KFIN TECHNOLOGIES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Registration No: 201601007727 (1178655 - U)

FINANCIAL REPORT
for the financial year ended 31 March 2023

KFIN TECHNOLOGIES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No: 201601007727 (1178655 - U)

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors hereby submit their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is principally engaged in the business of carrying out transfer agency, back office services outsourced by market intermediaries and fund managers. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

RESULTS

	RM
Profit after taxation for the financial year	597,380
Attributable to:-	
Owner of the Company	597,380

DIVIDENDS

No dividend was recommended by the directors for the financial year.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

ISSUES OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

During the financial year:-

(a) there were no changes in the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company; and

(b) there were no issues of debentures by the Company.

OPTIONS GRANTED OVER UNISSUED SHARES

During the financial year, no options were granted by the Company to any person to take up any unissued shares in the Company.

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 allowance for impairment losses on receivables and satisfied themselves that there are no known bad debts and that no allowance for impairment losses on receivables is required.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances that would require the writing off of bad debts, or the allowance for impairment losses on receivables 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 the ordinary course of business, including their value as shown in the accounting records of the Company, have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements 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 that has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or

(b) any contingent liability of the Company which has arisen since the end of the 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 AN 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.

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.

DIRECTORS

The names of directors of the Company who served during the financial year and up to the date of this report are as follows:-

Alok Chandra Misra
Vishesh Tayal
Venkata Satyanaga Sreekanth Nadella
Quah Meng Kee
Izkandar Edward Heylett Bin Noor Haitham Bloy

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

According to the register of directors' shareholdings, the interests of directors holding office at the end of the financial year in shares of the Company and its related corporations during the financial year are as follows:-

	Number of Ordinary Shares			
	At 1.4.2022	Bought	Sold	At 31.3.2023
The Company				
Direct interest				
Venkata Satyanaga Sreekanth Nadella	1	-	-	1

The other directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interest in shares of the Company or its related corporations during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than directors' remuneration as disclosed in the "Directors' Remuneration" of this report) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest except for any benefits which may be deemed to arise from transactions entered into in the ordinary course of business with companies in which certain directors have substantial financial interests as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements.

Neither during nor at the end of the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangements whose object is to enable the directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The details of the directors' remuneration paid or payable to the directors of the Company during the financial year are as follows:-

	RM
Salaries, bonuses and other benefits	583,282
Defined contribution benefits	69,872
	653,154

HOLDING COMPANY

The holding company is KFin Technologies Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Crowe Malaysia PLT, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

The auditors' remuneration of the Company for the financial year was RM14,000.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 0 3 MAY 2023

Venkata Satyanaga Sreekanth Nadella

Quah Meng Kee

KFIN TECHNOLOGIES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
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STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016

We, Venkata Satyanaga Sreekanth Nadella and Quah Meng Kee, being two of the directors of KFin Technologies (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., state that, in the opinion of the directors, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 47 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 March 2023 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year ended on that date.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 03 MAY 2023

Venkata Satyanaga Sreekanth Nadella **Quah Meng Kee**

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

I, Venkata Satyanaga Sreekanth Nadella, Passport No. M6767560, being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of KFin Technologies (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 47 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the declaration to be true and by virtue of the Notaries Act 1952 (India).

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovementioned
Venkata Satyanaga Sreekanth Nadella, Passport No. M6767560,
at Hyderabad,
in India
on this 03 MAY 2023

Venkata Satyanaga Sreekanth Nadella

Before me

S. ANNA RAO NOTARY (Appointed by the Govt. of T.S.) 1497/11 SANGAREDDY, SRD Dist

ATTESTED
S.ANNA RAO
NOTARY ADVOCATE
H.No. 4-7-92, Balaji Nagar, SANGAREDDY (M & Dist.)
TELANGANA STATE
Cell : 9966268570
Commissioner will be Expired on : 18-Jul-2026

Crowe

Crowe Malaysia PLT
201906000005 (LLP0018817-LCA) & AF 1018
Chartered Accountants
Level 16, Tower C, Megan Avenue II
12, Jalan Yap Kwan Seng
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia
Main +6 03 2788 9999
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www.crowe.my

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KFIN TECHNOLOGIES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No: 201601007727 (1178655 - U)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KFin Technologies (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 10 to 47.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

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

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Crowe

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KFIN TECHNOLOGIES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (CONT'D)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No: 201601007727 (1178655 - U)

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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

Crowe

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KFIN TECHNOLOGIES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD. (CONT'D)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No: 201601007727 (1178655 - U)

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

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:- (Cont'd)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements 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.

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.

Crowe Malaysia PLT

Crowe Malaysia PLT
201906000005 (LLP0018817-LCA) & AF 1018
Chartered Accountants

WeCly

Chong Wei-Chnoong
03525/08/2024 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur

03 MAY 2023

KFIN TECHNOLOGIES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No: 201601007727 (1178655 - U)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Equipment	6	139,304	69,260
Right-of-use assets	7	459,295	698,928
		598,599	768,188
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade receivables	8	2,168,955	1,609,471
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	9	141,509	194,291
Amount owing by holding company	14	878,472	-
Contract assets	10	148,170	461,201
Current tax assets		85,774	-
Cash and bank balances		749,469	1,731,238
		4,172,349	3,996,201
TOTAL ASSETS		4,770,948	4,764,389
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained profits		1,927,066	1,329,686
TOTAL EQUITY		2,927,066	2,329,686
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liability	12	231,340	478,325
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables and accruals	13	406,672	290,860
Contract liabilities	10	58,984	60,000
Amount owing to holding company	14	899,901	1,287,811
Lease liability	12	246,985	220,604
Current tax liability		-	97,103
		1,612,542	1,956,378
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,843,882	2,434,703
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		4,770,948	4,764,389

KFIN TECHNOLOGIES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
REVENUE	15	11,206,875	11,422,120
COST OF SALES	16	(6,013,164)	(6,216,407)
GROSS PROFIT		5,193,711	5,205,713
OTHER INCOME	17	9,700	61,994
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	18	(4,022,204)	(4,188,385)
OTHER EXPENSES	19	(319,551)	(207,235)
FINANCE COSTS	20	(13,300)	(11,315)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		848,356	860,772
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	21	(250,976)	(490,543)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		597,380	370,229
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		597,380	370,229
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION ATTRIBUTABLE TO:-			
Owners of the Company		597,380	370,229
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:-			
Owners of the Company		597,380	370,229

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share Capital RM	Retained Profits RM	Total Equity RM
Balance at 1.4.2021	1,000,000	959,457	1,959,457
Profit after taxation/Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	370,229	370,229
Balance at 31.3.2022/1.4.2022	1,000,000	1,329,686	2,329,686
Profit after taxation/Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	597,380	597,380
Balance at 31.3.2023	1,000,000	1,927,066	2,927,066

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		848,356	860,772
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of equipment		51,004	36,368
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		239,633	167,209
Gain on modification of lease		-	(25,491)
Interest expense on lease liability		13,300	11,315
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,152,293	1,050,173
Decrease/(Increase) in contract assets		313,031	(335,163)
(Decrease)/Increase in contract liabilities		(1,016)	27,000
Increase in trade and other receivables		(506,702)	(542,097)
Increase in other payables		115,812	59,323
(Decrease)/Increase in amount owing to holding company		(387,910)	815,854
NET CASH FROM OPERATIONS		685,508	1,075,090
Income tax paid		(494,775)	(359,243)
Income tax refunded		60,922	-
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		251,655	715,847
CASH FLOWS FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Advances to holding company		(878,472)	-
Purchase of equipment	22(a)	(121,048)	(74,782)
NET CASH FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(999,520)	(74,782)
CASH FLOWS FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid	22(b)	(13,300)	(11,365)
Repayment of lease liability	22(b)	(220,604)	(154,264)
NET CASH FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(233,904)	(165,629)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(981,769)	475,436
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1,731,238	1,255,802
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	22(c)	749,469	1,731,238

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is a private limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office and principal place of business are as follows:-

Registered office	:	Level 25, Menara Hong Leong, No. 6, Jalan Damanlela, Bukit Damansara, 50490 Kuala Lumpur.
Principal place of business	:	Suite 6.2, Level 6, Menara IMC, No. 8, Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 3 May 2023.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is principally engaged in the business of carrying out transfer agency, back office services outsourced by market intermediaries and fund managers. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

3. HOLDING COMPANY

The holding company is KFin Technologies Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Company are prepared under the historical cost convention and modified to include other bases of valuation as disclosed in other sections under significant accounting policies, and in compliance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

4.1 During the current financial year, the Company has adopted the following new accounting standards and/or interpretations (including the consequential amendments, if any):-

MFRSs and/or IC Interpretations (Including The Consequential Amendments)

Amendments to MFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework

Amendments to MFRS 116: Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use

Amendments to MFRS 137: Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139, MFRS 7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2

The adoption of the above accounting standards and/or interpretations (including the consequential amendments, if any) did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

4.2 The Company has not applied in advance the following accounting standards and/or interpretations (including the consequential amendments, if any) that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) but are not yet effective for the current financial year:-

MFRSs and/or IC Interpretations (Including The Consequential Amendments)	Effective Date
MFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendment to MFRS 17: Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 - Comparative Information	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 108: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 112: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 101: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 101: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred

The adoption of the above accounting standards and/or interpretations (including the consequential amendments, if any) is expected to have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company upon its initial application.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Management believes that there are no key assumptions made concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year other than as disclosed below:-

(a) Depreciation of Equipment and Right-of-use Assets

The estimates for the residual values, useful lives and related depreciation charges for the equipment, and right-of-use assets are based on commercial factors which could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitors' actions in response to the market conditions. The Company anticipates that the residual values of its equipment and right-of-use assets will be insignificant. As a result, residual values are not being taken into consideration for the computation of the depreciable amount. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of equipment, and right-of-use assets as at the reporting date are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7 to the financial statements respectively.

(b) Impairment of Equipment and Right-of-use Assets

The Company determines whether its equipment and right-of-use assets are impaired by evaluating the extent to which the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount. This evaluation is subject to changes such as market performance, economic and political situation of the country. A variety of methods is used to determine the recoverable amount, such as valuation reports and discounted cash flows. For discounted cash flows, significant judgement is required in the estimation of the present value of future cash flows generated by the assets, which involve uncertainties and are significantly affected by assumptions used and judgements made regarding estimates of future cash flows and discount rates. The carrying amounts of equipment and right-of-use assets as at the reporting date are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7 to the financial statements respectively.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.1 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D)

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Cont'd)

(c) Impairment of Trade Receivables and Contract Assets

The Company uses the simplified approach to estimate a lifetime expected credit loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. The contract assets are grouped with trade receivables for impairment assessment because they have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Company develops the expected loss rates based on the payment profiles of past sales and the corresponding historical credit losses, and adjusts for qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. If the expectation is different from the estimation, such difference will impact the carrying values of trade receivables and contract assets. The carrying amounts of trade receivables and contract assets as at the reporting date are disclosed in Notes 8 and 10 to the financial statement respectively.

(d) Impairment of Non-Trade Receivables

The loss allowances for non-trade financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. It also requires the Company to assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk of the non-trade financial asset at the reporting date. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting appropriate inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the past payment trends, existing market conditions and forward-looking information. The carrying amounts of other receivables and amount owing by holding company as at the reporting date are disclosed in Notes 9 and 14 to the financial statements respectively.

(e) Income Taxes

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

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.1 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D)

Critical Judgements Made in Applying Accounting Policies

Management believes that there are no instances of application of critical judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies which will have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements other than as disclosed below:

Lease Terms

Some leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances including the past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken. An extension option is only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

5.2 FUNCTIONAL AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES

(a) Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, which is the functional currency.

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

(b) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the Company's functional currency on initial recognition, using the exchange rates at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period are translated at the exchange rates ruling as of that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed when the values were determined. All exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and their definitions in MFRS 132. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument classified as a liability are reported as an expense or income. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity.

Financial instruments are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

A financial instrument is recognised initially at its fair value (other than trade receivables without significant financing component which are measured at transaction price as defined in MFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers at inception). Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument (other than a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss) are added to/deducted from the fair value on initial recognition, as appropriate. Transaction costs on the financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position are disclosed in the individual policy statement associated with each item.

(a) Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value (through profit or loss, or other comprehensive income), depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Debt Instruments

(i) Amortised Cost

The financial asset is held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When the asset has subsequently become credit-impaired, the interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts), excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the financial asset or a shorter period (where appropriate).

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(a) Financial Assets (Cont'd)

Debt Instruments (Cont'd)

(ii) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The financial asset is held for both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, where the asset's cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment, interest income and foreign exchange difference which are recognised directly in profit or loss. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss

All other financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value changes do not include interest or dividend income.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets change.

Equity Instruments

All equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised in profit or loss except where the Company has elected to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve at initial recognition.

The designation at fair value through other comprehensive income is not permitted if the equity investment is either held for trading or is designated to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.

Dividend income from this category of financial assets is recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the equity investments.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial liabilities that are either held for trading or are designated to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. The changes in fair value of these financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities

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

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

(c) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments classified as equity are measured initially at cost and are not remeasured subsequently.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recorded at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as liabilities when approved for appropriation.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(d) 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 when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the fair value reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, there is no subsequent reclassification of the fair value reserve to profit or loss following the derecognition of an equity investment.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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.

5.4 EQUIPMENT

All items of equipment are initially measured at cost. Cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when the cost is incurred and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of parts that are replaced is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation on equipment is charged to profit or loss (unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset) on a straight-line method to write off the depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation of an asset does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:-

Computer software	33.33%
Computers	33.33%
Furniture and fixtures	33.33%
Leasehold improvements	33.33%
Office equipment	33.33%

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.4 EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the amounts, method and periods of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of the equipment. Any changes are accounted for as a change in estimate.

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

An item of equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of the asset, being the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount, is recognised in profit or loss.

5.5 LEASES

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for low-value assets and short-term leases with 12 months or less. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line method over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use assets and the associated lease liabilities are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost. Cost includes the initial amount of the corresponding lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjustment for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The depreciation starts from the commencement date of the lease. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those equipment.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.5 LEASES (CONT'D)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in the future lease payments (other than lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease) with the corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount has been reduced to zero.

5.6 CONTRACT ASSET AND CONTRACT LIABILITY

A contract asset is recognised when the Company's right to consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time. A contract asset is subject to impairment requirements of MFRS 9.

A contract liability is stated at cost and represents the obligation of the Company to transfer goods or services to a customer for which consideration has been received (or the amount is due) from the customers.

5.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturity periods of three months or less.

5.8 IMPAIRMENT

(a) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost and trade receivables.

The expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument. The Company always recognises lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience and are adjusted for forward-looking information (including time value of money where appropriate).

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.8 IMPAIRMENT (CONT'D)

(a) Impairment of Financial Assets (Cont'd)

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

(b) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The carrying values of assets, other than those to which MFRS 136 - Impairment of Assets does not apply, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period for impairment when there is an indication that the assets might be impaired. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying values of the assets with their recoverable amounts. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss shall be recognised. The recoverable amount of the assets is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and their value in use, which is measured by reference to discounted future cash flow using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of an asset is treated as a reversal of the previous impairment loss and is recognised to the extent of the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined (net of amortisation and depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.9 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is the present value of the estimated expenditure required to settle the obligation. The discount rate shall be 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 interest expense in profit or loss.

5.10 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(a) Short-term Benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and bonuses are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company.

(b) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in profit or loss in the period to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further liability in respect of the defined contribution plans.

5.11 INCOME TAXES

(a) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are the expected amount of income tax recoverable or payable to the taxation authorities.

Current taxes are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity).

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.11 INCOME TAXES (CONT'D)

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax are recognised using the liability method for all temporary differences other than those that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised.

Current and deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transactions either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities or deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity (or on different tax entities but they intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis) and the same taxation authority.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.12 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. The measurement assumes that the transaction 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.

For financial reporting purposes, the fair value measurements are analysed into level 1 to level 3 as follows:-

Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical asset or liability that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2: Inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The transfer of fair value between levels is determined as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

5.13 REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

Revenue is recognised by reference to each distinct performance obligation in the contract with customer and is measured at the consideration specified in the contract of which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, net of sales and service tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The Company recognises revenue when (or as) it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

The Company transfers control of a good or service at a point in time unless one of the following over time criteria is met:-

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

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

5.13 REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS (CONT'D)

Rendering of Services

Contracts from services that comprises multiple deliverables represents a combined output for which the customer has contracted for that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer and are therefore recognised as a single performance obligation. The Company recognises revenue from the rendering of services over time, using an output method determined by survey of works performed to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the services.

Otherwise, revenue from rendering of services is recognised at a point in time upon performance of services.

5.14 REVENUE FROM OTHER SOURCES AND OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

6. EQUIPMENT

	At 1.4.2022 RM	Additions (Note 22(a)) RM	Depreciation Charges (Note 19) RM	At 31.3.2023 RM
2023				
Carrying Amount				
Computer software	51	37,452	(1,091)	36,412
Computers	38,358	45,172	(25,748)	57,782
Furniture and fixtures	-	36,245	(10,889)	25,356
Leasehold improvements	27,627	-	(10,360)	17,267
Office equipment	3,224	2,179	(2,916)	2,487
	69,260	121,048	(51,004)	139,304

	At 1.4.2020 RM	Additions (Note 22(a)) RM	Depreciation Charges (Note 19) RM	At 31.3.2022 RM
2022				
Carrying Amount				
Computer software	2,333	-	(2,282)	51
Computers	23,365	42,352	(27,359)	38,358
Leasehold improvements	-	31,080	(3,453)	27,627
Office equipment	5,148	1,350	(3,274)	3,224
	30,846	74,782	(36,368)	69,260

	At Cost RM	Accumulated Depreciation RM	Carrying Amount RM
2023			
Computer software	50,539	(14,127)	36,412
Computers	187,360	(129,578)	57,782
Furniture and fixtures	43,740	(18,384)	25,356
Leasehold improvements	307,281	(290,014)	17,267
Office equipment	19,000	(16,513)	2,487
	607,920	(468,616)	139,304
2022			
Computer software	13,087	(13,036)	51
Computers	142,188	(103,830)	38,358
Furniture and fixtures	7,495	(7,495)	-
Leasehold improvements	307,281	(279,654)	27,627
Office equipment	16,821	(13,597)	3,224
	486,872	(417,612)	69,260

7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	At 1.4.2022 RM	Depreciation Charges (Note 19) RM	At 31.3.2023 RM
2023			
Carrying Amount			
Office premise	698,928	(239,633)	459,295

	At 1.4.2021 RM	Additions (Note 22(a)) RM	Depreciation Charges (Note 19) RM	Derecognition Due to Lease Modification RM	At 31.3.2022 RM
2022					
Carrying Amount					
Office premise	163,005	1,311,244	(167,209)	(608,112)	698,928

	At Cost RM	Accumulated Depreciation RM	Carrying Amount RM
2023			
Office premise	718,897	(259,602)	459,295
2022			
Office premise	718,897	(19,969)	698,928

The Company has entered into a lease contract for the office premise in its operations. The lease term is for 3 years.

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

The Company's normal trade credit term is 30 (2022 - 30) days. Other credit terms are assessed and approved on a case-by-case basis.

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Other receivables :-		
Third parties	-	65,610
Deposits	92,826	89,877
Prepayments	48,683	38,804
	141,509	194,291

10. CONTRACT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Contract Assets		
Contract assets relating to rendering of services	148,170	461,201
Contract Liabilities		
Contract liabilities relating to rendering of services	(58,984)	(60,000)

(a) The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work completed on services provided but not yet billed as at the reporting date. The amount will be invoiced within 2 (2022 - 2) months.

(b) The contract liabilities primarily relates to advance consideration received from customers of which the revenue will be recognised over the remaining contract term of the specific contract it relates to, ranging from 1 to 10 (2022 - 1 to 10) months.

10. CONTRACT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (CONT'D)

(c) The changes to contract assets and contract liabilities balances during the financial year are summarised below:

	2023 RM	**2022** RM
At 1 April	401,201	93,038
Revenue recognised in profit or loss	11,206,875	11,422,120
Billings to customers during the financial year	(11,459,906)	(11,053,957)
Advance consideration received from customers during the financial year	(58,984)	(60,000)
At 31 March	89,186	401,201
Represented by:		
Contract assets	148,170	461,201
Contract liabilities	(58,984)	(60,000)
	89,186	401,201

(d) As at the end of the reporting period, the transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligations of contracts is expected to be recognised as follows:

	2023 RM	**2022** RM
Within 1 year	58,984	60,000

11. SHARE CAPITAL

	2023 Number of Shares	**2022** Number of Shares	**2023** RM	**2022** RM
Issued and Fully Paid-Up				
Ordinary Shares				
At 1 April/31 March	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company, and are entitled to one vote per ordinary share at meetings of the Company. The ordinary shares have no par value.

12. LEASE LIABILITY

	2023 RM	2022 RM
At 1 April	698,929	175,602
Addition during the financial year (Note 22(a))	-	1,311,244
Interest expense recognised in profit or loss (Note 20)	13,300	11,315
Derecognition due to lease modification	-	(633,603)
Repayment of principal	(220,604)	(154,264)
Repayment of interest expense	(13,300)	(11,365)
At 31 March	478,325	698,929
Represented by:		
Current liability	246,985	220,604
Non-current liability	231,340	478,325
	478,325	698,929

13. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Sales and service tax payables	208,444	223,173
Accruals	198,228	67,687
	406,672	290,860

14. AMOUNTS OWING BY/(TO) HOLDING COMPANY

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Current		
Non-trade balance	878,472	-
Current		
Trade balance	(899,901)	(1,287,811)

(a) The non-trade balance represents unsecured payments made on behalf. The amount owing is repayable on demand and is to be settled in cash.

(b) The trade balance represents back office charges and is subject to the credit term of 30 (2022 - 30) days. The amount owing is to be settled in cash.

15. REVENUE

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Revenue recognised at a point in time		
Rendering of services	11,116,082	10,535,552
Revenue recognised over time		
Rendering of services	90,793	886,568
	11,206,875	11,422,120

16. COST OF SALES

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Back office charges from holding company	5,789,842	6,100,763
Miscellaneous cost of sales	223,322	115,644
	6,013,164	6,216,407

17. OTHER INCOME

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Included are the following items:		
Gain on modification of lease	-	25,491

18. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Included are the following items:		
Auditors' remuneration:		
- statutory	14,000	12,000
- special	-	8,000
- limited review	10,000	-
Directors' non-fee emoluments:		
- salaries and other benefits	583,282	548,143
- defined contribution benefits	69,872	65,676
Staff costs:		
- salaries and other benefits	2,426,816	1,643,080
- defined contribution benefits	226,168	149,544
- other benefits	85,615	27,443

19. OTHER EXPENSES

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Included are the following items:		
Depreciation:		
- equipment (Note 6)	51,004	36,368
- right-of-use assets (Note 7)	239,633	167,209

20. FINANCE COSTS

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Interest expense on lease liability	13,300	11,315

21. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Current tax expense	233,000	486,000
Underprovision in the previous financial year	17,976	4,543
	250,976	490,543

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to the profit before taxation at the statutory tax rate to income tax expense at the effective tax rate of the Company is as follows:-

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Profit before taxation	848,356	860,772
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 24% (2022 - 24%)	203,605	206,585
Tax effects of:-		
Non-deductible expenses	30,135	317,560
Utilisation of deferred tax assets previously not recognised	(740)	(38,145)
Underprovision in the previous financial year	17,976	4,543
	250,976	490,543

Domestic income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2022 - 24%) of the estimated assessable profit for the financial year.

At the end of the reporting period, the amount of deferred tax assets not recognised (stated at gross) due to uncertainty of their realisation are as follow:-

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Provision	58,984	60,000
Other deductible temporary differences	2,124	4,191
	61,108	64,191

22. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) The cash disbursed for the purchase of equipment and the addition of right-of-use assets are as follows:

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Equipment		
Cost of equipment purchased (Note 6)	121,048	74,782
Right-of-use assets		
Cost of right-of-use assets acquired (Note 7)	-	1,311,244
Less: Additions of new lease liability (Note 12)	-	(1,311,244)
	-	-

(b) The reconciliations of liabilities arising from financial activities are as follows:

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Lease liability		
At 1 April	698,979	175,602
Changes in Financing Cash Flows		
Repayment of principal	(220,604)	(154,264)
Repayment of interest expense	(13,300)	(11,365)
	(233,904)	(165,629)
Non-cash Changes		
Addition during the financial year (Note 12 and 22(a))	-	1,311,244
Interest expense recognised in profit or loss (Note 20)	13,300	11,315
Derecognition of lease modification	-	(633,603)
	13,300	688,956
At 31 March	478,325	698,929

(c) The cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Cash and bank balances	749,469	1,731,238

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Identities of Related Parties

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

In addition to the information detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company has related party relationships with its directors, holding company, key management personnel and entities within the same group of companies.

(b) Significant Related Party Transactions and Balances

Other than those disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company also carried out the following significant transactions with the related parties during the financial year:

	2023 RM	**2022** RM
Back office charged by holding company	5,789,842	6,100,763
Repayment of back office charges to holding company	(6,290,140)	(5,287,289)

The significant outstanding balances of the related parties together with their terms and conditions are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

The related party transactions described above were entered into in the normal course of business carried out based on negotiated terms and conditions and are mutually agreed with respective parties.

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall financial risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

24.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Company's policies in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are as follows:-

(a) Market Risk

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company does not have any transactions or balances denominated in foreign currencies and hence, is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

24.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Market Risk (Cont'd)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's fixed rate borrowings is carried at amortised cost. Therefore, it is not subject to interest rate risk as defined in MFRS 7 since neither its carrying amount nor its future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(iii) Equity Price Risk

The Company does not have any quoted investments and hence, is not exposed to equity price risk.

(b) Credit Risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk, or the risk of counterparties defaulting, arises mainly from trade and other receivables. The Company manages its exposure to credit risk by the application of credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures on an ongoing basis. For other financial assets (including cash and bank balances), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

(i) Credit Risk Concentration Profile

The Company's major concentration of credit risk relates to the amounts owing by 5 customers which constituted approximately 73% (2022 - 86%) of its trade receivables at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Exposure to Credit Risk

At the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position of the Company after deducting any allowance for impairment losses (where applicable).

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

24.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Credit Risk (Cont'd)

(iii) Assessment of Impairment Losses

The Company has an informal credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an on-going basis through periodic review of the ageing of the trade receivables. The Company closely monitors the trade receivables' financial strength to reduce the risk of loss.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether any of the financial assets at amortised cost and contract assets are credit impaired.

The gross carrying amounts of financial assets are written off against the associated impairment, if any, when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery despite the fact that they are still subject to enforcement activities.

A financial asset is credit impaired when any of following events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred:

- Significant financial difficulty of the receivable;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- Restructuring of a debt in relation to the receivable's financial difficulty;
- It is becoming probable that the receivable will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

The Company considers a receivable to be in default when the receivable is unlikely to repay its debt to the Company in full or is more than 90 days past due.

Trade Receivables and Contract Assets

The Company applies the simplified approach to measure expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss allowance for its trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. Therefore, the Company concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The Company measures the expected credit losses of certain major customers, trade receivables that are credit impaired and trade receivables with a high risk of default on individual basis.

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

24.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Credit Risk (Cont'd)

(iii) Assessment of Impairment Losses (Cont'd)

Trade Receivables and Contract Assets (Con't)

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over 36 months (2022 - 36 months) before the reporting date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the trade receivables to settle their debts.

Allowance for Impairment Losses

	Gross Amount RM	Collective Impairment RM	Carrying Amount RM
2023			
Current (not past due)	1,460,483	-	1,460,483
1 to 30 days past due	435,991	-	435,991
31 to 60 days past due	80,348	-	80,348
61 to 90 days past due	192,133	-	192,133
Trade receivables	2,168,955	-	2,168,955
Contract assets	148,170	-	148,170
	2,317,125	-	2,317,125
2022			
Current (not past due)	1,038,054	-	1,038,054
1 to 30 days past due	463,893	-	463,893
31 to 60 days past due	73,604	-	73,604
61 to 90 days past due	33,920	-	33,920
Trade receivables	1,609,471	-	1,609,471
Contract assets	461,201	-	461,201
	2,070,672	-	2,070,672

The Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of its trade receivables and contract assets because the probability of default by these trade receivables were negligible.

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

24.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Credit Risk (Cont'd)

(iii) Assessment of Impairment Losses (Cont'd)

Other Receivables and Amount Owing by Holding Company (Non-trade Balance)

The Company applies the 3-stage general approach to measuring expected credit losses for its other receivables and amount owing by holding company.

Inputs, Assumptions and Techniques used for Estimating Impairment Losses

Under this approach, the Company assesses whether there is a significant increase in credit risk for receivables by comparing the risk of a default as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. The Company considers there has been a significant increase in credit risk when there are changes in contractual terms or delay in payment. Regardless of the assessment, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a receivable is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment.

The Company uses 3 categories to reflect their credit risk and how the loss allowance is determined for each category:-

Category	Definition of Category	Loss Allowance
Performing:	Receivables have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows	12-months expected credit losses
Underperforming:	Receivables for which there is a significant increase in credit risk	Lifetime expected credit losses
Not performing:	There is evidence indicating the receivable is credit impaired or more than 90 days past due	Lifetime expected credit losses

The Company measures the expected credit losses of receivables having significant balances, receivables that are credit impaired and receivables with a high risk of default on individual basis. Other receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and assessed on collective basis.

Loss allowance is measured on either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses, by considering the likelihood that the receivable would not be able to repay during the contractual period (probability of default, PD), the percentage of contractual cash flows that will not be collected if default happens (loss given default, LGD) and the outstanding amount that is exposed to default risk (exposure at default, EAD).

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

24.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Credit Risk (Cont'd)

(iii) Assessment of Impairment Losses (Cont'd)

Other Receivables and Amount Owing by Holding Company (Non-trade Balance) (Cont'd)

In deriving the PD and LGD, the Company considers the receivable's past payment status and its financial condition as at the reporting date. The PD was not adjusted to reflect forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the trade receivables to settle their debts as the Company has not identified any forward-looking assumptions which correlate to the PD.

There are no significant changes in the estimation techniques and assumptions as compared to the previous financial year.

Allowance for Impairment Losses

	Gross Amount RM	Lifetime Loss Allowance RM	Carrying Amount RM
2023			
Low credit risk	878,472	-	878,472
2022			
Low credit risk	65,610	-	65,610

At the end of the reporting period, there was no indication that the amount owing is not recoverable.

Cash and Bank Balances

The Company considers these banks and financial institutions have low credit risks. Therefore, the Company is of the view that the loss allowance is immaterial and hence, it is not provided for.

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

24.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity Risk

The Company maintains sufficient bank balances to support its daily operations. In addition, the holding company has undertaken to provide continued financial support to meet the Company's obligations as and when they fall due.

Maturity Analysis

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on the rates at the end of the reporting period):-

	Contractual Coupon/ Interest Rate (%)	Carrying Amount RM	Contractual Undiscounted Cash Flows RM	Within 1 Year RM	1 - 5 Years RM
2023					
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities					
Accruals	-	198,228	198,228	198,228	-
Amount owing to holding company	-	899,901	899,901	899,901	-
Lease liability	2.25	478,325	489,176	255,222	233,954
		1,576,454	1,587,305	1,353,351	233,954
2022					
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities					
Accruals	-	67,687	67,687	67,687	-
Amount owing to holding company	-	1,287,811	1,287,811	1,287,811	-
Lease liability	2.25	698,929	723,130	233,954	489,176
		2,054,427	2,078,628	1,589,452	489,176

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

24.2 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital by maintaining an optimal capital structure so as to support its businesses and maximise shareholders value. To achieve this objective, the Company may make adjustment to the capital structure in view of changes in economic conditions, such as adjusting the amount of dividend payment, returning of capital to shareholders or issuing new shares.

The Company manages its capital based on debt-to-equity ratio. As the Company has no external borrowings, the debt to equity ratio is not presented as it may not provide a meaningful indicator of the risk of borrowings

24.3 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Financial Assets		
Amortised Cost		
Trade receivables	2,168,955	1,609,471
Other receivables	-	65,610
Amount owing by holding company	878,472	-
Cash and bank balances	749,469	1,731,238
	3,796,896	3,406,319
Financial Liabilities		
Amortised Cost		
Accruals	198,228	67,687
Amount owing to holding company	899,901	1,287,811
	1,098,129	1,355,498

24.4 FAIR VALUE INFORMATION

At the end of the reporting period, there were no financial instruments carried at fair values in the statement of financial position.

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company that are maturing within the next 12 months approximated their carrying amounts due to the relatively short-term maturity of the financial instruments or repayable on demand terms.