Registration No.: 201501000229 (1125561 - H)

# OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH 2026 TOGETHER WITH DIRECTORS' AND AUDITORS' REPORTS

Registration No.: 201501000229 (1125561 - H)

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

**CONTENTS**

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

# DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors hereby submit their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is principally engaged in the businesses as traders of sunglasses, prescription glasses, frames, lenses and providing service such as eye checking, optometry and contact lenses.

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

## FINANCIAL RESULTS

| | RM |
|---|---|
| Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company | 1,254,005 |

## DIVIDENDS

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

## RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

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

## BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS

Before the financial statements of the Company were made out, the directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that no known bad debts need to be written off and no provision for doubtful debts is required.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances that would require any debts to be written off or a provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Company.

## CURRENT ASSETS

Before the financial statements of the Company were made out, the directors took reasonable steps to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in ordinary course of business including their values as shown in the accounting records of the Company have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

## VALUATION METHODS

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which render adherence to the existing methods of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate.

## CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

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

a. any charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
b. any contingent or other liability of the Company which has arisen since the end of financial year.

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

## CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

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 of the Company which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

## ITEMS OF UNUSUAL NATURE

The results of the operations of the Company during the financial year were not, in the opinion of the directors, substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

## SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors, to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.

## ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The Company has not issued any share and debenture during the financial year.

## OPTIONS GRANTED OVER UNISSUED SHARES

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

## DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the financial year until the date of this report are:

Shuji Tanaka
Takeshi Umiyama
Woo Jia Tian

## DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangements subsisted to which the Company is a party with object 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 previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the 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 23 to the financial statements.

## DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

By virtue of OWNDAYS INC being the intermediate holding company of the Company, the Directors' interests in the shares of the holding company and its related corporations pursuant to Section 59(1) of the Company Act 2016, to be shown in the Directors' Report, is deemed to be complied with as such interests are shown in the Directors' Report of the intermediate holding company.

| | Number of Ordinary Shares in the Company | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at 01/04/2025 | Bought | Sold | As at 31/03/2026 |
| **The Company** | | | | |
| Indirect Interest | | | | |
| Takeshi Umiyama (1) | 23,281 | - | - | 23,281 |
| Shuji Tanaka (2) | 10,000 | - | - | 10,000 |
| **Owndays Inc** | | | | |
| Direct Interest | | | | |
| Shuji Tanaka | 10,613 | - | - | 10,613 |
| Takeshi Umiyama | 24,707 | - | - | 24,707 |

1. *Deemed interests by virtue of his interests in Owndays Inc, a major shareholder of the Company.*
2. *Deemed interests by virtue of his interests in Owndays Inc, a major shareholder of the Company.*

None of other directors in office at the end of financial year had any interest in shares in the Company and its related corporations during the financial year.

## DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

No directors' remuneration has been made during the financial year to the directors of the Company.

## AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The amount paid as remuneration of the auditors for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 are as follows:

| | **RM** |
|---|---|
| Auditors' remuneration | 51,292 |

## INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE COSTS

There were no indemnity given to or insurance effected for any directors, officers and auditors of the company in accordance with Section 289 of the Companies Act, 2016.

## IMMEDIATE, PENULTIMATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The immediate holding, penultimate holding and ultimate holding company are OWNDAYS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD., LENSKART SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD. and LENSKART SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED respectively. The immediate and penultimate holding company are companies incorporated in Republic of Singapore. The ultimate holding company is a company being incorporated in India.

## AUDITORS

Messrs L & CO PLT (201706002678) & (AF002133) have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board
in accordance with a resolution of the
directors

TAKESHI UMIYAMA

SHUJI TANAKA

Dated:

**Registration No.: 201501000229 (1125561 - H)**

## OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

## STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

We, SHUJI TANAKA (PASSPORT NO.: MV1053733) and TAKESHI UMIYAMA (PASSPORT NO.: TZ2170321) , being two of the directors of OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD., do hereby state that in the opinion of the directors, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 42 give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and have been properly drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2016.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors

TAKESHI UMIYAMA

SHUJI TANAKA

Japan
Dated:

## STATUTORY DECLARATION

I, TAKESHI UMIYAMA (PASSPORT NO.: TZ2170321), the director primarily responsible for the financial management of OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD., do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 42 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 Notary Law, 1908.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the
abovenamed TAKESHI UMIYAMA at Japan
on

TAKESHI UMIYAMA

Before me:

Notary Public

L & CO PLT (201706002678)
& (AF002133)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
No. 47 & 47A, Jalan Jati 2,
Taman Nusa Bestari Jaya,
81300 Skudai, Johor.
Tel: +607-535 4021 Fax: +607-531 5021

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

### Report On The Financial Statements

*Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026 of the Company, and the statement of profit or loss and other 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 42.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

*Basis For Opinion*

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

*Independence And Other Ethical Responsibilities*

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

*Material Uncertainty Related To Going Concern*

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company had a net capital deficiency of RM8,342,824 and net current liabilities of RM11,370,876 as at 31 March 2026. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

L & CO PLT (201706002678)
& (AF002133)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
No. 47 & 47A, Jalan Jati 2,
Taman Nusa Bestari Jaya,
81300 Skudai, Johor.
Tel: +607-535 4021    Fax: +607-531 5021

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**
**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**
*(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 information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, 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.

L & CO PLT (201706002678)
& (AF002133)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
No. 47 & 47A, Jalan Jati 2,
Taman Nusa Bestari Jaya,
81300 Skudai, Johor.
Tel: +607-535 4021 Fax: +607-531 5021

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

*Auditors' Responsibilities For The Audit Of The Financial Statements*

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

a. 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.
b. 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.
c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by directors.
d. Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
e. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Company 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.

**L & CO PLT (201706002678)**
**& (AF002133)**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
No. 47 & 47A, Jalan Jati 2,
Taman Nusa Bestari Jaya,
81300 Skudai, Johor.
Tel: +607-535 4021 Fax: +607-531 5021

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**
**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**
*(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.

| | |
|---|---|
| L & CO PLT | Liew Chang Chee |
| (201706002678) & (AF002133) | 03126/01/2027 J |
| Chartered Accountants | Chartered Accountant |

Johor Bahru, Malaysia
Dated:

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
# AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

| | Note | 2026 RM | 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **NON-CURRENT ASSETS** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 5 | 1,848,916 | 2,791,370 |
| Right-of-use assets | 6 | 4,549,480 | 4,378,020 |
| Deferred tax assets | 7 | 126,575 | - |
| Non-current receivables | 8 | 475,856 | 343,750 |
| | | 7,000,827 | 7,513,140 |
| **CURRENT ASSETS** | | | |
| Trade receivables | 8 | 14,838 | 145,944 |
| Other receivables | 8 | 735,598 | 717,796 |
| Inventories | 9 | 1,721,591 | 2,270,968 |
| Cash and bank balances | 10 | 4,923,913 | 3,644,938 |
| | | 7,395,940 | 6,779,646 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | 14,396,767 | 14,292,786 |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY** | | | |
| Share capital | 11 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Accumulated losses | | (9,342,824) | (10,596,829) |
| | | (8,342,824) | (9,596,829) |
| **NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Borrowings | 12 | 1,144,199 | - |
| Lease liabilities | 13 | 2,584,556 | 2,231,736 |
| Provision for reinstatement costs | 14 | 244,020 | 268,351 |
| | | 3,972,775 | 2,500,087 |

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

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
## AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

| | Note | 2026 RM | 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Trade payables | 15 | 9,366,848 | 10,383,642 |
| Other payables | 15 | 6,084,118 | 6,223,843 |
| Lease liabilities | 13 | 2,109,927 | 2,301,426 |
| Provision for warranties | 16 | 95,498 | 104,079 |
| Borrowings | 12 | 1,110,425 | 2,376,538 |
| | | 18,766,816 | 21,389,528 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | 22,739,591 | 23,889,615 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | 14,396,767 | 14,292,786 |

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

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

| | Note | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | 17 | 12,937,465 | 11,553,576 |
| Cost of sales | | (3,663,907) | (2,844,730) |
| **Gross profit** | | 9,273,558 | 8,708,846 |
| Other income | 18 | 1,862,824 | 1,135,015 |
| Distribution and selling costs | | (7,334,803) | (6,114,853) |
| Administrative expenses | | (1,570,478) | (1,922,062) |
| Other expenses | | (649,760) | (585,526) |
| **Profit from operations** | | 1,581,341 | 1,221,420 |
| Finance costs | 20 | (453,911) | (316,267) |
| **Profit before tax** | 21 | 1,127,430 | 905,153 |
| Income tax expense | 22 | 126,575 | - |
| **Profit for the year** | | 1,254,005 | 905,153 |
| **Profit attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of the company | | 1,254,005 | 905,153 |
| **Total comprehensive income attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of the company | | 1,254,005 | 905,153 |

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

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
## FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

| | Share Capital RM | Accumulated Losses RM | Total RM |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At 01/04/2024** | 1,000,000 | (11,501,982) | (10,501,982) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | 905,153 | 905,153 |
| **At 31/03/2025** | 1,000,000 | (10,596,829) | (9,596,829) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | 1,254,005 | 1,254,005 |
| **At 31/03/2026** | 1,000,000 | (9,342,824) | (8,342,824) |

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

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
# FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

| | Note | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Profit before tax | | 1,127,430 | 905,153 |
| *Adjustment for:* | | | |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | | 987,033 | 1,089,519 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | | 2,584,129 | 2,653,920 |
| Interest expenses | | 331,246 | 316,267 |
| Present value adjustment on refundable deposit | | - | (120,923) |
| Gain on lease modification | | 71,607 | (4,785) |
| Unrealised loss/(gain) on foreign currency exchange | | (1,207,574) | (1,010,079) |
| Provision of warranties | | 77,318 | 122,417 |
| Gain on disposal of reinstatement | | (33,645) | (25,600) |
| Interest incomes | | - | (49,258) |
| Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | | - | (30,000) |
| Inventory written off | | 48,607 | 140,980 |
| Deposit forfeited | | (14,400) | - |
| Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes | | 3,971,751 | 3,987,611 |
| Inventories | | 500,770 | (284,117) |
| Receivables | | (4,402) | 58,790 |
| Payables | | (161,780) | 1,302,692 |
| Cash generated from/(used in) operations | | 4,306,339 | 5,064,976 |
| Interest expenses paid | | (316,910) | - |
| Interest received | | - | 49,258 |
| *Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities* | | 3,989,429 | 5,114,234 |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment | | - | 30,000 |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | | (44,579) | (523,912) |
| Reinstatement cost paid | | - | (14,000) |
| *Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities* | | (44,579) | (507,912) |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Payment of lease liabilities | | (2,652,576) | (2,564,004) |
| Initial direct cost paid on right-of-use assets | | (13,299) | (7,900) |
| Interest expenses paid | | - | (296,539) |
| *Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities* | | (2,665,875) | (2,868,443) |
| **Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents** | | 1,278,975 | 1,737,879 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | | 3,644,938 | 1,907,059 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of year** | 10 | 4,923,913 | 3,644,938 |

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

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
## FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| Lease liabilities (Note 12) | | |
| At 1 April | 4,533,162 | 4,788,878 |
| Net changes from financing cash flows | (2,652,576) | (2,564,004) |
| | 1,880,586 | 2,224,874 |
| **Non-cash activities** | | |
| Addition of lease contracts | 52,292 | 2,308,288 |
| Modification of lease contracts | 2,761,605 | - |
| At 31 March | 4,694,483 | 4,533,162 |

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

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated In Malaysia)*

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

## 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

### a. Principal activities

The Company is principally engaged in the businesses as traders of sunglasses, prescription glasses, frames, lenses and providing service such as eye checking, optometry and contact lenses.

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

### b. Legal status and country of incorporation

The Company is a private limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

### c. Registered office

The address of the registered office of the Company is Unit 27-07, Level 27, Q Sentral, 2A, Jalan Stesen Sentral 2, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

### d. Principal place of business

The principal place of business of the Company is Lot F27, Aeon Mall Tebrau City, No.1, Jalan Desa Tebrau, Taman Desa Tebrau, 81100 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.

### e. Date of authorisation of issue

The financial statements of the Company were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### a. Statement of compliance

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

**Standards amendments to published standards and interpretation that are effective**

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2026.

- Amendments to MFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and MFRS 107, Statement of Cash Flows *(Supplier Finance Arrangements)*
- Amendments to MFRS 16, Leases *(Lease Liabilities in a Sales and Leaseback)*
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements *(Non-current Liabilities with Covenants)*
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements *(Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current)*

Initial application of the above new standards, interpretations and amendments of the MFRSs did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

**Standard amendments effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2025**

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations of the MFRSs that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but have not been adopted by the Company.

**MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025**

- Amendments to MFRS 121, The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates *(Lack of Exchangeability)*

**MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026**

- Amendment to MFRS 9 and MFRS 7 *(Amendment to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*)
- Amendment to MFRS 9 and MFRS 7 *(Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*)
- Amendment to MFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards *(Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter)*
- Amendment to MFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosure (*Gain or loss on derecognition)*
- Amendment to MFRS 9, Financial instruments *(Derecognition of lease liabilities and transaction price)*
- Amendment to MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements *(Determination of a'de facto agent')*
- Amendment to MFRS 107, Statement of Cash Flows *(Cost method)*

**MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027**

- Amendment to MFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- Amendment to MFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability : Disclosures
- Amendment to MFRS 121, The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates *(Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency)*

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

- Amendments to MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements and MFRS 128, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures *(Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture)*

b. **Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis other than as disclosed in Note 3.

c. **Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”), which is the Company’s functional currency.

d. **Material uncertainty related to going concern**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding the net capital deficiency of RM8,342,824 and net current liabilities of RM11,370,876 for the financial year ended 31 March 2026. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the undertaking of its shareholder to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

If the Company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, the Company may be unable to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that the assets may need to be realised other than in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the statement of financial position. In addition, the Company may have to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities. No such adjustments have been made to these financial statements.

## 3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Company, unless otherwise stated.

### a. Property, Plant and Equipment

#### i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes the cost of materials and direct labour. For qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and is recognised net within “other operating income” and “other expenses” respectively in profit or loss.

ii. **Subsequent costs**

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised to profit or loss. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. **Depreciation**

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed, and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, then that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment from the date that they are available for use. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment under construction are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Office equipment | 3 to 6 years |
| Computer equipment | 3 years |
| Furniture and fitting | 3 to 6 years |
| Store equipment | 3 to 6 years |
| Renovation | 3 to 6 years |

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at end of the reporting period, and adjusted as appropriate.

b. **Impairment**

i. **Financial assets**

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, contract assets and lease receivables. Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss, except for debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date, cash and bank balance and other debt securities for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured at 12-month expected credit loss. Loss allowances for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit loss, the Company consider 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.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the asset, while 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognized a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company had established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtor's ability to pay.

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

An impairment loss in respect of debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss and the allowance account is recognised in other comprehensive income.

At each reporting date, the Company assess whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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.

ii. **Other assets**

The carrying amounts of other assets (except for inventories, amount due from contract customers, deferred tax asset, assets arising from employee benefits, investment property measured at fair value and non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each period at the same time.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit (groups of cash-generating units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the financial year in which the reversals are recognised.

**c. Leases**

The Company initially applied MFRS 16 Leases from 1 March 2019. A number of other new standards are also effective from 1 March 2026 but they do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

i. **Definition of a lease**

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset. The customer has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset if either the customer has the right to operate the asset; or the customer designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

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 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.

ii. **Recognition and initial measurement**

**<u>As a lessee</u>**

The Company recognises 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 liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company use its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments less any incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The Company excludes variable lease payments that linked to future performance or usage of the underlying asset from the lease liability. Instead, these payments are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the performance or use occurs.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

iii. **Subsequent measurement**

i. **As a lessee**

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 right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a revision of in-substance fixed lease payments, or if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

**d. Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories is calculated using the first in first out (FIFO) method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

**e. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are not retranslated at the end of the reporting date, except for those that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or a financial instrument designated as a hedge of currency risk, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

**f. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances and deposits with banks 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 commitments.

**g. Employee Benefits**

i. **Short-term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefit obligations in respect of salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and sick leave are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. **State plans**

The Company's contributions to statutory pension funds are charged to profit or loss in the financial year to which they relate. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iii. **Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

**h. Provisions**

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

i. **Warranties**

A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

ii. **Reinstatement costs**

In accordance with the Company's use of assets under operating leases and applicable terms and conditions in the lease agreement, a provision for site restoration in respect of the Company's leased premises, and related expenses, is recognised as at the date of inception of the lease.

**i. Fair Value Measurements**

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Level 1: | quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date. |
| Level 2: | inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. |
| Level 3: | unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. |

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

**j. Income Taxes**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax bases. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Unutilised reinvestment allowance and investment tax allowance, being tax incentives that is not a tax base of an asset, is recognised as a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that the future taxable profits will be available against which the unutilised tax incentive can be utilised.

**k. Financial Instruments**

**i. Recognition and initial measurement**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without significant financing component) or a financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

An embedded derivative is recognised separately from the host contract where the the host contract is not a financial asset, and accounted for seperately if, and only if, the derivative is not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the host contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract, in the event an embedded derivative is recognised separately, is accounted for in accordance with policy applicable to the nature of the host contract.

**ii. Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement**

The Company categorises financial instruments as follows:

**Financial assets**

Categories of financial assets are determined on initial recognition and are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the firs day of the first reporting period following the change of the business model.

***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. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Interest income is recognised by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount except for credit impaired financial assets where the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised costs.

All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss and equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, are subject to impairment assessment.

**Financial liabilities**

***Amortised cost***

Other financial liabilities not categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Any gains or losses on derecognition are also recognised in the profit or loss.

iii. **Derecognition**

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 assets and the sum of consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. A financial liability is also derecognised when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

**l. Equity Instruments**

Instruments classified as equity are measured at cost on initial recognition and are not remeasured subsequently.

**Ordinary shares**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

**m. Revenue Recognition**

i. **Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of goods in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation ("PO") by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.

The transaction price is allocated to each PO in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the promised goods or services. The individual stand-alone selling price of a good or service that has not previously been sold on a stand-alone basis, or has a highly variable selling price, is determined based on the residual portion of the transaction price after allocating the transaction price to goods and/or services with observable stand-alone selling prices. A discount or variable consideration is allocated to one or more, but not all, of the performance obligations if it relates specifically to those performance obligations.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services.

Revenue may be recognised at a point in time or over time following the timing of satisfaction of the PO.

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

### a. Judgements Made in Applying Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of the revenue and expenses during the reporting period. It also requires directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgement are based on the directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity that have the most significant effect on the Company's financial statements, or areas where assumptions and estimates that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the Company's financial statements within the next financial year are disclosed as follows:

#### i. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

The cost of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assset's estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets to be within a range of 3 to 6 years. These are common life expectancies applied in this industry.

Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of the Company's property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets at the reporting date are disclosed in Note 5 and Note 6 to the financial statements respectively.

ii. **Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate**

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (“IBR”) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company ‘would have to pay’, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary’s functional currency). The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary’s stand-alone credit rating).

**b. Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

In the application of the accounting policies of the Company which are described in Note 3, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

i. **Loss Allowances of Financial Assets**

The company recognises impairment losses for loans and receivables using the expected credit losses model. Individually significant loans and receivables are tested for impairment separately by estimating the cash flows expected to be recoverable. All others are grouped into credit risk classes and tested for impairment collectively, using the Company's past experiences of loss statistics, ageing of past due amounts and current economic trends. The actual eventual losses may be different from the allowance made and this may affect the Company's financial position and results.

ii. **Useful Lives of Plant and Equipment**

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these plant and equipment to be 3 to 6 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

iii. **Measurement of Income Taxes**

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

## 5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

**31 March 2026**

| | As at 1 Apr 2025 | Additions | Disposals | As at 31 Mar 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **RM** | **RM** | **RM** | **RM** |
| Cost | | | | |
| Computer software | - | 19,980 | - | 19,980 |
| Office equipment | 422,171 | 6,750 | - | 428,921 |
| Computer equipment | 96,008 | 4,049 | - | 100,057 |
| Furniture and fitting | 2,519,633 | - | - | 2,519,633 |
| Store equipment | 2,082,099 | 13,800 | - | 2,095,899 |
| Renovation | 2,784,150 | - | - | 2,784,150 |
| | 7,904,061 | 44,579 | - | 7,948,640 |

| | As at 1 Apr 2025 | Depreciation charge | Disposals | As at 31 Mar 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **RM** | **RM** | **RM** | **RM** |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | |
| Computer software | - | 2,775 | - | 2,775 |
| Office equipment | 332,389 | 65,715 | - | 398,104 |
| Computer equipment | 64,104 | 25,270 | - | 89,374 |
| Furniture and fitting | 1,735,980 | 291,943 | - | 2,027,923 |
| Store equipment | 1,481,337 | 193,742 | - | 1,675,079 |
| Renovation | 1,498,881 | 407,588 | - | 1,906,469 |
| | 5,112,691 | 987,033 | - | 6,099,724 |

**31 March 2025**

| | As at 1 Apr 2024 | Additions | Disposals | Write-off | As at 31 Mar 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **RM** | **RM** | **RM** | **RM** | **RM** |
| Cost | | | | | |
| Computer software | - | - | - | - | - |
| Office equipment | 432,833 | 11,688 | - | (22,350) | 422,171 |
| Computer equipment | 96,008 | - | - | - | 96,008 |
| Furniture and fitting | 2,778,343 | - | - | (258,710) | 2,519,633 |
| Store equipment | 2,149,099 | 58,000 | (125,000) | - | 2,082,099 |
| Renovation | 2,498,199 | 454,224 | - | (168,273) | 2,784,150 |
| | 7,954,482 | 523,912 | (125,000) | (449,333) | 7,904,061 |

| | As at 1 Apr 2024 RM | Depreciation charge RM | Disposals RM | Write-off RM | As at 31 Mar 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | |
| Computer software | - | - | - | - | - |
| Office equipment | 251,979 | 102,760 | - | (22,350) | 332,389 |
| Computer equipment | 38,976 | 25,128 | - | - | 64,104 |
| Furniture and fitting | 1,650,398 | 344,292 | - | (258,710) | 1,735,980 |
| Store equipment | 1,388,472 | 217,865 | (125,000) | - | 1,481,337 |
| Renovation | 1,267,680 | 399,474 | - | (168,273) | 1,498,881 |
| | 4,597,505 | 1,089,519 | (125,000) | (449,333) | 5,112,691 |

**Net carrying amount**

| | As at 31 Mar 2026 RM | As at 31 Mar 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|
| Computer software | 17,205 | - |
| Office equipment | 30,817 | 89,782 |
| Computer equipment | 10,683 | 31,904 |
| Furniture and fitting | 491,710 | 783,653 |
| Store equipment | 420,820 | 600,762 |
| Renovation | 877,681 | 1,285,269 |
| | 1,848,916 | 2,791,370 |

Costs of property, plant and equipment which are fully depreciated in the financial year but still in use by the Company amounted to RM3,275,667 (2025: RM2,230,228).

## 6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

**31 March 2025**

| | As at 1 Apr 2025 RM | Addition RM | Modification RM | Disposal RM | Written off RM | As at 31 Mar 2026 RM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Costs | | | | | | |
| Retail units | 12,203,197 | 52,413 | 2,659,954 | (1,552,306) | - | 13,363,258 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | | |
| Retail units | 7,825,177 | 2,584,129 | (46,902) | (1,548,626) | - | 8,813,778 |

**31 March 2024**

| | As at 1 Apr 2024 RM | Addition RM | Modification RM | Disposal RM | Written off RM | As at 31 Mar 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Costs | | | | | | |
| Retail units | 11,521,707 | 1,274,899 | 1,188,242 | (1,781,651) | - | 12,203,197 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | | |
| Retail units | 6,952,908 | 2,653,920 | - | (1,781,651) | - | 7,825,177 |

| | As at 31 Mar 2026 | As at 31 Mar 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Carrying amount of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset | RM | RM |
| Retail units | 4,549,480 | 4,378,020 |

## 7. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

| | 2026 RM | 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|
| As at beginning of the year | - | - |
| Recognised in income statement (Note 21) | 126,575 | - |
| As at end of the year | 126,575 | - |
| | | |
| Presenting as follows: | | |
| Deferred tax assets | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 126,575 | - |

## 8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

| | 2026 RM | 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|
| **Non-current** | | |
| Deposits | 475,856 | 343,750 |
| **Current** | | |
| Trade receivables | 14,838 | 145,944 |
| | | |
| Other receivables | | |
| Deposits | 354,982 | 481,349 |
| Other receivables | | |
| -Third party | 7,709 | - |
| -Related party | 29,376 | - |
| Prepayments | 343,531 | 236,447 |
| | 735,598 | 717,796 |
| | | |
| | 1,226,292 | 1,207,490 |

Other credit terms are assessed and approved on a case by case basis.

Trade receivables comprise mainly credit cards and debit cards receivables arising from the retail sales at the reporting date.

Ageing analysis of trade receivables

The ageing analysis of the Company's trade receivables is as follows:

| | Gross amount RM | Individual impairment RM | Net amount RM |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2026** | | | |
| Past due 1-30 days | 14,838 | - | 14,838 |
| | | | |
| **2025** | | | |
| Past due 1-30 days | 145,944 | - | 145,944 |

Receivables that are past due not impaired

The Company has trade receivables amounting to RM14,838 (2025: RM145,944) that are past due at the reporting date but not impaired. This includes mainly trade receivables past due for technical or strategic reasons and there is no concern on the credit worthiness of the counter parties and the recoverability of these debts.

## 9. INVENTORIES

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| At cost | | |
| Optical products | 1,721,591 | 2,270,968 |

The amount of inventories recognised as an expense amounted to RM23,058,145 (2025: RM2,148,559 ) during the financial year.

## 10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in hand | 24,314 | 52,282 |
| Cash at banks | 4,899,599 | 3,592,656 |
| | 4,923,913 | 3,644,938 |

## 11. SHARE CAPITAL

| | 2026<br>Number of Shares | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>Number of Shares | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary shares: | | | | |
| Issued and fully paid | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

## 12. BORROWINGS

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| **Current:** | | |
| Unsecured | | |
| Loan from holding company | 1,110,425 | 2,376,538 |
| **Non-Current:** | | |
| Unsecured | | |
| Loan from holding company | 1,144,199 | - |
| | 2,254,624 | 2,376,538 |

Included in borrowings is loan from holding company which bears a flat interest rate of 3.00% (2025: 3.00%) per annum and mature in year 2028 (2025: 2026). No monthly installment within the loan period, full principal amount of loan granted will be repayable when the loan reaches its maturity. Interest is accrued on monthly basis and is repayable within 1 year following of each financial year.

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| **Maturities of the loan and borrowings:** | | |
| -not later than 1 year | 1,107,150 | 2,376,538 |
| -later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 1,147,474 | - |
| | 2,254,624 | 2,376,538 |

## 13. LEASE LIABILITIES

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follow: | | |
| Current liability | 2,109,927 | 2,301,426 |
| Non-current liability | 2,584,556 | 2,231,736 |
| | 4,694,483 | 4,533,162 |
| Future minimum lease payment: | | |
| -not later than 1 year | 2,304,811 | 2,479,036 |
| -later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 2,710,044 | 2,375,162 |
| | 5,014,855 | 4,854,198 |
| Lease interest | (320,372) | (321,036) |
| | 4,694,483 | 4,533,162 |
| Present value of lease liabilities | | |
| -not later than 1 year | 2,109,927 | 2,301,426 |
| -later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 2,584,556 | 2,231,736 |
| | 4,694,483 | 4,533,162 |
| Less: Amount due within 12 months | (2,109,927) | (2,301,426) |
| Amount due after 12 months | 2,584,556 | 2,231,736 |

The lease liabilities are leases of retail units with an carrying amount of RM4,549,480 (2025: RM4,378,020) expiring in 1 to 4 years (2025: 1 to 6 years) and bears an incremental borrowing rate ranges from 4.78% to 5.64% (2025: 4.78% to 5.64%) per annum.

The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short-term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) and for leases of low value assets. Payment made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognised as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| The expenses relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows: | | |
| Short-term leases | 50,680 | 36,430 |

## 14. PROVISION FOR REINSTATEMENT COSTS

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| As at beginning of the year | 268,351 | 270,776 |
| Provision made during the year | - | 21,245 |
| Unwinding of interest | 9,314 | 15,930 |
| | 277,665 | 307,951 |
| Written off during the year | (28,300) | (25,600) |
| Disposal during the year | (5,345) | (14,000) |
| As at the end of the year | 244,020 | 268,351 |

The provision is made based on the present value at costs to be incurred of dismantling, removal and restoration of outlets based on the Company's best estimate of the expenditure.

## 15. TRADE PAYABLES

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| Trade payables | | |
| - Immediate holding company | 8,956,099 | 10,176,145 |
| - Related company | - | 428 |
| - Third parties | 410,749 | 207,069 |
| | 9,366,848 | 10,383,642 |
| Other payables | | |
| Accruals | 586,227 | 482,718 |
| Other payables | | |
| - Immediate holding company | 5,342,811 | 5,389,430 |
| - Related company | 8,063 | 6,588 |
| - Third parties | 147,017 | 345,107 |
| | 6,084,118 | 6,223,843 |
| | 15,450,966 | 16,607,485 |

Trade payables and other payables are non-interest bearing and normally settled between 30 days to 90 days.

Included in trade payables is RM8,956,099 (2025: RM10,176,145) which is in respect of amount due to immediate holding company. Amount owing to immediate holding company arose mainly from purchases.

Included in trade payables is NIL (2025: RM428) which is in respect of amount due to a fellow subsidiary.

Included in other payables is RM5,342,811 (2025: RM5,389,430) which is in respect of amount due to immediate holding company. The amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Included in other payables is RM8,063 (2025: RM6,588) which is in respect of amount due to a fellow subsidiary.

## 16. PROVISION FOR WARRANTIES

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| As at beginning of the year | 104,079 | 77,659 |
| Provision made during the year | 77,318 | 122,417 |
| | 181,397 | 200,076 |
| Provision used during the year | (85,899) | (95,997) |
| As at the end of the year | 95,498 | 104,079 |

The provision relates to warranties provided by the Company for all the optical products sold. The provision is made based on the best estimate of the expected settlement in respect of the type and number of lenses as well as the Company's recent claim experience.

## 17. REVENUE

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from contract with customers** | | |
| -recognised at a point in time | 12,937,465 | 11,553,576 |

### 16.1 Nature of goods and services

The following information reflects the typical transactions of the Company:

| Nature of goods or services | Timing of recognition or method used to recognise revenue | Significant payment terms | Warranty |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spectacles and other optical goods | Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered and accepted by the customers | Immediately at the point the customers purchase the goods | Standard warranty term of 12 months, under which customers are able to demand for replacement of any defective products |

## 18. OTHER INCOME

| | 2026<br>RM | 2025<br>RM |
|---|---|---|
| Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | - | 30,000 |
| Gain on foreign currency exchange | 1,792,754 | 1,005,444 |
| Miscellaneous incomes | 70,070 | 87,175 |
| Rental rebate | - | 12,396 |
| | 1,862,824 | 1,135,015 |

## 19. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

| | 2026 RM | 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|
| Administrative expenses | | |
| Professional fees paid to director | - | 6,480 |
| | | |
| Distribution and selling costs | | |
| E.i.s. and socso contribution | 48,337 | 41,491 |
| E.p.f. contribution | 433,477 | 300,772 |
| Hrdf contribution | 32,730 | 20,814 |
| Wages, salaries, bonus and allowances | 3,633,285 | 2,539,418 |
| | 4,147,829 | 2,908,975 |

## 20. FINANCE COSTS

| | 2026 RM | 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|
| Lease interests | 254,422 | 229,964 |
| Other interests | 89,844 | 70,373 |
| Unwinding cost | 109,645 | 15,930 |
| | 453,911 | 316,267 |

## 21. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

| | 2026 RM | 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|
| Profit before tax is stated after charging: | | |
| | | |
| Auditors' remuneration | 51,292 | 31,800 |
| Base rent - administrative expenses | 4,918 | 16,750 |
| Base rent - distribution and selling costs | - | 19,036 |
| Deposit forfeited | 14,400 | - |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 987,033 | 1,089,519 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 2,584,129 | 2,653,920 |
| Gross turnover rent | 347,957 | 286,334 |
| Inventory written off | 48,602 | 140,980 |
| Provision for warranty costs | 77,318 | 122,417 |
| Royalty fees | 649,760 | 585,526 |
| Small value assets expensed off | 7,091 | 60,458 |

## 22. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

| | 2026 RM | 2025 RM |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax assets (Note 7) | | |
| Relating originating and reversal of temporary timing difference | 126,575 | - |

Malaysian companies are taxed at the rate of 24% (2025: 24%) while those with paid-up capital of RM2.5 million or less and have gross income from business sources of no more than RM50 million (SME companies) for the year of assessment are taxed at 15% (2025: 15%) on taxable profits for the first RM150,000 and 17% (2025: 17%) on taxable profits between RM150,001 to RM600,000 with the balance taxed at 24% (2025: 24%).
Furthermore, with effect from year of assessment 2024, the Small and Medium Enterprise Corporate Tax shall not be applicable to a company if more than 20% of its paid-up capital in respect of ordinary shares is directly or indirectly owned by one or more companies incorporated outside Malaysia or owned by one or more individuals who are not citizens of Malaysia.

The Company does not enjoy SME company status and income tax is calculated at the statutory tax rate of 24% (2025: 24%) on the estimated taxable profits for the fiscal year.

More than 20% of the company's shares were held by foreign shareholders and income tax is calculated at the statutory rate of 24% (2025: 24%) on the estimated taxable profits for the fiscal year.

The amounts of tax expense in statement of comprehensive income of the Company are significantly lower than the amounts reported to tax authorities because of the following differences:

a. Utilisation of previously unutilized tax losses.
b. Utilisation of previously unutilized capital allowance.

The Company has unutilised tax losses carried forward of approximately RM3,523,000 (2025: RM3,523,000) and unabsorbed capital allowances carried forward of approximately RM1,982,000 (2025: RM2,685,000), which can be used to offset future taxable profits subject to agreement with the Inland Revenue Board.

The unutilised tax losses are available for 10 years to offsetting against future taxable profits of the Company, in which those items arose its subject to no substantial changes in shareholdings of the Company under Section 44(5A) and 44(5B) of the Income Tax Act, 1967 and guidelines issued by the tax authority.

## 23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

| | 2026<br>**RM** | 2025<br>**RM** |
|---|---:|---:|
| **Immediate holding company** | | |
| Advertisement | 185,866 | 105,782 |
| Office supplies | - | 416 |
| Other interest | 67,510 | 70,373 |
| Purchases | 1,382,652 | 1,126,471 |
| Royalty fees | 649,760 | 577,173 |
| Small value assets expensed off | 1,244 | - |
| Software maintenance fee | 113,428 | 121,946 |
| Subscription fees | 46,321 | 45,960 |
| Uniform | - | 7,197 |
| **Fellow subsidiary** | | |
| Royalty fees | - | 8,353 |
| Subscription fees | 18,561 | 6,636 |
| Inventory write off | 16,542 | - |

## 24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

a. Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL");
   i. Mandatorily required by MFRS 9;
   ii. Designated upon initial recognition;
b. Amortised cost ("AC");
c. Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI");
   i. Equity instrument designated upon initial recognition;
   ii. Debt instrument;

| | Carrying amount RM | AC RM |
|---|---|---|
| **2026** | | |
| **Financial assets** | | |
| Non-current | | |
| Non-current receivables | 475,856 | 475,856 |
| Current | | |
| Trade receivables | 14,838 | 14,838 |
| Other receivables[(1)] | 392,067 | 392,067 |
| Cash and bank balances | 4,923,913 | 4,923,913 |
| | 5,806,674 | 5,806,674 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | |
| Non-current | | |
| Borrowings | (1,110,425) | (1,110,425) |
| Lease liabilities | (2,584,556) | (2,584,556) |
| Current | | |
| Trade payables | (9,366,848) | (9,366,848) |
| Other payables[(2)] | (5,574,734) | (5,574,734) |
| Lease liabilities | (2,109,927) | (2,109,927) |
| Borrowings | (1,144,199) | (1,144,199) |
| | (21,890,689) | (21,890,689) |
| **2025** | | |
| **Financial assets** | | |
| Non-current | | |
| Non-current receivables | 343,750 | 343,750 |
| Current | | |
| Trade receivables | 145,944 | 145,944 |
| Other receivables[(1)] | 481,349 | 481,349 |
| Cash and bank balances | 3,644,938 | 3,644,938 |
| | 4,615,981 | 4,615,981 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | |
| Non-current | | |
| Lease liabilities | (2,231,736) | (2,231,736) |
| Current | | |
| Trade payables | (10,383,642) | (10,383,642) |
| Other payables[(2)] | (5,800,976) | (5,800,976) |
| Lease liabilities | (2,301,426) | (2,301,426) |
| Borrowings | (2,376,538) | (2,376,538) |
| | (23,094,318) | (23,094,318) |

*1. Other receivables that are not financial instruments amounting to RM343,531 (2025:RM236,447) are not included.*
*2. Other payables that are not financial instruments amounting to RM509,384 (2025: RM422,867)are not included.*

## 25. FAIR VALUE INFORMATION

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, short term receivables and payables reasonably approximate their fair values due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments.

## 26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company financial risk management policy seeks to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the Company's businesses whilst managing its risks. The Company operates within clearly defined guidelines that are approved by the Board and the Company's policy is not to engage in speculative transactions.

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows:

a. **Foreign currency risk**

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases, deposits, commission, transportation and inter-company balances that are dominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The currencies giving rise to this risk are United States Dollar (USD), Singapore Dollar (SGD) and Japanese Yen (JPY). The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting date was as follow:

| | Denominated in CNY | Denominated in USD | Denominated in SGD | Denominated in JPY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **In RM** | | | | |
| **2026** | | | | |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Trade payables | (28,871) | (14,483) | - | (8,956,099) |
| Other payables | - | - | (5,342,811) | - |
| Borrowings | - | - | (2,254,624) | - |
| | (28,871) | (14,483) | (7,597,435) | (8,956,099) |

| | Denominated in CNY | Denominated in USD | Denominated in SGD | Denominated in JPY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **In RM** | | | | |
| **2025** | | | | |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Trade payables | - | (7,016) | - | (10,176,145) |
| Other payables | - | - | (5,389,430) | - |
| Borrowings | - | - | (2,376,538) | - |
| | - | (7,016) | (7,765,968) | (10,176,145) |

The following table illustrates the effects on the Company's net assets resulting from a five percent strengthening of the functional currency, Ringgit Malaysia. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

| | Decrease in net assets | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2026 | 2025 |
| | RM | RM |
| CNY | (1,444) | - |
| USD | (724) | (351) |
| SGD | (379,872) | (388,299) |
| JPY | (447,805) | (508,807) |

b. **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 exposure to changes in interest rates related primarily to interest bearing borrowings. Exposure to interest rate risk is monitored on an ongoing basis and the Company endeavours to keep the exposure at an acceptable level.

Movements in interest rates will therefore have an impact on the Company. A change of 100 basis points in interest rate at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

| | 2026 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Profit or loss | Equity | Profit or loss | Equity |
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| **Interest rate** | | | | |
| - decrease by 100 basis point | 46,945 | 46,945 | 45,332 | 45,332 |
| - increase by 100 basis point | (46,945) | (46,945) | (45,332) | (45,332) |

c. **Credit risk**

i. **Receivables**

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations.

The Company's exposure to credit risk primarily from receivables, refer to Note 7. These debts are continually monitored and therefore, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents) the Company minimises credit risk by dealing with high credit rating counterparties.

At the reporting date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with a single customer or a group of customers.

d. **Liquidity risks**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises principally from its payables and borrowings.

The Company maintain a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payment.

| | Carrying amount RM | Contractual interest rate % | Contractual cash flows RM | Under one year RM | More than one year RM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2026** | | | | | |
| **Non-derivative financial liabilities** | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 14,941,582 | - | 14,941,582 | 14,941,582 | - |
| Borrowings | 2,254,624 | 3.00% | 2,337,341 | 2,337,341 | - |
| Lease liabilities | 4,694,483 | 4.78% - 5.64% | 4,694,483 | 2,109,927 | 2,584,556 |
| | 21,868,290 | | 21,957,655 | 19,367,436 | 2,584,556 |
| **2025** | | | | | |
| **Non-derivative financial liabilities** | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 16,184,618 | - | 16,184,618 | 16,184,618 | - |
| Borrowings | 2,376,538 | 3.00% | 2,440,154 | 2,440,154 | - |
| Lease liabilities | 4,533,162 | 4.78% - 5.64% | 4,854,198 | 2,479,036 | 2,375,162 |
| | 23,094,318 | | 23,478,970 | 21,103,808 | 2,375,162 |

## 27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that is maintains health capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise its shareholders value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

As at 31 March 2026, the Company is in a net liabilities position. The Company is dependent on the continual financial support by the immediate holding company.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

SCHEDULE A

Registration No.: 201501000229 (1125561 - H)

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

***(Incorporated In Malaysia)***

**DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

| | | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | RM | RM |
| **REVENUE** | | 12,937,465 | 11,553,576 |
| **COST OF SALES** | | | |
| Opening inventories | | 2,270,968 | 2,127,831 |
| Purchases | | 2,508,768 | 2,291,696 |
| Credit card commission | | 90,776 | 76,066 |
| Inter branch freight charges | | 6,912 | 3,814 |
| Inventory written off | | 48,602 | 140,980 |
| Inwards freight charges | | 159,189 | 142,749 |
| Outward freight charges | | 29,958 | 19,677 |
| Packaging expenses | | 12,083 | 17,250 |
| Provision for warranty costs | | 77,318 | 122,417 |
| Replacement costs - lost lens or mistake | | 53,063 | 37,772 |
| Software maintenance fees | | 113,428 | 121,946 |
| Warehousing costs | | 14,433 | 13,500 |
| | | 5,385,498 | 5,115,698 |
| Closing inventories | | (1,721,591) | (2,270,968) |
| | | 3,663,907 | 2,844,730 |
| **GROSS PROFIT** | | 9,273,558 | 8,708,846 |
| **OTHER OPERATING INCOME** | | | |
| Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | | - | 30,000 |
| Gain on foreign currency exchange | | 1,792,754 | 1,005,444 |
| Miscellaneous incomes | | 70,070 | 87,175 |
| Rental rebate | | - | 12,396 |
| | | 1,862,824 | 1,135,015 |
| **PROFIT AFTER OTHER INCOMES** | | 11,136,382 | 9,843,861 |
| ***LESS:*** | | | |
| **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES** | **B** | (1,570,478) | (1,922,062) |
| **DISTRIBUTION AND SELLING COSTS** | **B** | (7,334,803) | (6,114,853) |
| **OTHER EXPENSES** | **B** | (649,760) | (585,526) |
| **FINANCE COSTS** | **B** | (453,911) | (316,267) |
| | | (10,008,952) | (8,938,708) |
| **PROFIT FOR THE YEAR** | | 1,127,430 | 905,153 |

**Registration No.: 201501000229 (1125561 - H)**

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

***(Incorporated In Malaysia)***

**DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | **RM** | **RM** |
| **TAXATION** | | |
| Income tax charges | 126,575 | - |
| **PROFIT FOR THE YEAR** | 1,254,005 | 905,153 |

Registration No.: 201501000229 (1125561 - H)

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

***(Incorporated In Malaysia)***

**ADMINISTRATIVE, MARKETING AND FINANCE EXPENSES**
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | RM | RM |
| **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES** | | |
| Auditors' remuneration | 51,292 | 31,800 |
| Bank charges | 1,275 | 662 |
| Base rent - administrative expenses | 4,918 | 16,750 |
| Cleaning fee | - | 672 |
| Courier and postage | 12,054 | 20,111 |
| Deposit forfeited | 14,400 | - |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 987,033 | 1,089,519 |
| General expenses | 3,381 | 8,697 |
| Gift and donation | 7,277 | 14,553 |
| Insurance | 23,471 | 27,848 |
| Legal and professional fees | 13,812 | 27,386 |
| Office supplies | 23,533 | 23,573 |
| Penalty and fine | 1,860 | 1,908 |
| Printing and stationery | 14,066 | 13,334 |
| Professional fees paid to director | - | 6,480 |
| Recruitment expenses | 20,628 | 17,849 |
| Repair and maintenance | 27,469 | 49,030 |
| Scenting expenses | 19,680 | 19,680 |
| Secretary and filing fees | 5,832 | 5,832 |
| Small value assets expensed off | 7,091 | 60,458 |
| Staff welfares | 3,106 | 41,547 |
| Stamp duty | 5,557 | 2,728 |
| Subscription fees | 76,452 | 60,722 |
| Tax agent fees | 25,720 | 104,097 |
| Telephone and internet | 31,032 | 28,467 |
| Training and seminar | - | 1,350 |
| Transport charges | 43,956 | 46,306 |
| Travelling and accommodation expenses | 33,153 | 84,492 |
| Uniform | 13,810 | 10,369 |
| Water and electricity | 93,136 | 100,888 |
| Withholding tax | 5,484 | 4,954 |
| | 1,570,478 | 1,922,062 |
| **DISTRIBUTION AND SELLING COSTS** | | |
| Advertisement | 231,217 | 220,502 |
| Base rent - distribution and selling costs | - | 19,036 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 2,584,129 | 2,653,920 |
| E.i.s. and socso contribution | 48,337 | 41,491 |
| E.p.f. contribution | 433,477 | 300,772 |

**Registration No.: 201501000229 (1125561 - H)**

**OWNDAYS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**

***(Incorporated In Malaysia)***

**ADMINISTRATIVE, MARKETING AND FINANCE EXPENSES**
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | **RM** | **RM** |
| Gross turnover rent | 347,957 | 286,334 |
| Hrdf contribution | 32,730 | 20,814 |
| Medical fee | 11,727 | 11,619 |
| Other selling and distribution expenses | 11,943 | 17,082 |
| Service charges | 1 | 3,865 |
| Wages, salaries, bonus and allowances | 3,633,285 | 2,539,418 |
| | 7,334,803 | 6,114,853 |
| **OTHER EXPENSES** | | |
| Royalty fees | 649,760 | 585,526 |
| | 649,760 | 585,526 |
| **FINANCE COSTS** | | |
| Lease interests | 254,422 | 229,964 |
| Other interests | 89,844 | 70,373 |
| Unwinding cost | 109,645 | 15,930 |
| | 453,911 | 316,267 |
| | 10,008,952 | 8,938,708 |