NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Group and the Company will continue as going concerns which contemplates the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

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

(a) Standards issued and effective

On 1 September 2024, the Group and the Company have adopted the following accounting standards, amendments and interpretations which are mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Description
- Amendments to MFRS 16, *Leases*: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
- Amendments to MFRS 101, *Presentation of Financial Statements*: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- Amendments to MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments* and MFRS 107 *Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosures* – Supplier Finance Arrangements

The Directors expect that the adoption of the new and amended MFRS above have no impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Company.

(b) Standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been issued but not yet effective for 31 August 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group and the Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group and the Company in the current or future reporting periods.

(c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless otherwise indicated in the material accounting policies.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Group's and 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 periods.

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions 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 are discussed below:

(i) Income taxes

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D)

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

ii) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The estimates for the residual values, useful lives and related depreciation charges for property, plant and equipment are based on commercial and production factors which could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitors' actions in response to the market conditions.

The Group and the Company anticipate that the residual values of its property, plant and equipment 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.

(iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax implications arising from the changes in corporate income tax rates are measured with reference to the estimated realisation and settlement of temporary differences in the future periods in which the tax rates are expected to apply, based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. While management's estimates on the realisation and settlement of temporary differences are based on the available information at the reporting date, changes in business strategy, future operating performance and other factors could potentially impact on the actual timing and amount of temporary differences realised and settled. Any difference between the actual amount and the estimated amount would be recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which actual realisation and settlement occurs.

(iv) Written down of inventories

Reviews are made periodically by management on damaged, obsolete and slow-moving inventories. These reviews require judgement and estimates. Possible changes in these estimates could result in revisions to the valuation of inventories.

(v) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(vi) Provision for expected credit losses ("ECLs") of trade receivables

The Group and the Company use a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before the end of the reporting period and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's and the Company's historical observed default rates. The Group and the Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed at every end of the reporting period.

(vii) Fair value estimates for certain financial assets and liabilities

The Group carries certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, which requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgement. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence, the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Group uses different valuation methodologies. Any changes in fair value of these assets and liabilities would affect profit and/or equity.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D)

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(viii) Lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all fact and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. There are no extension options in leases for office premise have been included in the lease liability in consideration of the costs because it is not reasonably certain that the lease will be extended (or not terminated).

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The individual financial statements of the Group and of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which are the Group's and the Company's functional currency.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates.

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

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

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

The principal exchange rates for every unit of foreign currency ruling used at reporting date are as follows:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
United States Dollar ("USD")	4.2250	4.3160

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group and the Company expect to be entitled in exchange for these goods or services.

(i) Sales of goods

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group and the Company recognise revenue when or as it transfers control over a product or service to customer. An asset is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of the assets. The Group and the Company transfer control of goods or service at a point in time unless one of the following overtime criteria is met, such as:

(a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided as the Group or the Company performs;

(b) the Group's or the Company's performance creates or enhances and asset that the customer control as the asset is created or enhanced; or

(c) the Group's or the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Group or the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

(ii) Interest income

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(c) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Group and the Company recognise loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost, expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

The Group and the Company measure loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss, except for cash and bank balances. Loss allowances for trade 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 Group and 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 Group's and 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, which 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 Group and the Company are exposed to credit risk.

The Group and the Company estimate the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix with reference to historical credit loss experience.

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 amount.

At each reporting date, the Group and the Company assess whether financial assets carried at amortised cost 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 Group and the Company determine 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 Group's and the Company's procedures for recovery amounts due.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(c) Impairment (cont'd)

(ii) Non-financial assets

The Group and the Company assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.
An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped 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 ("CGU").

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

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

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. Impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Freehold land has an indefinite useful life and therefore is not depreciated but is subject to impairment test if there is any indication of impairment.

Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line basis at the following annual rates based on their estimated useful lives:

Buildings	2%
Plant and machineries	5% to 10%
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	10%
Motor vehicles	20%

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

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

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(e) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, but not used in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, and only when, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost includes transactions costs. The cost of a purchased investment property comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure.

Subsequent to recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Freehold land has an indefinite useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

All other investment properties are depreciated on the straight-line basis to write off the costs of the investment properties over their estimated useful lives.

The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

Buildings	2%

The carrying amount of investment properties are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

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

An investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of the asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the first-in-first-out method and comprises the purchase price and incidentals incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(g) Financial assets

(i) Amortised costs

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 cost.

(ii) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

All financial assets not measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes derivative financial assets (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Financial assets categorised as FVTPL are subsequently measured at their fair value. Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the profit or loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(h) 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 expense 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

4. REVENUE

	Group and Company	
	2025 RM	2024 RM
Revenue from contract customers:		
At point in time	56,570,763	52,480,165
Geographical markets		
China	-	9,318
India	7,903,616	6,794,141
Indonesia	26,647,468	26,290,485
Japan	-	9,192
Korea	2,045,429	3,590,314
Malaysia	610,820	452,431
Philippines	18,270,115	12,568,475
Russia	-	1,150,026
Singapore	235,825	341,763
Switzerland	24,765	40,895
Taiwan	233,420	508,111
Thailand	474,171	604,034
Vietnam	125,134	120,980
	56,570,763	52,480,165

5. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Group and Company	
	2025 RM	2024 RM
Staff cost included in:		
- cost of sales	1,867,655	1,817,528
- administrative expenses	2,105,543	2,092,129
	3,973,198	3,909,657
Included in cost of sales:		
Staff costs		
Salary, wages, allowance and overtime	1,702,312	1,648,116
Defined contribution plan	135,997	144,319
Social security contribution	29,346	25,094
	1,867,655	1,817,529

5. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE (CONT'D)

	Group and Company	
	2025	2024
	RM	RM
Included in administrative expenses:		
Staff costs		
Salary, wages, allowance and overtime	855,047	911,805
Defined contribution plan	87,191	94,117
Social security contribution	13,192	13,741
Other staff benefits	555,046	478,828
Total staff costs	1,510,476	1,498,491
Directors' remuneration		
Salary and allowance	432,000	432,000
Defined contribution plan	40,320	40,320
Social security contribution	2,747	2,317
	475,067	474,637
Directors' fee	120,000	119,000
Total Directors' remuneration	595,067	593,637
	2,105,543	2,092,128
Total employee benefits expense	3,973,198	3,909,657

The total number of employees inclusive of Directors at the end of the financial year was 81 (2024: 81)

6. FINANCE INCOME

	Group and Company	
	2025	2024
	RM	RM
Interest income from:		
- current account	13,400	12,797
- quoted money market funds	1,315,609	1,251,109
- fixed deposits	121,214	-
	1,450,223	1,263,906

7. FINANCE COST

	Group		Company	
	2025 RM	2024 RM	2025 RM	2024 RM
Interest expense on lease liability	-	-	35,366	47,312

8. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX

	Group		Company	
	2025 RM	2024 RM	2025 RM	2024 RM
Profit/(Loss) before tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting):				
Auditor's remuneration:				
- audit fee	173,000	165,000	151,000	146,000
- non-statutory fee	15,000	-	15,000	-
Depreciation of:				
- property, plant and equipment	2,406,107	3,359,827	2,406,107	3,359,827
- investment properties	141,300	141,300	-	-
- right-of-used asset	-	-	129,586	129,585
Impairment loss on inventories	214,470	-	214,470	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(2,000)	-	(2,000)
Property, plant and equipment written off	2,102	284	2,102	284
Reversal of impairment loss on financial asset	-	-	(8,741,276)	-
Short-term rental	76,923	70,881	76,923	70,881
Realised loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	1,412,986	(52,345)	1,412,986	(52,345)
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange	(1,083,238)	1,664,140	(1,083,238)	1,664,140
Research fee	2,192,350	1,977,750	2,192,350	1,977,750

9. TAX EXPENSE

	Group		Company	
	2025 RM	2024 RM	2025 RM	2024 RM
Current tax:				
- current year	-	38	-	38
- underprovision in prior year	3,033	2,637	3,033	2,637
	3,033	2,675	3,033	2,675
Deferred tax: (Note 25)				
- current year	(75,325)	(247,596)	-	(217,505)
- crystallisation of revaluation reserves	(36,190)	-	-	-
- overprovision in prior year	(43,144)	(43,585)	-	(117,585)
	(154,659)	(291,181)	-	(335,090)
	(151,626)	(288,506)	3,033	(332,415)

9. **TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)**

Reconciliation of effective tax expense

	Group		Company	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Profit/(Loss) before tax	6,108,357	2,272,325	4,783,284	(5,210,025)
Tax calculated using Malaysian tax rate at 24%	1,466,006	545,358	1,147,988	(1,250,406)
Non-deductible expenses	466,725	1,375,966	550,969	1,038,203
Non-taxable income	(216,777)	(343,466)	(2,357,883)	(343,466)
Crystallisation of revaluation reserves	(36,190)	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities arising from revaluation	-	-	-	(10,052)
(Utilisation of deferred tax assets previously not recognised)/Deferred tax assets not recognised	(1,791,336)	(1,825,416)	658,926	348,254
	(111,515)	(247,558)	-	(217,467)
Underprovision of current tax in prior year	3,033	2,637	3,033	2,637
Overprovision of deferred tax in prior year	(36,190)	(43,585)	-	(117,585)
	(151,626)	(288,506)	3,033	(332,415)

The Group has unutilised tax losses amounted to RM7,902,039 (2024: RM17,957,362) and unabsorbed capital allowance amounted to RM23,197,163 (2024: RM23,093,651) respectively to be utilised against future taxable profits.

The Company has unutilised tax losses amounted to RM154,099 (2024: Nil) and unabsorbed capital allowance amounted to RM23,197,163 (2024: RM23,093,651) respectively to be utilised against future taxable profits.

Unutilised tax losses can be carried forward for a period of 10 year of assessment ("YA") to set off against future taxable profits as follows:

Group	**RM**	**Utilised up to**
YA 2018 and before	7,747,940	YA 2028
YA 2025	154,099	YA 2035
	7,902,039	

Company	**RM**	**Utilised up to**
YA 2025	154,099	YA 2035

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic earnings per share amount is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year.

	Group	
	2025	**2024**
Profit attributable to owners of the parent (RM)	6,260,736	2,561,607
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (units)	205,330,894	205,330,894
Basic earnings per share (sen)	3.05	1.25
Diluted earnings per share (sen)	3.05	1.25

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Freehold land RM	Buildings RM	Plant and machineries RM	Furniture, fittings and office equipment RM	Motor vehicles RM	Total RM
2025						
Cost						
At 1 September 2024	6,615,000	3,104,303	69,325,196	3,385,972	299,849	82,730,320
Additions	-	-	15,997	10,780	-	26,777
Written off	-	-	(9,510)	(2,861)	-	(12,371)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(1,524)	3	(1,521)
At 31 August	6,615,000	3,104,303	69,331,683	3,392,367	299,852	82,743,205
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 September 2024	-	1,346,238	50,300,276	3,294,452	297,724	55,238,690
Charge for the financial year	-	62,086	2,276,756	65,765	1,500	2,406,107
Written off	-	-	(9,340)	(929)	-	(10,269)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(1,524)	3	(1,521)
At 31 August	-	1,408,324	52,567,692	3,357,764	299,227	57,633,007
Carrying amount						
At 31 August	6,615,000	1,695,979	16,763,991	34,603	625	25,110,198

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

Group	Freehold land RM	Buildings RM	Plant and machineries RM	Furniture, fittings and office equipment RM	Motor vehicles RM	Total RM
2024						
Cost						
At 1 September 2023	6,615,000	3,104,303	69,385,813	3,377,599	309,849	82,792,564
Additions	-	-	11,200	9,006	-	20,206
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Written off	-	-	(71,817)	(633)	-	(72,450)
At 31 August	6,615,000	3,104,303	69,325,196	3,385,972	299,849	82,730,320
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 September 2023	-	1,284,152	47,354,819	3,015,834	306,224	51,961,029
Charge for the financial year	-	62,086	3,017,274	278,967	1,500	3,359,827
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Written off	-	-	(71,817)	(349)	-	(72,166)
At 31 August	-	1,346,238	50,300,276	3,294,452	297,724	55,238,690
Carrying amount						
At 31 August	6,615,000	1,758,065	19,024,920	91,520	2,125	27,491,630
Company						
2025						
Cost						
At 1 September 2024	6,615,000	3,104,303	67,969,519	3,385,972	299,849	81,374,643
Additions	-	-	15,993	10,780	-	26,773
Written off	-	-	(9,510)	(2,861)	-	(12,371)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(1,524)	3	(1,521)
At 31 August	6,615,000	3,104,303	67,976,002	3,392,367	299,852	81,387,524
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 September 2024	-	1,346,238	48,889,598	3,294,452	297,724	53,828,012
Charge for the financial year	-	62,086	2,276,756	65,765	1,500	2,406,107
Written off	-	-	(9,340)	(929)	-	(10,269)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(1,524)	3	(1,521)
At 31 August	-	1,408,324	51,157,014	3,357,764	299,227	56,222,329
Carrying amount						
At 31 August	6,615,000	1,695,979	16,818,988	34,603	625	25,165,195

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

	Freehold land RM	Buildings RM	Plant and machineries RM	Furniture, fittings and office equipment RM	Motor vehicles RM	Total RM
Company						
2024						
Cost						
At 1 September 2023	6,615,000	3,104,303	68,030,136	3,377,599	309,849	81,436,887
Additions	-	-	11,200	9,006	-	20,206
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Written off	-	-	(71,817)	(633)	-	(72,450)
At 31 August	6,615,000	3,104,303	67,969,519	3,385,972	299,849	81,374,643
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 September 2023	-	1,284,152	45,944,141	3,015,834	306,224	50,550,351
Charge for the financial year	-	62,086	3,017,274	278,967	1,500	3,359,827
Written off	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Reclassification	-	-	(71,817)	(349)	-	(72,166)
At 31 August	-	1,346,238	48,889,598	3,294,452	297,724	53,828,012
Carrying amount						
At 31 August	6,615,000	1,758,065	19,079,921	91,520	2,125	27,546,631

Cost of the fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still in use is as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2025 RM	2024 RM
Plant and machineries	42,858,072	37,796,779
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	2,221,070	596,306
Motor vehicle	292,352	292,349
	45,371,494	38,685,434

Impairment test for property, plant and equipment

(a) During the financial year ended 2025, the Group and the Company have assessed the recoverability of its freehold land and buildings with the carrying amount of RM8,310,979 (2024: RM8,373,065). However, there is no impairment loss was recognised for the freehold land and buildings for current financial year as its recoverable amount was in excess of its carrying amount.

The freehold land and buildings of the Group and of the Company were valued on 26 September 2025 based on valuations carried out by an external independent professional valuer.

The freehold land and buildings of the Group and of the Company have a fair value of RM18,000,000 based on the valuation (using comparison valuation method).

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

Impairment test for property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

(b) During the financial year, the Group carried out a review on the recoverable amount of its property, plant and equipment. The recoverable amount of the property, plant and equipment has been determined based on value-in-use calculations using cash-flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The recoverable amount for the above was based on its value-in-use and was determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the continuing use of those units and was based on the following key assumptions:

(i) cash flows were projected based on actual operating results and a 5 years business plan;

(ii) revenue was projected at anticipated average annual revenue decrease of approximately 5% for first year, increase of 3% on second and third year and remain unchanged on fourth year onwards;

(iii) expenses remain unchanged except for selling and distribution which fluctuated in line with the changes in revenue; and

(iv) a pre-tax discount rate of approximately 7.5% was applied in determining the recoverable amount.

Sensitivity to change in assumptions

Management believes that the value-in-use calculation is sensitive to the changes in revenue and cost of sales growth rate applied in the calculation where it would cause the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment to materially reduce. Based on the review on the recoverable of property, plant and equipment, there is no impairment on the property, plant and equipment is required in current financial year.

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Freehold land	Buildings RM	Total RM
Group			
2025			
Cost			
At 1 September 2024/2023/31 August	8,685,000	7,065,000	15,750,000
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 September 2024/2023	-	1,836,900	1,836,900
Charge for the financial year	-	141,300	141,300
At 31 August	-	1,978,200	1,978,200
Carrying amount			
At 31 August	8,685,000	5,086,800	13,771,800

	Freehold land	Buildings RM	Total RM
Group			
2024			
Cost			
At 1 September 2024/2023/31 August	8,685,000	7,065,000	15,750,000
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 September 2024/2023	-	1,695,600	1,695,600
Charge for the financial year	-	141,300	141,300
At 31 August	-	1,836,900	1,836,900
Carrying amount			
At 31 August	8,685,000	5,228,100	13,913,100

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONT'D)

Impairment of investment properties

During the financial year ended 2025, the Group have assessed the recoverability of its investment properties with the carrying amount of RM13,771,800 as the subsidiary continue to report losses for the current financial year which gave rise to an indication of impairment. No impairment loss was recognised for the land and buildings for current financial year as its recoverable value was in excess of its carrying amount.

The investment properties of the Group is valued on 26 September 2025 based on valuations carried out by an external independent professional valuer and the fair value of investment properties will be RM27,500,000 based on the valuation (using comparison valuation method).

13. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

The following table summarises the carrying amount of the Company's right-of-use asset and the movements during the financial year:

	Company	
	2025 RM	2024 RM
Factory building		
Cost		
At 1 September 2024/2023/31 August	1,036,681	1,036,681
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 September 2024/2023	647,925	518,340
Charge for the financial year	129,586	129,585
At 31 August	777,511	647,925
Carrying amount		
At 31 August	259,170	388,756

The Company had leased a factory building for a contract period of 8 years (2024: 8 years) from its subsidiary.

14. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2025 RM	2024 RM
Unquoted shares, at cost		
At 1 September 2024/2023	24,278,267	24,278,267
Less: Impairment loss		
At 1 September 2024/2023/31 August	(24,278,265)	(24,278,265)
At 31 August	2	2

Details of subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest 2025	2024	Principal activities
Acorn Properties Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100.0	100.0	Property investment.
Photon Technologies (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	90.9	90.9	Printing and manufacturing of packaging boxes and materials.
Markmas Pak-Print Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	99.9	99.9	Printing and manufacturing of packaging boxes and materials.

15. OTHER INVESTMENT

	Group and Company	
	2025	2024
	RM	RM
At fair value through profit or loss:		
At 1 September 2024/2023	10,300,000	10,300,000
Addition	3,400,000	-
At 31 August	13,700,000	10,300,000

On 19 August 2021, the Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") with Datai Plantations Sdn. Bhd. ("DPSB") to develop an oil palm plantation together with facilities and the provision of services ancillary on parcels of land located in Sarikei, Sarawak ("Project"). The investment amounting to RM5,000,000 entitling the Group and the Company to its share of profit equivalent to 40% (2024: 40%) of the dividend declared.

On 5 May 2023, a new JVA was executed and superseded the previous agreement. The new JVA involved an additional investment amounting to RM5,300,000 to further diversity in the field of oil palm plantation together with facilities and the provision of services ancillary.

On 5 June 2025, a new JVA was executed and superseded the previous agreement. The new JVA involved an additional investment amounting to RM3,400,000 to further diversity in the field of oil palm plantation together with facilities and the provision of services ancillary and the share of profit had been changed from 40% to 50%.

The new JVA clause 4.5 stated that the Group and the Company are entitled to, at anytime it deems fit, forego its right to profit entitlement in Datai Plantation Sdn. Bhd. ("DPSB") under the JVA and be permitted equity participation in DPSB up to 50% of its paid up capital, subject to valuation of DPSB at such material time, by issuing a written notice in the form substantially the same as annexed in the Appendix 1 in the JVA.

During the financial year, the Group and the Company engaged a third party contractor to carry out research and conducting survey analysis on its other investment amounted to RM2,192,350 (2024: RM1,977,750), which were claimed through a Director.