Company No.
201901002673 (1311999-P)

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

Company No.
201901002673 (1311999-P)

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

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Company No.
201901002673 (1311999-P)

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	: Tan Sri Dato' Wong See Wah
	: Dato' Foo Chi Ching
	: Datin Wong Muh Rong
SECRETARY	: Tan Lai Hong (MAICSA 7057707)
	: Law Mee Poo (MAICSA 7033423)
REGISTERED OFFICE	: Unit 30-01, Level 30, Tower A, Vertical Business Suite Avenue 3, Bangsar South, No.8, Jalan Kerinchi, 59200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	: No.102, Jalan Metro Perdana Barat 13 Sri Edaran Industrial Park Off Jalan Kepong 52100 Kuala Lumpur
AUDITORS	: Ong & Wong (AF 0241) Chartered Accountants
PRINCIPAL BANKERS	: OCBC Bank Berhad
	: UOB Bank Berhad
	: Malayan Banking Berhad

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(*Incorporated in Malaysia*)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 29 February 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is principally engaged in investment holding. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

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

RESULTS

	Group RM	Company RM
Profit for the financial year	7,270,536	734,728

DIVIDEND

No dividend was paid or declared by the Company since the end of the previous financial year.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

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

SHARES AND DEBENTURES

There was no issuance of shares or debentures during the financial year.

SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the subsidiaries are set out in Note 6 to the financial statements.

There is no qualified auditor's report on the financial statements of any subsidiaries for the financial year in which this report is made.

At the end of the financial year, none of the subsidiaries held any shares in the Company.

DIRECTORS

The directors in office during the financial year until the date of this report are:

Tan Sri Dato' Wong See Wah
Dato' Foo Chi Ching
Datin Wong Muh Rong

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(*Incorporated in Malaysia*)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS OF SUBSIDIARIES

The directors in office of the subsidiaries during the financial year until the date of this report are also the directors of the Company.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings required to be kept under Section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016, the interests and deemed interests of Directors in office at the end of the financial year in the shares of the Company during the financial year are as follows:

	Number of Ordinary Shares			
	At 1.3.2023	**Bought**	**Sold**	**At 29.2.2024**
Interest in the company				
Direct interest:				
Tan Sri Dato' Wong See Wah	62,637,755	-	-	62,637,755
Dato' Foo Chi Ching	144,981,119	-	-	144,981,119
Datin Wong Muh Rong	45,354,436	47,000	-	45,401,436

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

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

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of fees and emoluments received or due and receivable by the Directors from the Company, or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Company as disclosed in Note 19 to 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.

DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION

The amount of remuneration received and receivable by the directors of the Company during the financial year is disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.

INDEMNIFIYING DIRECTOR, OFFICERS OR AUDITORS

No indemnity has been given or insurance premiums paid, during the financial year, for any person who is or has been the director and officer of the Company.

To the extent permitted by laws, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, as part of the terms of its audit engagement, against claims by third parties arising from the audit. No payment has been made to indemnify the auditors for the current financial year.

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(*Incorporated in Malaysia*)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the financial statements of the Company were made out, 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 impairment loss and satisfied themselves that there are no known bad debts and that impairment loss need not be made; and

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

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

(i) which would render writing off bad debts or making impairment loss in the financial statements of the Company necessary; or

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

(iii) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities the Group and of the Company misleading or inappropriate.

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

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

(ii) any contingent liability of the Group and of the Company which 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, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group and of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

In the opinion of the directors:

(i) the results of the operations of the Group and of the Company for the financial year have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature; 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 Group and of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(*Incorporated in Malaysia*)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The amounts paid or payable to the auditors as remunerations for their service are disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

AUDITORS

The auditors, ONG & WONG, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Director.

TAN SRI DATO' WONG SEE WAH
Director

DATO' FOO CHI CHING
Director

Date: 28 June 2024
Kuala Lumpur

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

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

We, TAN SRI DATO' WONG SEE WAH and DATO' FOO CHI CHING, being two of the directors of ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors, the financial statements 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 state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 29 February 2024 and of the results and cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Director.

TAN SRI DATO' WONG SEE WAH
Director

DATO' FOO CHI CHING
Director

Date: 28 June 2024
Kuala Lumpur

STATUTORY DECLARATION

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

I, DATO' FOO CHI CHING, being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements are drawn up, 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 at Kuala Lumpur in
Wilayah Persekutuan on 28 June 2024

Before me,

DATO' FOO CHI CHING

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Company No. 201901002673 (1311999-P)
(*Incorporated in Malaysia*)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at 29 February 2024 of the Group and of the Company, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidate statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 11 to 51.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 29 February 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial 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 Group and 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Company No. 201901002673 (1311999-P)
(*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 Group and of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Group and 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 Group and 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 Group and 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 Group and 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 Group and of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and of 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 Group and of 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 Group and 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.

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 judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Group and 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 Group's and 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 Group's and of 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 Group and 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 Group and of the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Group and 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.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the Company for the current year. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 28 February 2023 were audited by another firm of chartered accountants whose report dated 28 June 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

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.

ONG & WONG	ONG KONG LAI
AF 0241	00494/06/2026 J
Chartered Accountants	Chartered Accountant

Date: 28 June 2024
Kuala Lumpur

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024**

		Group		Company	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Note	**RM**	RM	**RM**	RM
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment	5	**10,464,741**	10,390,252	**-**	-
Investments in subsidiaries	6	**-**	-	**24,416,231**	24,416,231
		10,464,741	10,390,252	**24,416,231**	24,416,231
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	7	**3,082,854**	3,350,543	**-**	-
Trade and other receivables	8	**3,562,691**	2,840,979	**-**	2,000
Short-term investments	9	**45,530,174**	38,297,933	**7,516,192**	6,794,299
Cash and bank balances		**1,260,366**	1,022,704	**12,716**	6,771
		53,436,085	45,512,159	**7,528,908**	6,803,070
TOTAL ASSETS		**63,900,826**	55,902,411	**31,945,139**	31,219,301
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY					
Share capital	10	**30,856,331**	30,856,331	**30,856,331**	30,856,331
Merger reserve	11	**(21,416,231)**	(21,416,231)	**-**	-
Retained earnings		**45,475,675**	38,205,139	**1,079,808**	345,080
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**54,915,775**	47,645,239	**31,936,139**	31,201,411
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Bank borrowings	12	**5,931,669**	6,267,213	**-**	-
Deferred tax liabilities	13	**278,994**	339,334	**-**	-
		6,210,663	6,605,547	**-**	-

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

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024

		Group		Company	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Note	**RM**	RM	**RM**	RM
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	14	**2,156,969**	1,017,196	**9,000**	17,890
Bank borrowings	12	**254,409**	247,140	**-**	-
Current tax liabilities		**363,010**	386,289	**-**	-
		2,774,388	1,650,625	**9,000**	17,890
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**8,985,051**	8,257,172	**9,000**	17,890
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**63,900,826**	55,902,411	**31,945,139**	31,3219,301

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

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

		Group		Company	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Note	**RM**	RM	**RM**	RM
Revenue	15	**19,223,409**	18,977,470	**-**	-
Cost of sales		**(10,882,394)**	(10,396,068)	**-**	-
Gross profit		**8,341,015**	8,581,402	**-**	-
Other income		**3,572,866**	1,157,225	**784,544**	256,315
Administrative expenses		**(2,965,764)**	(3,039,847)	**(49,816)**	(54,915)
Profit from operations		**8,948,117**	6,698,780	**734,728**	201,400
Finance costs		**(276,435)**	(275,788)	**-**	-
Profit before tax	16	**8,671,682**	6,422,992	**734,728**	201,400
Income tax expense	17	**(1,401,146)**	(1,540,363)	**-**	-
Profit for the financial year		**7,270,536**	4,882,629	**734,728**	201,400
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**7,270,536**	4,882,629	**734,728**	201,400
Earnings per share					
- basic and diluted (sen)	20	**2.67**	1.79	**-**	-

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

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	Share Capital RM	Merger Reserve RM	Retained Earnings RM	Total RM
Group				
At 1 March 2022	30,856,331	(21,416,231)	33,322,510	42,762,610
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	4,882,629	4,882,629
At 28 February 2023	30,856,331	(21,416,231)	38,205,139	47,645,239
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	7,270,536	7,270,536
At 29 February 2024	30,856,331	(21,416,231)	45,475,675	54,915,775
Company				
At 1 March 2022	30,856,331	-	143,680	31,000,011
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	201,400	201,400
At 28 February 2023	30,856,331	-	345,080	31,201,411
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	734,728	734,728
At 29 February 2024	30,856,331	-	1,079,808	31,936,139

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

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

		Group		Company	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Note	**RM**	RM	**RM**	RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before tax		**8,671,682**	6,422,992	**734,728**	201,400
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5, 16	**292,890**	254,759	**-**	-
Dividend income	16	**(500,651)**	(414,998)	**(92,444)**	(79,838)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	16	**-**	(82,100)	**-**	-
Interest expense	12	**260,805**	253,971	**-**	-
Interest income		**(21,463)**	-	**-**	-
Inventories written off	7	**152,889**	-	**-**	-
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss mandatorily	16	**(2,552,294)**	(284,419)	**(721,893)**	(202,248)
Net unrealised gain on foreign exchange	16	**(34,502)**	(26,965)	**-**	-
Reversal of loss allowance on trade receivables	16	**(3,305)**	(23,134)	**-**	-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		**6,266,051**	6,100,106	**(79,609)**	(80,686)
Decrease in inventories		**114,800**	557,369	**-**	-
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables		**(721,712)**	771,388	**2,000**	-
Increase/(Decrease) in payables		**1,139,773**	(1,932,402)	**(8,890)**	3,067
Cash from/(used in) operations		**6,798,912**	5,496,461	**(86,499)**	(77,619)
Interest received		**21,463**	-	**-**	-
Tax paid		**(1,484,766)**	(1,299,378)	**-**	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**5,335,609**	4,197,083	**(86,499)**	(77,619)

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

ASTRAMINA GROUP BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

		Group		Company	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Note	**RM**	RM	**RM**	RM
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	**(367,379)**	(47,798)	**-**	-
Dividend received	16	**500,651**	414,998	**92,444**	79,838
Net subscriptions of short term investments		**(4,679,946)**	(4,419,601)	**-**	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	16	**-**	82,100	**-**	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		**(4,546,674)**	(3,970,301)	**92,444**	79,838
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Interest paid on bank borrowings	16	**(260,805)**	(253,971)	**-**	-
Repayments of bank borrowings	12	**(328,275)**	(209,509)	**-**	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(589,080)**	(463,480)	**-**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**199,855**	(236,698)	**5,945**	2,219
Effect of exchange rate differences		**37,807**	9,903	**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		**1,022,704**	1,249,499	**6,771**	4,552
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year		**1,260,366**	1,022,704	**12,716**	6,771
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:					
Cash and bank balances		**1,260,366**	1,022,704	**12,716**	6,771

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Astramina Group Berhad is a public company limited by way of shares which is incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The Company is listed on the LEAP Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The addresses of the principal place of business and registered office of the Company are disclosed in page 1.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the financial year ended 29 February 2024 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”).

The Company is principally engaged in investment holding. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 6. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these principal activities during the financial year.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRS”) issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (“MASB”), International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for other measurement bases applied, including fair value, as stated in the significant accounting policies set out in Note 3.

Application of amendments

In the current financial year, the Group and the Company have applied a number of amendments that became effective mandatorily for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 March 2022. The adoption of the amendments did not have significant impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

<u>Amendments and new standard issued that are not vet effective</u>

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

		Effective Date
MFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendment to MFRS 17	Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 – Comparative Information	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101	Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 108	Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 112	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 16	Lease Liabilities in a Sales and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 101	Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 101	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128	Sale of Contribution of Assets between and Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be announced by the MASB

The adoption of the above amendments and new standard is not expected to have significant impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Group and of the Company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and of the entities controlled by the Company made up to the end of the financial year.

The Company controls an investee if and only if the Company:
- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

a. Basis of Consolidation (Cont'd)

When the Company has no majority voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee if the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation. Consolidation of an investee shall begin from the date the Company obtains control of the investee and cease when the investor loses control of the investee.

Non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, non-controlling interests are the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes of Interests in Subsidiaries

The changes of interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are treated as equity transactions between the Group and non-controlling interests. Any difference arising from equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary:

- It derecognises the assets and liabilities, non-controlling interests, and other amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to the former subsidiary.

- It recognises any gain or loss in profit or loss attributable to the Group, which is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received, if any, from the transactions, events or circumstances that resulted in the loss of control; plus any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and (ii) the net carrying amount of assets, liabilities, goodwill and any non-controlling interests attributable to the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost.

- It recognises any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value when control is lost. That fair value shall be regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with MFRS 9 or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

a. Basis of Consolidation (Cont'd)

Merger Accounting for Business Combinations under Common Control

The business combinations under common control are accounted for in accordance with merger accounting. In applying merger accounting, the financial statements incorporate the financial statement items of the combining entities or business in which the common control combination occurs as if they had been combined from the date when the combining entities or business first came under the control of the controlling party.

The net assets of the combining entities or businesses are combined using the existing book values from the controlling parties' perspective. No amount is recognised in respect of goodwill or excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost at the time of common control combination.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income includes the results of each of the combining entities or businesses from the earliest date presented or since the date when the combining entities or businesses first came under the common control, where this is a shorter period, regardless of the date of the common control combination.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised to write off the depreciable amount of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciable amount is determined after deducting the residual value from the cost.

Freehold land is not depreciated. The annual depreciation rates of other items are as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings (right-of-use assets)	Lease period
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	10% - 25%
Plant and machinery	25%
Motor vehicles	20%
Building improvement	10% - 20%

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use. On disposal or retirement of an asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

c. Investments in Subsidiaries (Separate Financial Statements)

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment losses, if any. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment disposed is recognised in profit or loss.

d. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Tangible assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If such an indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was recognised in other comprehensive income. In this case the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

Any reversal of an impairment loss as a result of a subsequent increase in recoverable amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation, if applicable) had no impairment loss been previously recognised for the asset.

e. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories is measured by using first-in-first-out basis.

Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling and distribution costs and all other estimated cost to completion.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

f. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of an instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition.

Financial Assets

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

Subsequent Measurement

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. Financial assets are measured subsequently in the following manners:

- at amortised cost (debt instruments); or
- at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments); or
- designated at FVTOCI, without recycling of cumulative gains and losses (equity instruments); or
- at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

f. Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when an asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial Assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL, including but not limited to:

- Debt instruments that are designated as at FVTPL, if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

- Derivative instruments.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Loss allowance is recognised for expected credit losses ("ECL") for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL, i.e. financial assets at amortised cost or FVTOCI, receivables, lease receivables, contract assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

ECL is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that are expected 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. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

f. Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Management measures the loss allowance of trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables at an amount equal to their lifetime ECL (i.e. simplified approach). The ECL on these financial assets is estimated based on historical credit loss experience, and where appropriate, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For all other financial assets at amortised cost, where credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECL is provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition (instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring), a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the financial assets.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset are expired; or when the financial asset is transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party.

If the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control a transferred financial asset, the entity recognises its retained interest in the financial asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the entity retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the entity continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument classified as FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

f. Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at FVTPL or at amortised cost (using the effective interest method).

Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument or a financial liability by allocating interest income/expense over the relevant periods. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts/payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of a debt instrument or a financial liability, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument or the financial liability.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the obligations under the liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another financial liability 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.

Equity Instrument

Equity instruments issued are recognised at the proceeds received. Costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of the equity instruments are accounted for as a deduction from equity.

Repurchase of own equity instruments is deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of own equity instruments.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

g. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group and the Company have a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, when it is probable that the Group and the Company will be required to settle that 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, a provision represents the present value of estimated future those cash flows.

When some or all of the cash flows required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, an asset is recognised if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

h. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs incurred on assets under development that take a substantial period of time for completion are capitalised into the carrying value of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sales are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred and ceases when the asset is completed or during extended periods when active development is interrupted.

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

i. Revenue

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time if the Company's performance:

(i) Do not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and have an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to-date; or

(ii) Create or enhance an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

(iii) Provide benefits that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes as the Company perform.

For performance obligations where any one of the above conditions is not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Company satisfied a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services, it creates a contract-based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised, this gives rise to a contract liability.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

i. Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. The following describes the performance obligations in contracts with customers:

Sales of Goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to a customer, generally upon delivery of goods.

In measuring the revenue for the sales of goods, the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer, etc. are taken into consideration.

Other Income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

j. Government Grants

Government grants, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that:

(i) the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and

(ii) the grants will be received.

Government grants (recognised as deferred income) are released to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the financial periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

A government grant that is receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs, are recognised in profit or loss in the financial period in which it becomes receivable.

k. Foreign Currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency ("foreign currencies") are recognised at the prevailing exchange rate on the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rate on that date.

Non-monetary items which are measured in terms of historical costs denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are measured at fair values denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rate on the date when the fair values were determined.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

k. Foreign Currencies (Cont'd)

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss, except for:

- Exchange differences on borrowings denominated in foreign currency relating to an asset under construction, which are included in the cost of that asset when the exchange difference is regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

- Exchange differences on amounts receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future (i.e. form part of the net investment in that foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

l. Income Tax

The income tax expense represents the aggregate of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, if the tax relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Where deferred tax arises from a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Current Tax

Current tax is the expected income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, estimated using the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future payment to a tan authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, which is accounted for using the liability method.

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is only recognised for deductible temporary differences and unutilised tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available in future against which the deductible temporary differences and unutilised tax credit can be utilised.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

l. Income Tax (Cont'd)

Deferred Tax (Cont'd)

No deferred tax is recognised for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of:

(i) goodwill, or

(ii) an asset or liability (which is not in a business combination) at the time of the transaction that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Deferred taxes are measured based on tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled, and based on the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or when the liability is settled.

m. Employee Benefits

Short Term Benefits

Wages, salaries, paid leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the associated services are rendered by employees.

Defined Contribution Plan

The Group makes monthly contributions to the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF") which is a defined contribution plan. The obligation of the Group is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to the EPF. The contributions to the EPF are recognised as an expense when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution.

n. Fair Value

Fair value is 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.

All assets and liabilities, for which fair value is measured or disclosed, are categorised within the fair value hierarchy set out below based on the inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement. Fair value measurement is derived from:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets (for identical assets or liabilities).

Level 2: Inputs (other than quoted prices included within Level 1) are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Valuation techniques that include unobservable inputs (not based on observable market data).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

o. Segmental Reporting

Segmental reporting in the financial statements is presented on the same basis as it is used by management internally for evaluating operating segment performance and in deciding how to allocate resources to each reporting segment. Operating segments are distinguishable components of the Group that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. An operating segment's results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to decide how to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities are those amounts resulting from operating activities of a segment that are directly attributable to the segment and a relevant portion that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to the segment.

Segment revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities are determined before intra- group balances and intra-group transactions are eliminated as part of the consolidation process, except to the extent that such intra-group balances and transactions are between group entities within a single segment.

The total of segment asset is measured based on all assets (including goodwill) of a segment, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the board of directors. Segment total asset is used to measure the return on assets of each segment.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the financial year to acquire property, plant and equipment and tangible assets other than goodwill.

p. Earnings per Ordinary Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to common controlling shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to common controlling shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue, adjusted for the dilutive effects of all potential ordinary shares to be issued. Diluted EPS is not applicable as the combining entities do not have potential dilutive equity instruments that would give a diluted effect to the basic EPS.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, historical experiences and various other factors (including expectations for future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances), actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised and in any future financial periods affected.

a. Critical Judgement

There are no significant areas of critical judgement in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements.

b. Key Estimation and Assumption

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources associated with estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, are as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis to write off their costs to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates these useful lives for property, plant and equipment.

Changes in the expected level of usage, physical wear and tear and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The Company estimates the net realisable value of inventories based on an assessment of expected sales prices less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories are reviewed on a regular basis and the Company will make a provision for excess or obsolete inventories based primarily on historical trends and management estimates of expected and future product demand and related pricing.

Demand levels, technological advances and pricing competition could change from time to time. If such factors result in an adverse effect on the Company's inventories, the Company might be required to reduce the value of its inventories and additional write down for slow moving inventories may be required.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATIONS (CONT'D)

b. Key Estimation and Assumption (Cont'd)

Trade receivables

Management assesses the ECL for trade receivables at each reporting date. Credit losses are the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Company and the cash flows that it actually expects to receive. Management applies simplified approach of MFRS 9 Financial Instruments in assessing the impairment of trade receivables.

In determining the ECL, management uses its historical credit loss experience for trade receivables to estimate the ECL. Management is not only required to consider historical information that is adjusted to reflect the effects of current conditions and information that provides objective evidence that trade receivables are impaired in relation to incurred losses, but management is also considering, when applicable, reasonable and supportable information that may include forecasts of future economic conditions when estimating the ECL, on an individual and collective basis. The need to consider forward- looking information means that management exercises considerable judgement as to how changes in macroeconomic factors will affect the ECL on trade receivables.

The ECL on trade receivables as at current reporting date is primarily based upon the historical credit loss experience.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Note	Freehold Land RM	Leasehold Land and Buildings RM	Furniture, Fittings and Office Equipment RM	Plant and Machinery RM	Motor Vehicles RM	Building Improvement RM	Total RM
2024								
Cost								
At beginning of the financial year		6,098,832	4,200,000	773,939	554,199	143,242	447,975	12,218,187
Additions		-	-	35,351	252,750	-	79,278	367,379
Written-off		-	-	(91,715)	(245,652)	-	-	(337,367)
At end of the financial year		6,098,832	4,200,000	717,575	561,297	143,242	527,253	12,248,199
Accumulated Depreciation								
At beginning of the financial year		-	444,360	528,737	458,559	85,944	310,335	1,827,935
Charges for the financial year	16	-	58,474	99,583	70,874	28,649	35,310	292,890
Written-off		-	-	(91,715)	(245,652)	-	-	(337,367)
At end of the financial year		-	502,834	536,605	283,781	114,593	345,645	1,783,458
Carrying Amounts								
At 29 February 2024		6,098,832	3,697,166	180,970	277,516	28,649	181,608	10,464,741

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Group	Note	Freehold Land RM	Leasehold Land and Buildings RM	Furniture, Fittings and Office Equipment RM	Plant and Machinery RM	Motor Vehicles RM	Building Improvement RM	Total RM
2023								
Cost								
At beginning of the financial year		6,098,832	4,200,000	747,376	553,079	308,481	427,860	12,335,628
Additions		-	-	26,563	1,120	-	20,115	47,798
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(165,239)	-	(165,239)
At end of the financial year		6,098,832	4,200,000	773,939	554,199	143,242	447,975	12,218,187
Accumulated Depreciation								
At beginning of the financial year		-	385,886	431,381	419,950	222,535	278,663	1,738,415
Charges for the financial year	16	-	58,474	97,356	38,609	28,648	31,672	254,759
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(165,239)	-	(165,239)
At end of the financial year		-	444,360	528,737	458,559	85,944	310,335	1,827,935
Carrying Amounts								
At 28 February 2023		6,098,832	3,755,640	245,202	95,640	57,298	137,640	10,390,252

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(a) Carrying amount of freehold land amounting to RM6,098,832 (2023: RM6,098,832) is pledged to a licensed bank as security for banking facilities granted to the Group as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements.

(b) Leasehold land and buildings are leased out typically for a period of three years.

The carrying amount of leasehold land and buildings which are subject to operating leases as lessor amounting to RM2,575,251 (2023: RM2,615,916).

Analysis of undiscounted lease receivables after the reporting date is as follow:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Not later than one year	**36,000**	36,000
Later than one year but not later than five years	**3,000**	39,000
	39,000	75,000

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2024	2023
	RM	RM
At cost:		
Unquoted shares	**24,416,231**	24,416,231

Details of the subsidiary companies are as follows:

Name of Company	Country of Incorporation/ Principal Place of Business	Principal Activities	Effective Interest Equity 2024	Effective Interest Equity 2023
Astramina Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Trading of food ingredients.	**100%**	100%
Seasonings Specialities Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Manufacturing and selling of food ingredients.	**100%**	100%

7. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Raw materials	**2,165,921**	2,325,837
Packaging materials	**44,323**	35,209
Finished goods	**449,677**	154,270
Trading goods	**422,933**	835,227
	3,082,854	3,350,543
Inventories recognised as cost of sales	**10,882,394**	10,396,068
Inventories written-off	**152,889**	-

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Receivables from Contracts with Customers				
Third parties (a)	**3,385,847**	2,661,642	**-**	-
	3,385,847	2,661,642	**-**	-
Other receivables	**100,872**	84,966	**-**	-
Deposits	**67,160**	67,160	**-**	-
Prepayments	**8,812**	27,211	**-**	2,000
	3,562,691	2,840,979	**-**	2,000

(a) Customers are granted credit periods range from 30 to 120 days (2023: 30 to 120 days). For major established customers, the credit periods may be extended based on the discretion of management.

(b) Management applies simplified approach (i.e. lifetime expected credit losses) in measuring the loss allowance for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the trade receivables and an analysis of the trade receivables' current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the trade receivables, general economic conditions of the industry in which the trade receivables operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions as at the end of the reporting period.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(b) Management writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, i.e. when the trade receivable has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

There have been no significant changes in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the financial year.

(c) The risk profile and aging analysis of receivables which are trade in nature is as follow:

	Gross Carrying Amount RM	**Individual Impairment RM**	**Net Carrying Amount RM**
Group			
2024			
Not past due	**1,661,050**	**-**	**1,661,050**
1 to 30 days past due	**1,125,024**	**-**	**1,125,024**
31 to 60 days past due	**423,754**	**-**	**423,754**
61 to 90 days past due	**137,595**	**-**	**137,595**
Over 90 days past due	**38,424**	**-**	**38,424**
	3,385,847	**-**	**3,385,847**
2023			
Not past due	820,835	-	820,835
1 to 30 days past due	675,826	-	675,826
31 to 60 days past due	555,591	-	555,591
61 to 90 days past due	288,726	-	288,726
Over 90 days past due	320,664	-	320,664
	2,661,642	-	2,661,642

9. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

	Group		**Company**	
	2024 RM	2023 RM	**2024 RM**	2023 RM
At fair value through profit or loss:				
- Unit trust funds	**45,530,174**	38,297,933	**7,516,192**	6,794,299

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company			
	Number of Shares		Amount	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Unit	Unit	**RM**	RM
Ordinary Shares				
Issued and fully paid:				
At beginning/end of the financial year	**272,163,310**	272,163,310	**30,856,331**	30,856,331

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one (1) vote per ordinary share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regards to the residual assets of the Company.

11. MERGER RESERVE

The merger reserve arises as and when the common control business combination takes place, it comprises the difference between the total consideration paid by the Company and nominal value of the subsidiaries' share capital.

12. BANK BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Represented by:		
- Current	**254,409**	247,140
- Non-current	**5,931,669**	6,267,213
	6,186,078	6,514,353

The term loans are secured by the freehold land as disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements. The term loans bear effective interest rate at 4.00% (2023: 4.00%) per annum.

12. BANK BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statements of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Group	
	2024	2023
	RM	RM
At beginning of the financial year	**6,514,353**	6,723,862
Non-cash item		
Interest expense	**260,805**	253,971
Cash flows		
Repayment of borrowings	**(328,275)**	(209,509)
Interest paid on borrowings	**(260,805)**	(253,971)
At the end of the financial year	**6,186,078**	6,514,353

13. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	Note	**2024**	2023
		RM	RM
At beginning of the financial year		**339,334**	221,662
Origination from temporary differences	17	**32,628**	67,477
(Over)/Underprovision in prior year	17	**(92,968)**	50,195
At end of the financial year		**278,994**	339,334
The net deferred tax liabilities are in respect of the following:			
- Temporary differences between carrying amount of tax written down value of property, plant and equipment		**270,761**	317,577
- Others		**8,233**	21,757
		278,994	339,334

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Trade payables (a)	**1,756,244**	678,082	**-**	-
Other payables	**270,735**	221,771	**-**	7,190
Accruals	**129,990**	117,343	**9,000**	10,700
	2,156,969	1,017,196	**9,000**	17,890

(a) The credit terms granted to the Group and Company range from 7 to 60 days (2023: 7 to 60 days).

15. REVENUE

	Group	
	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Manufacturing and selling of food ingredients	**12,600,342**	11,035,391
Trading of food ingredients	**6,623,067**	7,942,079
	19,223,409	18,977,470
Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers		
Geographical areas		
Domestic	**18,016,471**	16,935,165
Export	**1,206,938**	2,042,305
	19,223,409	18,977,470
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	**19,223,409**	18,977,470

16. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

		Group		Company	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
		RM	RM	**RM**	RM
	Note				
This is stated after charging/(crediting):					
Auditors' remuneration		**50,000**	49,000	**7,000**	8,700
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	7	**10,882,394**	10,396,068	**-**	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	**292,890**	254,759	**-**	-
Dividend income		**(500,651)**	(414,998)	**(92,444)**	(79,838)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**-**	(82,100)	**-**	-
Government grant received		**(60,378)**	(176,690)	**-**	-
Interest expense on bank borrowings		**260,805**	253,971	**-**	-
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(2,552,294)**	(284,419)	**(721,893)**	(202,248)
Net realised gain on foreign exchange		**(5,085)**	(66,690)	**-**	-
Net unrealised gain on foreign exchange		**(34,502)**	(26,965)	**-**	-
Reversal of loss allowance on trade receivables		**(3,305)**	(23,134)	**-**	-

17. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

		Group		**Company**	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Note	**RM**	RM	**RM**	RM
Income tax:					
- Current year		**1,202,620**	1,386,696	**-**	-
- Underprovision in prior year		**258,866**	35,995	**-**	-
		1,461,486	1,422,691	**-**	-
Deferred tax:					
- Origination from temporary differences	13	**32,628**	67,477	**-**	-
- (Over)/Under provision in prior year	13	**(92,968)**	50,195	**-**	-
		(60,340)	117,672	**-**	-
		1,401,146	1,540,363	**-**	-

The applicable tax rate is 24% (2023: 24%) as enacted by the government.

17. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial years ended are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Profit before tax	**8,671,682**	6,422,992	**734,728**	201,400
Tax at Malaysian statutory rate of 24% (2023: 24%)	**2,081,204**	1,541,518	**176,335**	48,336
Tax effects of:				
- Non-deductible expenses	**319,669**	160,969	**138,599**	38,020
- Non-taxable income	**(114,141)**	(248,314)	**(314,934)**	(86,356)
	2,286,732	1,454,173	**-**	-
(Over)/Underprovision of income tax in prior year	**(792,618)**	35,995	**-**	-
(Over)/Under provision in prior year	**(92,968)**	50,195	**-**	-
	1,401,146	1,540,363	**-**	-

18. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	Group	
	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Salaries, wages and other benefits	**1,245,847**	1,828,014
EPF contributions	**129,574**	252,414
	1,375,421	2,080,428

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) 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 could be individuals or other parties.

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the related parties and their relationships with the Company are as follows:

Name of the related parties	Relationship
Astramina Sdn. Bhd.	Subsidiary company
Seasonings Specialities Sdn. Bhd.	Subsidiary company

The significant related party transactions described below were carried out on terms and conditions negotiated and agreed between the Company and the related party.

	Group		**Company**	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Management fees received	**20,064**	18,240	**-**	-
Management fees paid	**-**	-	**1,056**	960
	20,064	18,240	**1,056**	960

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group either directly or indirectly. Key management personnel comprise the directors (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group.

	Group	
	2024	2023
	RM	RM
Directors' remuneration		
EPF contributions	**74,214**	109,782
Fee	**45,000**	90,000
Salaries and other benefits	**375,000**	540,000
	494,214	739,782

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Group	
	2024	2023
Profit for the financial year (RM)	**7,270,536**	4,882,629
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**272,163,310**	272,163,310
Basic EPS (sen)	**2.67**	1.79

Basic and diluted EPS are equal as the Company does not have any potential dilutive ordinary shares outstanding as at the end of the reporting period.

21. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

(i) Fair value through profit and loss;

(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost; and

(iii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost.

	At Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Financial Asset				
Short-term investments	**45,530,174**	38,297,933	**7,516,192**	6,794,299

	At Amortised Cost			
	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Financial Assets				
Trade and other receivables	**3,553,879**	2,813,768	**-**	-
Cash and bank balances	**1,260,366**	1,022,704	**12,716**	6,771
	4,814,245	3,836,472	**12,716**	6,771

21. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

	At Amortised Cost			
	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**2,156,969**	1,017,196	**9,000**	17,890
Bank borrowings	**6,186,078**	6,514,353	**-**	-
	8,343,047	7,531,549	**9,000**	17,890

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

<u>Financial assets measured at fair value on recuring basis</u>

Fair value of short-term investments are determined by reference to their quoted closing prices as at the reporting date.

The fair value of short-term investments is categorised as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

<u>Financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis</u>

Fair value of non-derivatives is determined using discounted cash flow method.

The carrying amounts of these financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period approximate or are at their fair value to the short term or interest-bearing nature of these financial instruments.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group and the Company are exposed to a variety of financial risks.

The Group and the Company monitors its financial position closely with an objective to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. There have been no significant changes in the Group's and the Company's exposure to financial risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured. The Group's and the Company's policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise from the possibility that a counterparty may be unable to meet the terms of a contract in which the Group has a gain position.

Management has a credit policy in place to ensure that transactions are conducted with creditworthy counterparties.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

The Group and the Company monitors its financial position closely with an objective to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. There have been no significant changes in the Group's and the Company's exposure to financial risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured. The Group's and the Company's policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below: (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Exposure to credit risk arising from sales made on credit terms is managed through the application of credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures on an ongoing basis. If necessary, the Group may obtain collaterals from counterparties as a means of mitigating losses in the event of default.

The Group seeks to invest its cash safely by depositing them or investing with licensed financial institutions.

As at the reporting date, the Group did not have any significant exposure to any individual customer or counterparty or any major concentration of credit risk related to any financial assets.

As at the reporting date, the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from financial assets is represented by the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Company will not be able to meet their financial obligations as they fall due.

The Group and the Company maintain a level of cash and bank balances and bank facilities deemed adequate by management to ensure, as far as possible, that they will have sufficient liquidity to meet their liabilities when they fall due.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

The Group and the Company monitors its financial position closely with an objective to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. There have been no significant changes in the Group's and the Company's exposure to financial risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured. The Group's and the Company's policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below: (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:

Group	**On Demand or within One Year RM**	**One to Five Years RM**	**More than Five Years RM**	**Total RM**
2024				
Trade and other payables	**2,156,969**	**-**	**-**	**2,156,969**
Bank borrowings	**507,714**	**2,030,856**	**6,286,948**	**8,825,518**
	2,664,683	**2,030,856**	**6,286,948**	**10,982,487**
2023				
Trade and other payables	1,017,196	-	-	1,017,196
Bank borrowings	507,714	2,030,856	6,794,662	9,333,233
	1,524,910	2,030,856	6,794,662	10,350,429

(c) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on cash and bank balances, sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than RM. The currencies giving rise to this risk are United States Dollar ("USD"), Swiss Franc ("CHF") and Singapore Dollar ("SGD"). Foreign currency risk is monitored closely on an ongoing basis to ensure that the net exposure is at an acceptable level.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk, based on carrying amounts as at the reporting date, is as follows:

		Dominated in	
	SGD	**CHF**	**USD**
In RM			
Group			
2024			
Trade receivables	**-**	**-**	**78,945**
Cash and bank balances	**176,704**	**47,662**	**215,577**
Trade and other payables	**-**	**(366,431)**	**(719,978)**
Net exposure	**176,704**	**(318,769)**	**(425,456)**
2023			
Trade receivables	-	-	9,721
Cash and bank balances	70,555	30,553	348,135
Trade and other payables	(32,380)	(16,804)	(62,479)
Net exposure	38,175	13,749	295,377

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

A 10% strengthening or weakening of RM against the foreign currencies as at the reporting date would increase or decrease profit before tax by RM57,000 (2023: RM35,000), with all other variables remaining constant.

The sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign currency risk as the financial year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the financial year.

(d) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk which is the risk that a financial instrument's fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk is primarily related to the Group's interest- bearing borrowings.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is not significant.

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objective when managing capital is to maintain a strong capital base and safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern while maximising shareholders' returns.

Management actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure and when necessary, obtains borrowings to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholders' returns. The overall strategy of the Group remains unchanged throughout the financial year.

The capital structure of the Group comprises equity, i.e. issued capital, retained earnings and bank borrowings.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.

24. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The board of directors is the chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

Segment revenue represents revenue derived from (i) manufacturing and selling of food ingredients ("Manufacturing") and (ii) trading of food ingredients ("Trading").

Segment results include items directly attributable to each segment, and those items that can be allocated to each segment on a reasonable basis.

No analysis of Group's assets and liabilities by operating segments is presented as it is not regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker

	Manufacturing RM	**Trading RM**	**Elimination RM**	**Consolidated RM**
Group				
2024				
Revenue	**12,726,586**	**8,215,400**	**(1,718,577)**	**19,223,409**
Segment results	**5,868,776**	**2,260,533**	**211,706**	**8,341,015**
Unallocated income and expenses				**330,667**
Profit before tax				**8,671,682**
Income tax expense				**(1,401,146)**
Profit for the financial year				**7,270,536**

24. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (CONT'D)

	Manufacturing RM	Trading RM	Elimination RM	Consolidated RM
Group				
2023				
Revenue	11,067,431	9,164,404	(1,254,365)	18,977,470
Segment results	5,712,374	2,923,647	(54,619)	8,581,402
Unallocated income and expenses				(2,158,410)
Profit before tax				6,422,992
Income tax expense				(1,540,363)
Profit for the financial year				4,882,629

Geographical segments

Revenue from external customers attributed to Malaysia and other geographical areas, i.e. the location of the customers from which the Group derived revenue:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Group		
Malaysia	**18,016,471**	16,935,165
Others	**1,206,938**	2,042,305
	19,223,409	18,977,470

No geographical information for non-current assets is disclosed, as the Group operates predominantly in Malaysia.

25. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments of the Group in respect of property, plant and equipment not provided for as at the end of the financial year.

26. AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on the date of these financial statements.