2024, the Company has not entered in to any hedging instruments arrangement as the cost of such instruments outweighs the potential risk of interest rate fluctuation.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

24.5 Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

The interest rate profile of the Company's significant interest-bearing financial instruments, based on carrying amounts as the end of the reporting year was:-

	2024 RM	2023 RM
<i>Fixed rate instruments</i>		
Financial assets		
- Short term deposits with licensed banks	<u>40,000</u>	<u>140,021</u>
Financial liabilities		
- Loan and borrowings	6,567,602	-
- Lease liabilities	<u>174,337</u>	<u>11,892</u>

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

(i) Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

As the fixed rate financial assets are not account for at fair value through profit or loss and therefore a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting year would not affect the profit or loss.

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Management's objective is to ensure that the Company remain as going concern as well as to maintain optimal return to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management also aims to manage capital structures that ensure the lowest cost of capital to the Company. The Company's capital structure is monitored on a going concern basis by the directors and is periodically review by the Board. The Company has no externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes since the previous financial year.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt comprise of non-current borrowings, current borrowings and hire purchase and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Capital comprise of total equity and net debts.

25. **CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**

The gearing ratio of the Company is as follows:-

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Trade payables	91,072	38,904
Other payables	975,262	94,987
Loan and borrowings	6,567,602	-
Lease liabilities	174,337	11,892
Amount owing to a holding company	<u>15,854,275</u>	<u>3,496,330</u>
	23,662,548	3,642,113
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	<u>(2,107,274)</u>	<u>(831,508)</u>
<i>Net debt (A)</i>	<u>21,555,274</u>	<u>2,810,605</u>
<i>Total equity</i>	<u>666,565</u>	<u>(1,517,487)</u>
<i>Total equity and net debt (B)</i>	<u>22,221,839</u>	<u>1,293,118</u>

26. **EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO THE MFRS AND COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

As stated in Note 2.1, these are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with MFRS. The date of transition to the MFRS framework is 1 JANUARY 2023.

Adoption of the MFRS Framework requires that all the Standards in MFRS be applied to the Company financial statements for the current year ended 31 DECEMBER 2024, the comparative financial statements for the prior year ended 31 DECEMBER 2023, and to the opening statement of financial position at the date of transition to MFRS.

The following comparative figures of the Company have been restated to reflect the transition to MFRS:

	As previously stated RM	Effect of transition to MFRS RM	As restated RM
31.12.2023			
Statement of financial position			
(Extract)			
Right-of-use assets	-	11,601	11,601
Trade receivables	3,149,772	(1,903,140)	1,246,632
Lease liabilities	-	(11,892)	11,892
Accumulated losses brought forward	<u>(1,614,056)</u>	<u>1,903,431</u>	<u>(3,517,487)</u>

26. **EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO THE MFRS AND COMPARATIVE FIGURES (CONT'D)**

	As previously stated RM	Effect of transition to MFRS RM	As restated RM
31.12.2023			
Statement of comprehensive Income (Extract)			
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	42,537	42,537
Rental expenses	36,000	(36,000)	-
Finance lease interest	-	1,754	1,754
Net impairment on trade receivables	1,892,306	1,903,140	3,795,446
Sundry income	1,300	(8,000)	9,300
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Statement of cash flows (Extract)			
Loss before taxation	(1,451,096)	(3,354,527)	1,903,140
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	42,537	42,537
Finance lease interest	-	1,754	1,754
Net impairment on trade receivables	1,892,306	1,903,140	3,795,446
Payment of finance lease interest	-	(1,754)	(1,754)
Repayment of finance lease creditors	-	(42,246)	(42,246)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

27. **HOLDING COMPANY**

The holding company is FINGULAR PTE LTD [Company No: 202135807-C], a company incorporated in Singapore.

28. **DATE OF AUTHORISATION OF ISSUE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 SEPTEMBER 2025.