

**NANOPAC INNOVATION LIMITED**

Company No.: (ARBN 169020580)

(Incorporated in Samoa)

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2025**



A Worldwide Network of Quality Accounting Firms



Assurance and Advisory Business Services

# ANNUAL REPORT

## **NANOPAC INNOVATION LIMITED**

(ARBN 169020580)  
(Incorporated in Samoa)

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2025**

**2025**

## CONTENTS

---

1	Group financial highlights
2	Corporate Governance Statement
3	Corporate information
4 - 9	Directors' report
10	Directors' statement
10	Statutory declaration
11 - 14	Independent auditor's report to the members
	<b>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</b>
15 - 16	Consolidated statement of financial position
17 - 18	Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
19 - 20	Consolidated statement of changes in equity
21 - 22	Consolidated statement of cash flows
23	Statement of financial position
24	Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
25	Statement of changes in equity
26	Statement of cash flows
27 - 75	Notes to the financial statements
76	Stock exchange information

## GROUP FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

---

	<b>As at 31.12.2025</b>	<b>As at 31.12.2024</b>	<b>As at 31.12.2023</b>	<b>As at 31.12.2022</b>	<b>As at 31.12.2021</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Revenue	251,716	823,383	505,556	548,707	670,710
(Loss)/Profit Before Taxation	(288,899)	66,509	73,595	(168,555)	(297,466)
(Loss)/Profit After Taxation	(275,519)	61,848	61,289	(181,949)	(289,815)
Total Assets	7,244,153	7,116,712	6,696,668	6,814,130	7,064,563
Total Liabilities	2,249,058	1,726,348	1,472,806	1,735,714	1,837,009
Total Equity	4,995,095	5,390,364	5,223,862	5,078,416	5,227,554
Basic (Loss)/Earnings Per Share (Sen)	(0.035)	0.008	0.01	(0.23)	(0.37)

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

---

The Board has the responsibility of ensuring that the Company is properly managed so as to protect and enhance shareholders' interests in a manner that is consistent with the Company's responsibility to meet its obligations to governance policies with which it interacts. To this end, the Board has adopted what it believes to be appropriate corporate governance policies and practices having regard to its size and nature of activities.

The main corporate governance policies are summarised as below:

### 1. Director's Access to Independent Advice

It is the Board's policy that any committees established by the Board should:

- Be entitled to obtain independent professional or other advice at the cost of the Company, unless the Board determines otherwise.
- Be entitled to obtain such resources and information from the Company including direct access to employees of and advisers to the Company as they might require.
- Operate in accordance with the terms of reference established by the Board.

### 2. Audit Board and Risk

Board representatives meet with the external auditors at least once a year. The specific activities include assessing and monitoring:

- The adequacy of the Company's internal controls and procedures to ensure compliance with all applicable legal obligations.
- The adequacy of the financial risk management processes.
- The appointment of the external auditor, any reports prepared by the external auditor and listing with the external auditor.

### 3. Remuneration and Management Succession

The Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to shareholders by:

- Reviewing and approving the executive remuneration policy to enable the Company to attract and retain executives and Directors who will create value for shareholders;
- Ensuring that the executive remuneration policy demonstrates a clear relationship between key executive performance and remuneration;
- Maintaining a Board that has an appropriate mix of skills and experience to be an effective decision making body; and
- Ensuring that the Board is comprised of Directors who contribute to the successful management of the Company and discharge their duties having regard to the law and the highest standards of corporate governance.

## CORPORATE INFORMATION

---

Board of directors	:	Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong Nazrulshah Bin Md Yusop Cheang Soon Siang
Company secretaries	:	Andrew Bristow - Australia Westco Secretaries Ltd - Samoa
Registered office - Samoa	:	c/o - Asiaciti Trust Samoa Ltd 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Building B SNPF Plaza Saulino Apia Samoa
Registered office - Australia	:	c/o - Dash Corporate Lawyers Pty Ltd 31 Highgate Cct Kellyville Nsw 22155 Mob: 0403192 230
Auditors	:	ACT Partners (AF: 001842) (Chartered Accountants) Wisma Chew & Co. No. 39, Jalan Kenari 17C Bandar Puchong Jaya 47100 Puchong Selangor
Nominated advisors	:	Dash Corporate Lawyers Pty Ltd 31 Highgate Cct Kellyville Nsw 2155 Mob: 0403192 230
CDI/Share registry	:	Boardroom Pty Limited Level 8, 210 George Street Sydney Nsw 2000

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

---

The directors hereby submit their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is principally engaged in investment holding company.

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

The principal activity and other details of the Subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

### OUR BUSINESS MODEL AND OBJECTIVE

The Company proposes to generate future income by continuing to manufacture, distribute and sell of nanotechnology products.

### RESULTS

	<b>Group USD</b>	<b>Company USD</b>
Loss for the financial year, net of tax	<u>(275,519)</u>	<u>(71,488)</u>
Attributable to:-		
Non-controlling interests	83,826	-
Owners of the Company	<u>(359,345)</u>	<u>(71,488)</u>
Loss for the financial year	<u>(275,519)</u>	<u>(71,488)</u>

### DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid or declared since the end of the previous financial year and the directors do not recommend the payment of dividends for the current 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.

### ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

There were no issues of shares and debentures by the Company during the financial year.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

---

### SHARE OPTIONS

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

### FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES

The Company will pursue its investment objectives for the long-term benefit of members. This will require the continued review of the investment strategy that is in place and may from time to time require some changes to that strategy.

### ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under the law of the Australia or elsewhere.

### DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at any time during the financial year or since the end of the financial year are:

1. Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong, Chairman  
Board member from 7 March 2014 to date

#### **Qualification and Experience**

Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong is the founder of Nanopac (M) Sdn. Bhd. He is currently the chief executive officer. Dato' Dr. Cheng is a technopreneur and has more than 19 years' experience in starting up and managing companies. Nanopac established the first Nanotechnology Product manufacturing plant in Malaysia. It was granted Pioneer Company status in 2004 and was recognised as one of Malaysia's fastest growing companies. Dato' Dr. Cheng was previously the CEO and co-founder of DAG Autosonic Sdn. Bhd. and Digi Sun Technologies Sdn. Bhd.

2. Mr. Nazrulshah Bin Md Yusop  
Board member from 1 July 2020 to date

#### **Qualification and Experience**

Mr. Nazrulshah is the Executive Director for the Company. He was previously the Director of Business Development of Arch Sdn. Bhd. He attained his Diploma in Business Administrative/Accounting at the Federal Institute of Information Technology. Mr. Nazrulshah has over ten years of experience in the trading and investment industry, during which he has filled various good knowledge and experience in business development and running a company's daily operation. He is also a person with the ability to learn fast and hardworking and has good interpersonal skills.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

### DIRECTORS (Continued)

The directors of the Company in office at any time during the financial year or since the end of the financial year are:

3. Mr. Cheang Soon Siang  
Board member from 16 August 2022 to date

#### **Qualification and Experience**

Mr. Cheang Soon Siang has more than 30 years' experience in the banking and financial services industry. He has extensive knowledge in corporate finance and M&A exercise. A member of International Association of Registered Financial Consultants (USA). He is the principal of a licensed Private Mutual Fund in Labuan known as Sapphire Pavilion Ltd.

### 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 during the financial year are as follows:-

	Number of ordinary shares			
	At 1.1.2025	Acquired	(Disposed)	At 31.12.2025
<i>Direct Interests</i>				
Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong	316,970,032	-	-	316,970,032

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 during the financial year are as follows:-

	Number of A Class Converting Preference Shares			
	At 1.1.2025	Acquired	(Disposed)	At 31.12.2025
<i>Indirect Interests</i>				
Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong	67,994,549	-	-	67,994,549

### DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

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

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the directors shown in the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company) 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.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

---

### DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each director of Nanopac Innovation Limited, and for the executives receiving the highest remuneration.

### REMUNERATION POLICY

All issues in relation of both Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors are dealt with by the Board as a whole.

The Constitution of Nanopac Innovation Limited requires approval by the shareholders in general meetings of a maximum amount for consideration in general meeting, and in determining the allocation, the Board takes account of the time demands made on Directors, together with such factors as the general level of fees paid to Directors. The amount of remuneration currently approved by shareholders for Non-Executive Directors is a maximum of US\$50,000 per annum.

Non-Executive Directors hold office until such as they retire, resign or are removed from office under the terms set out in the constitution of the Company. Non-Executive Directors do not receive any performance-based remuneration.

Details of the remuneration paid to the Director of the Group was as follows:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Emoluments	<u>90,563</u>	<u>53,279</u>

### INDEMNIFYING DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR AUDITORS

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been the director, officer or auditor of the Company.

### OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Company were made out, the directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that:

- (a) all known bad debts have been written off and adequate allowance made for doubtful debts; and
- (b) any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business 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:

- (a) that would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the amount of the allowance for doubtful debts, in the Group and in the Company inadequate to any substantial extent; or
- (b) that would render the value attributed to the current assets in the Group and in the Company financial statements misleading; or
- (c) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Company misleading or inappropriate; or
- (d) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements, that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT** (Continued)**OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION** (Continued)

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

- (a) any charge on the assets of the Group and 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 in respect of the Group and of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

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

In the opinion of the directors, the financial performance of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 have not been substantially affected by any items, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature nor has any such item, transaction occurred in the interval between the end of that financial year and the date of this report.

**ASSOCIATES**

The principal activity and other details of the Associates are disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

**SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING REPORTING DATE**

The significant events during reporting date are disclosed in Note 39 to the financial statements.

**AUDITORS' REMUNERATION**

Total amounts paid to or receivable by the auditors as remuneration for their services as auditors are as follows:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Auditors' remuneration				
- audit fees	7,121	6,437	4,284	3,967
- non-audit fees	981	918	-	-
	<u>8,102</u>	<u>7,355</u>	<u>4,284</u>	<u>3,967</u>

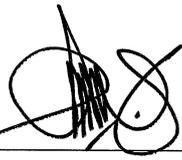
## DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

---

### AUDITORS

The auditors, Messrs. ACT Partners, Chartered Accountants (Malaysia) have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

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



---

Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong  
Director



---

Nazrulshah Bin Md Yusop  
Director

Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

Dated: **26 MAR 2026**

## DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

We, *Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong* and *Nazrulshah Bin Md Yusop*, being two of the directors of **Nanopac Innovation Limited**, do hereby state that the accompanying financial statements are drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

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



Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong  
Director



Nazrulshah Bin Md Yusop  
Director

Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia  
Dated: **26 MAR 2026**

## STATUTORY DECLARATION

I, *Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong*, being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of **Nanopac Innovation Limited**, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared )  
by the above named at Puchong )  
in the state of Selangor Darul Ehsan )  
on this day of **26 MAR 2026** )

Before me:



Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong  
Director



Lot 12A, Tkt 1,  
Jln BK 5A/2A,  
Bandar Kinrara  
47180 Puchong, Selangor.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NANOPAC INNOVATION LIMITED

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Nanopac Innovation Limited**, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2025 of the Group and the Company, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows of the Group and the Company for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 15 to 76.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the financial year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). 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 *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 Group and the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

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



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NANOPAC INNOVATION LIMITED** (Continued)

### **Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon** (Continued)

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

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

### **Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements**

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Group and the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Group and the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Group and 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 Group and the Company as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NANOPAC INNOVATION LIMITED (Continued)

### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Group and the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Group and the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Group and the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NANOPAC INNOVATION LIMITED (Continued)

### Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with NSX Listing Rules 6.10 of Section IIA and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

---

ACT Partners  
AF: 001842  
Chartered Accountants

---

Chew Por Yan  
01830/05/2027(J)  
Chartered Accountant

Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia  
Dated: **26 MAR 2026**

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	794,697	758,705
Intangible assets	6	26,351	29,877
Right-of-use assets	7	30,631	34,879
Deferred tax assets	10	14,325	154
Goodwill	11	1,288,848	1,345,848
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,154,852</b>	<b>2,169,463</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	12	503,042	82,190
Trade receivables	13	320,133	296,144
Other receivables	14	3,013,735	3,032,489
Prepayment		34,246	211,042
Amount due from associates	16	30,116	24,628
Amount due from Directors	17	291,433	257,432
Tax recoverable		9,584	6,761
Cash and cash equivalents		887,012	1,036,563
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>5,089,301</b>	<b>4,947,249</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>7,244,153</b>	<b>7,116,712</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital	18	7,193,190	7,193,190
Reserves		(109,117)	81,415
Accumulated losses		(2,889,510)	(2,524,500)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the Company</b>		<b>4,194,563</b>	<b>4,750,105</b>
Non-controlling interests	19	800,532	640,259
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>4,995,095</b>	<b>5,390,364</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Bank borrowings	20	163,009	155,186
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>163,009</b>	<b>155,186</b>

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

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	22	9,264	8,937
Other payables	23	1,259,603	1,476,714
Contract liabilities	24	682,348	-
Amount due to Directors	17	120,994	64,077
Bank borrowings	20	13,840	21,434
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>2,086,049</b>	<b>1,571,162</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,249,058</b>	<b>1,726,348</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>7,244,153</b>	<b>7,116,712</b>

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

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND  
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Revenue	25	251,716	823,383
Cost of sales		<u>(80,250)</u>	<u>(313,879)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		171,466	509,504
Other operating income		151,656	76,572
Administration expenses		(396,226)	(361,723)
Selling and marketing expenses		(14,440)	(8,855)
Other operating expenses		(134,057)	(118,155)
Impairment		<u>(57,000)</u>	<u>(23,000)</u>
<b>(Loss)/Profit from operations</b>		(278,601)	74,343
Finance costs	26	<u>(10,298)</u>	<u>(7,834)</u>
<b>(Loss)/Profit before taxation</b>	27	(288,899)	66,509
Income tax expense	28	<u>13,380</u>	<u>(4,661)</u>
<b>(Loss)/Profit for the financial year, net of tax</b>		(275,519)	61,848
<u>Other comprehensive loss</u>			
Foreign currency translation differences		<u>(119,750)</u>	<u>(29,789)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the financial year</b>		<u><u>(395,269)</u></u>	<u><u>32,059</u></u>

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

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND  
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
<b>Net (loss)/profit attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		(359,345)	(29,810)
Non-controlling interests		<u>83,826</u>	<u>91,658</u>
<b>(Loss)/Profit for the financial year</b>		<u><u>(275,519)</u></u>	<u><u>61,848</u></u>
<b>Total comprehensive (expense)/income attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		(549,877)	(73,257)
Non-controlling interests		<u>154,608</u>	<u>105,316</u>
<b>Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the financial year</b>		<u><u>(395,269)</u></u>	<u><u>32,059</u></u>
<b>(Loss)/Earnings Per Share</b>			
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (cents)	29	(0.035)	0.008
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (cents)	29	<u>(0.035)</u>	<u>0.008</u>

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

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	-----Attributable to owners of the Company-----			Sub-total USD	Non- controlling interests USD	Total equity USD
	Share capital USD	Exchange translation reserve USD	Distributable Accumulated losses USD			
As at 1 January 2025	7,193,190	81,415	(2,524,500)	4,750,105	640,259	5,390,364
Loss for the financial year, net of tax	-	-	(359,345)	(359,345)	83,826	(275,519)
Other comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(190,532)	-	(190,532)	70,782	(119,750)
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(190,532)	(359,345)	(549,877)	154,608	(395,269)
Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary	-	-	(5,665)	(5,665)	5,665	-
As at 31 December 2025	<u>7,193,190</u>	<u>(109,117)</u>	<u>(2,889,510)</u>	<u>4,194,563</u>	<u>800,532</u>	<u>4,995,095</u>

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

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	-----Attributable to owners of the Company-----			Sub-total USD	Non- controlling interests USD	Total equity USD
	Share capital USD	Exchange translation reserve USD	Distributable Accumulated losses USD			
As at 1 January 2024	7,193,190	124,862	(2,498,588)	4,819,464	404,398	5,223,862
Profit for the financial year, net of tax	-	-	(29,810)	(29,810)	91,658	61,848
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	(43,447)	-	(43,447)	13,658	(29,789)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	(43,447)	(29,810)	(73,257)	105,316	32,059
Effect of increase in stake in a subsidiary	-	-	3,898	3,898	(3,898)	-
Non-controlling interests acquired in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	134,443	134,443
As at 31 December 2024	<u>7,193,190</u>	<u>81,415</u>	<u>(2,524,500)</u>	<u>4,750,105</u>	<u>640,259</u>	<u>5,390,364</u>

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

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		(288,899)	66,509
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Amortisation of intangible assets		7,968	7,286
Bad debts written-off		24,049	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		7,392	20,491
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		47,613	41,442
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		209,249	65,085
Financial charges		10,298	7,834
Foreign exchange gain - unrealised		(135,592)	(39,702)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	(87)
Gain on dissolution of subsidiaries		-	(1,971)
Gain on termination of lease liabilities		-	(1,421)
Interest income		(15,831)	(22,934)
Other receivables written-off		20,859	17,769
Plant and equipment written-off		7	2,555
Provision for impairment loss of goodwill		57,000	23,000
(Reversal)/Provision for obsolete inventories		(1)	7,306
<b>Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes</b>		(55,888)	193,162
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories		(412,431)	43,070
Increase in receivables		(180,670)	(268,568)
Increase in payables		515,628	206,438
Increase/(Decrease) in amount due to Directors		11,610	(2,957)
<b>Cash (used in)/generated from operations</b>		(121,751)	171,145
Finance cost paid		(10,298)	(7,834)
Taxation paid		(7,150)	(11,163)
Taxation refund		5,137	-
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities</b>		(134,062)	152,148
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(8,646)	(16,591)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,844)	-
Interest received		15,831	22,934
Net inflows arising from dissolution of subsidiaries		-	1,971
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	88
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>		5,341	8,402

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

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Advance to associates		(2,964)	(2,942)
Repayment of lease liabilities	31 (b)	(9,529)	(22,939)
Repayment of term loans		<u>(8,337)</u>	<u>(7,619)</u>
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<u>(20,830)</u>	<u>(33,500)</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(149,551)	127,050
<b>Cash and cash equivalents brought forward</b>		<u>1,036,563</u>	<u>909,513</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents carried forward</b>	30	<u><u>887,012</u></u>	<u><u>1,036,563</u></u>

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

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments in subsidiaries	8	<u>3,338,848</u>	<u>3,338,848</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Other receivables	14	2,851,433	2,851,433
Prepayments		4,243	4,076
Amount due from subsidiary	15	<u>1,011,271</u>	<u>1,025,633</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>3,866,947</u>	<u>3,881,142</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u>7,205,795</u></u>	<u><u>7,219,990</u></u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital	18	7,193,190	7,193,190
Accumulated losses		<u>(114,702)</u>	<u>(43,214)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>7,078,488</u>	<u>7,149,976</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payables	23	6,313	5,937
Amount due to Directors	17	<u>120,994</u>	<u>64,077</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>127,307</u>	<u>70,014</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>127,307</u>	<u>70,014</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u><u>7,205,795</u></u>	<u><u>7,219,990</u></u>

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

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER  
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		-	-
Other operating income		-	120
Administration expenses		(70,741)	(59,574)
Selling and distribution expenses		(71)	(65)
Other operating expenses		<u>(676)</u>	<u>(321)</u>
<b>Loss before taxation</b>	27	(71,488)	(59,840)
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Loss for the financial year, net of tax</b>		(71,488)	(59,840)
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Loss net of tax, representing total comprehensive expenses for the financial year</b>		<u><u>(71,488)</u></u>	<u><u>(59,840)</u></u>

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

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

	<b>Share capital USD</b>	<b>Accumulated losses USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
As at 1 January 2025	7,193,190	(43,214)	7,149,976
Total comprehensive expenses for the financial year	-	(71,488)	(71,488)
As at 31 December 2025	7,193,190	(114,702)	7,078,488
As at 1 January 2024	7,193,190	16,626	7,209,816
Total comprehensive expenses for the financial year	-	(59,840)	(59,840)
As at 31 December 2024	7,193,190	(43,214)	7,149,976

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

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Loss before taxation	(71,488)	(59,840)
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Loss on disposal of investment in subsidiary	-	23
<b>Operating loss before working capital changes</b>	(71,488)	(59,817)
Increase in receivables	(167)	(4,076)
Decrease in amount due from subsidiary	14,362	6,634
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	376	(6,795)
Increase in amount due to Directors	56,917	64,054
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	-	-
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents brought forward</b>	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents carried forward</b>	-	-

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in and under the laws of Samoa on 7 March 2014 and was listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia on 23 July 2014.

The registered offices are located at Second Floor, Building B, SNPF Plaza, Saualino, Apia, Samoa and 31, Highgate Cct, Kellyville Nsw 2155, Australia.

The Company is an investment holding company. The Group is principally engaged in manufacturing, supplying and importing, exporting of nano technology products, photo catalyst power, coating solutions and chemical solutions of every description, and manufacturing, supplying, importing, exporting of engine oil products.

The financial statements have been prepared based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e., its functional currency). The functional currency of the subsidiaries are Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”), while the presentation currency of the Group and the Company are United States Dollars (“USD”). All financial information is presented in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated.

#### 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The financial statements of the Group and the Company have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except when indicated in the individual policy notes. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below:

##### (a) Basis of consolidation

###### (i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities, including special purpose entity, controlled by the Company. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Company’s statement of financial position at cost less any impairment losses. The cost of investment includes transaction cost.

###### (ii) Associates

The Group and the Company recognises an associate based on the criterion of significant influence. Significant influence exists when the Company has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but has no control or joint control of those policies. This is normally (though not necessarily) accomplished when the Group and the Company, directly or indirectly through associates, holds 20 per cent, or more of the voting rights of the investee.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

##### (a) Basis of consolidation (Continued)

##### (ii) Associates (Continued)

When the Group's and the Company's voting rights in investee are less than 20 per cent, the Group and the Company assesses of potential voting rights that are substantive, representation on the board of directors, participation in policy making processes, material transactions between the Group and the Company and the investee, interchange of managerial personnel and provision of essential technical information.

The Group and the Company may sometimes hold an insignificant equity interest in investee to cement a trading relationship and is represented on the board of the directors of the investee. If the Group's and the Company's representation on the board of directors is solely for the purpose of protecting the value of the investment rather than participation in the policy decisions, the investee is not classified as an associate.

As no consolidated financial statements have been prepared during the financial year, the investment in Associate is accounted for using the cost.

##### (iii) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method from the acquisition date, which is the date on which the Group obtains control of the acquire. The cost of business combination is aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer, in exchange for control of the acquire, and any costs directly attributable to the business combination.

When the cost of the business is in excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable asset, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised, the excess recognised as goodwill. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

The non-controlling interest in the acquiree is measured at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

##### (iv) Acquisition of non-controlling interests

The Group accounts all changes in its ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control as equity transactions between the Group and its non-controlling interest holders. Any difference between the Group's share net assets before and after the change, and any consideration received or paid, is adjusted to or against Group reserves.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

##### (a) Basis of consolidation (Continued)

##### (v) Loss of control

Upon the loss of control of a subsidiary, the Group recognises the difference between proceeds from the disposal of the subsidiary and its carrying amounts as of the date of disposal. If the Group retains any interest in the former subsidiary, that investment is accounted for as a financial asset from the date the entity ceases to be a subsidiary, provided that it does not become an associate or a jointly controlled entity. The carrying amount of the investment at the date that the entity ceases to be a subsidiary is regarded as the cost on initial measurement of the financial asset.

##### (vi) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests at the end of the reporting period, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the equity holder of the Company, are presented in the consolidated statement of the financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the owners of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the profit or loss and the comprehensive income for the financial year between non-controlling interests and owners of the Company.

Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have deficit balance.

##### (vii) Transaction eliminated on consolidated

Intra-group balances and transactions, including income, expenses and dividends, are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealised profits and losses arising from the transactions with equity-accounted associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated against the investment to the extent that there is evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

##### (b) Goodwill

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The carrying value of goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. The impairment value of goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Under the acquisition method, any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interests recognised and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition is recorded as goodwill.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (b) Goodwill (Continued)

Where the latter amount exceeds the former, after reassessment, the excess represents a bargain purchase gain and is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

In respect of equity-accounted associates, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and an impairment loss on such an investment is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the equity-accounted associates.

### (c) Functional and foreign currencies

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

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

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (“USD”), which is the Group’s and the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

#### (ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the respective functional currencies 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.

#### (iii) Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations (including any goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition) are translated to the Group’s presentation currency at the exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. Income, expenses and other comprehensive income of foreign operations are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. All exchange differences arising from translation are taken directly to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity; attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests, as appropriate.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and are recorded in the functional currency of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

##### (c) Functional and foreign currencies (Continued)

###### (iii) Foreign operations (Continued)

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign subsidiary, or a partial disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate and joint ventures that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that foreign operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. The portion that related to non-controlling interests is derecognised but is not reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are reattributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate and joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence and joint control, the proportionate share of the accumulative exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

In the consolidated financial statements, when settlement of an intragroup loan is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, the exchange differences arising from translating such monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income.

##### (d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 2 (v).

Freehold land are not depreciated but is subject to impairment test if there is any indication of impairment.

On disposal of property, plant and equipment, the differences between disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is charged or credited to the financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment are written down to recoverable amounts if the recoverable amounts are less than their carrying values. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (d) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method at rates required to write off the cost or valuation of the property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used are as follows:

	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful life (years)</u>
ECR self-toilet system	Straight-line	5
Electrical and fittings	Straight-line	5
Factory building	Straight-line	50
Furniture and fitting	Straight-line	5
Leasehold land	Straight-line	95 - 96
Machineries	Straight-line	5
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	5
Office equipment	Straight-line	5
Renovation and signboard	Straight-line	5
Simulator system	Straight-line	10

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements at nominal values until they are no longer in use.

### (e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group and the Company assesses whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the assets are estimated. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an entity shall also: (a) test an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount and (b) test goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless it reverses a previous revaluation, in which case it is treated as a revaluation decrease.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

##### (f) Intangible assets

###### (i) Research and development

All expenditure for both research and development activities is recognised as an expense when it is incurred, unless it forms part of the cost of another recognised asset, in which case, the expenditure is capitalised in that asset.

###### (ii) Other intangible assets

Acquired identifiable intangible assets are recognised as an asset and initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration paid. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The amortisation method used and the estimated useful lives of the respective classes of intangible assets are as follows:

	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful life (years)</u>
Acquired licences	Straight-line	6 - 12
Trademark	Straight-line	10
Website	Straight-line	5

##### (g) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity in which the Company have a long-term equity interest and where it exercises significant influence over the financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are stated at cost in the statement of financial position of the Company, and are reviewed for impairment at the end of the financial year if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

##### (h) Inventories

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

Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour costs and overheads, where applicable, that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

##### (i) Receivables

Most sales are made on the basis of normal credit terms, and the receivables do not bear interest. Where credit is extended beyond normal credit terms, receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amounts of receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

##### (j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, bank balances, deposits with banks and highly liquid investments which have an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and pledged deposits.

##### (k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

A provision is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risk that the actual outcome might differ from the estimate made. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as an interest expense.

##### (l) Liabilities

Payables are stated at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

##### (m) Contract assets and liabilities

Contract assets and liabilities in services contract represent the timing differences in revenue recognition and the milestone billings. The milestone billings are structured and/or negotiated with customers to reflect physical completion of the contracts.

Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights to economic benefits become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Company issues billing to the customer. Contract assets are recognised as revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

When there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount of impairment losses is determined by comparing the contract asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows to be generated by the contract asset.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

##### (m) Contract assets and liabilities (Continued)

Contract liabilities are the obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for which the company has received the consideration or has billed the customer. In the case of services contract, contract liabilities are the excess of the billings to-date over the cumulative revenue earned. Contract liabilities include down payments received from customers and other deferred income where the company has billed or has collected the payment before the goods are delivered or services are provided to the customers.

##### (n) Share capital

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

Dividends to equity holders are recognised in the statements of changes in equity in the financial year in which they are paid or declared. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as liabilities when declared.

Redeemable preference shares issued are classified as equity as the preference shares bear no predetermined dividend rate and are redeemable at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The dividend on these preference shares are recognised in the statements of changes in equity in the financial year in which they are paid or declared.

##### (o) Related parties

A party is related to an entity if:

- (i) Directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
  - (a) Controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the entity (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
  - (b) Has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity; or
  - (c) Has joint control over the entity;
- (ii) the party is an associate of the entity;
- (iii) the party is a joint venture in which the entity is a venturer;
- (iv) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent;
- (v) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv);
- (vi) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v); or
- (vii) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the entity, or of any entity that is a related party of the entity.

Close members of the family of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the entity.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (p) Leases

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

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

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

#### (i) As a lessee

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (p) Leases (Continued)

#### (i) As a lessee (Continued)

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

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

- (a) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- (b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- (c) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- (d) the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group are reasonably certain to exercise; and
- (e) penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group are reasonably certain not to early terminate the contract.

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

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

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (p) Leases (Continued)

#### (ii) As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies the applicable accounting standard to allocate the consideration in the contract based on the stand-alone selling prices.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sublease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sublease as an operating lease. The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight line basis over the lease term as part of “revenue”.

### (q) Borrowings

#### (i) Classification

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is taken to profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings which are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period are included in current borrowings in the statement of financial position even though the original term was for a period longer than twelve months and an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the end of the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorised for issue. Other borrowings due to be settled more than twelve months after the reporting period are included in non-current borrowings in the statement of financial position.

#### (ii) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (r) Revenue recognition

The Group recognise revenue from contracts with customers for the provision of goods and services based on the five-step model as set out below:

- (i) Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria that must be met.
- (ii) Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
- (iii) Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expect to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services t a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- (iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expect to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

The Company satisfy a performance obligation and recognise revenue over time of the Company's performance:

- (i) Do not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and have an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to-date; or
- (ii) Create or enhance an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- (iii) Provide benefits that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes as the Company perform.

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

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

#### (i) Sales of goods

Revenue from the sales of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer.

#### (ii) Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised as and when the services are performed.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

##### (r) Revenue recognition (Continued)

##### (iii) Rental income

Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis, unless collectability is in doubt, in which case it is recognised on a receipt basis.

##### (s) Income taxes

##### (i) Current tax

Tax expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected amount payable in respect of taxable income for the financial year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and any adjustments recognised for prior years' tax. When an item is recognised outside profit or loss, the related tax effect is recognised either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

##### (ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, on all temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises 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 nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the assets are realised or the liabilities are settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority to offset or when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available for the assets to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transactions either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition or the amount of any excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the acquisition cost.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (t) Employee benefits

#### (i) Short-term employee benefits

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

#### (ii) Defined contribution plans

Contributions payable to the defined contribution plan are recognised as a liability and an expense when the employees have rendered services to the Group.

### (u) Financial instruments

Unless specifically disclosed below, the Group and the Company generally applied the following accounting policies retrospectively.

#### (i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (u) Financial instruments (Continued)

#### (ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement

The Group and the Company categorise financial instruments as follows:

##### *Financial assets*

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

##### **Amortised cost**

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

Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

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

##### *Financial liabilities*

##### **Amortised cost**

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

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 (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (u) Financial instruments (Continued)

#### (iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

#### (iv) 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 control of the asset is not retained or substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

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

### (v) Impairment

#### (i) Financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group and the Company recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortised cost. The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Any adjustment to the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Irrespective of whether there is any significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance for trade receivables is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses using the simplified approach in accordance with the applicable accounting standard. Such lifetime expected credit losses are calculated using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experience and adjusted for reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

### (v) Impairment (Continued)

#### (i) Financial assets (Continued)

The expected credit losses for a credit-impaired financial asset are measured as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The gross carrying amount of a credit-impaired financial asset is directly written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

#### (ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the other assets (except for inventories and deferred tax asset) are reviewed at each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any such indication exist, and then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into smallest group of assets that generates cash flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. (the "cash-generating unit").

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

In respect of non-financial assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are at assessed at each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

## 3. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 31 December 2025 reporting period. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is that they will result in no significant changes to the amount recognised or matters disclosed in the Group's financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

##### **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 material risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

##### **(i) Intangible assets**

The Group has intangible assets (other than goodwill) and the annual amortisation of intangible assets is charged to the statements of comprehensive income. The Group reviews the residual value and useful life of intangible assets at each reporting date in accordance with the accounting policy as disclosed in Note 2 (f). Changes in the residual value arising from the impairment assessment and the review of useful life could have significant impact on the results of the Group.

##### **(ii) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment**

The estimates for the residual values, useful lives and related depreciation charges for the 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 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 the technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

##### **(iii) 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 recognises tax liabilities based on its understanding of the prevailing tax laws and estimates of whether such taxes will be due in the ordinary course of business. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such difference will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

##### **(iv) 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.

##### **(v) Impairment of intangible assets**

This requires management to estimate the expected future cash flows, to apply a suitable discount rate to determine the present value of those cash flows. The impairment assessment could be materially affected by the changes in the assumptions and estimates used in the cash flows projection.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

##### Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

##### (vi) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company assess at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a loan or receivable is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group and the Company consider factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor or significant delay in payments.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amounts of the Group and the Company's loan and receivables at the reporting date are disclosed in note to the financial statements.

In adoption of the applicable accounting standard, the Group and the Company assess on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with their debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied as disclosed in Note 2 (v) depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk

##### (vii) Carrying value of investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is reviewed for impairment annually in accordance with its accounting policy whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

Significant judgement is required in the estimation of the present value of future cash flows generated by the subsidiaries, which involves uncertainties and are significantly affected by assumptions and judgements made regarding estimates of future cash flows and discount rates. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the carrying values of investment in subsidiaries.

##### (viii) Impairment of investment in an associate

The Group and the Company assess at each reporting date whether the carrying amount of its investment in an associate is impaired. This involves measuring the recoverable amounts which includes fair value less costs to sell and valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the use of discounted cash flows analysis, considering the current market value indicators and recent arms-length market transactions. These estimates provide reasonable approximations to the computation of recoverable amounts. In performing discounted cash flows analysis, discount rate and growth rates used reflect, amongst others, the maturity of the business development cycle as well as the industry growth potential. The growth rates used to forecast the projected cash flows for the following year approximate the performances of the respective investments based on the latest available management accounts.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

**5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

<b>Group</b>	<b>ECR self-toilet system USD</b>	<b>Furniture, fittings and equipment USD</b>	<b>Leasehold land and factory building USD</b>	<b>Machineries USD</b>	<b>Motor vehicles USD</b>	<b>Renovation and signboard USD</b>	<b>Simulator system USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
<b><i>Cost</i></b>								
At 1 January 2024	52,657	135,581	763,258	73,289	153,891	238,576	304,487	1,721,739
Addition	-	6,826	-	-	-	9,765	-	16,591
Disposals	-	(409)	-	-	-	-	-	(409)
Written-off	-	(42,464)	-	-	-	(43,463)	-	(85,927)
Translation adjustments	1,492	2,774	21,619	2,076	4,359	5,667	8,625	46,612
At 31 December 2024	<u>54,149</u>	<u>102,308</u>	<u>784,877</u>	<u>75,365</u>	<u>158,250</u>	<u>210,545</u>	<u>313,112</u>	<u>1,698,606</u>
At 1 January 2025	54,149	102,308	784,877	75,365	158,250	210,545	313,112	1,698,606
Addition	-	3,705	-	4,941	-	-	-	8,646
Written-off	-	(6,485)	-	(2,469)	-	-	-	(8,954)
Translation adjustments	5,547	10,482	80,408	7,721	16,212	21,570	32,077	174,017
At 31 December 2025	<u>59,696</u>	<u>110,010</u>	<u>865,285</u>	<u>85,558</u>	<u>174,462</u>	<u>232,115</u>	<u>345,189</u>	<u>1,872,315</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

**5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT** (Continued)

<b>Group</b>	<b>ECR self-toilet system USD</b>	<b>Furniture, fittings and equipment USD</b>	<b>Leasehold land and factory building USD</b>	<b>Machineries USD</b>	<b>Motor vehicles USD</b>	<b>Renovation and signboard USD</b>	<b>Simulator system USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>								
At 1 January 2024	52,656	130,582	100,226	73,051	153,891	232,740	213,060	956,206
Addition	-	1,563	7,734	94	-	1,424	30,627	41,442
Disposals	-	(408)	-	-	-	-	-	(408)
Written-off	-	(42,459)	-	-	-	(40,913)	-	(83,372)
Translation adjustments	1,492	2,672	3,033	2,072	4,359	5,601	6,804	26,033
At 31 December 2024	54,148	91,950	110,993	75,217	158,250	198,852	250,491	939,901
At 1 January 2025	54,148	91,950	110,993	75,217	158,250	198,852	250,491	939,901
Addition	-	3,124	8,261	101	-	3,500	32,627	47,613
Written-off	-	(6,479)	-	(2,468)	-	-	-	(8,947)
Translation adjustments	5,547	9,601	11,850	7,712	16,212	20,575	27,554	99,051
At 31 December 2025	59,695	98,196	131,104	80,562	174,462	222,927	310,672	1,077,618

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT** (Continued)

<b>Group</b>	<b>ECR self-toilet system USD</b>	<b>Furniture, fittings and equipment USD</b>	<b>Leasehold land and factory building USD</b>	<b>Machineries USD</b>	<b>Motor vehicles USD</b>	<b>Renovation and signboard USD</b>	<b>Simulator system USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
<i>Net book value</i>								
At 31 December 2024	1	10,358	673,884	148	-	11,693	62,621	758,705
At 31 December 2025	1	11,814	734,181	4,996	-	9,188	34,517	794,697

The leasehold land and factory building of the Group has been pledged to a bank for borrowings as disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Acquired licences USD	Trademark USD	Website USD	Total USD
<i>Cost</i>				
At 1 January 2024	326,849	-	-	326,849
Translation adjustments	9,258	-	-	9,258
At 31 December 2024	336,107	-	-	336,107
At 1 January 2025	336,107	-	-	336,107
Addition	-	747	1,097	1,844
Translation adjustments	34,433	-	-	34,433
At 31 December 2025	370,540	747	1,097	372,384
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>				
At 1 January 2024	290,532	-	-	290,532
Addition	7,286	-	-	7,286
Translation adjustments	8,412	-	-	8,412
At 31 December 2024	306,230	-	-	306,230
At 1 January 2025	306,230	-	-	306,230
Addition	7,783	47	138	7,968
Translation adjustments	31,835	-	-	31,835
At 31 December 2025	345,848	47	138	346,033
<i>Net book value</i>				
At 31 December 2024	29,877	-	-	29,877
At 31 December 2025	24,692	700	959	26,351

Acquired licences are patents in respect of exclusive ownership rights to the Republic of Korea and Malaysia territories with an initial term of 9 to 11 years commencing from 31 December 2016.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Group	Note	Cafe USD	Motor vehicles USD	Office USD	Total USD
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2024		89,196	23,648	-	112,844
Addition	31 (a)	40,892	-	35,469	76,361
Derecognition of expired leases		(91,723)	-	-	(91,723)
Termination		(40,892)	-	-	(40,892)
Translation adjustments		2,527	668	-	3,195
At 31 December 2024		-	24,316	35,469	59,785
At 1 January 2025		-	24,316	35,469	59,785
Translation adjustments		-	2,491	3,633	6,124
At 31 December 2025		-	26,807	39,102	65,909
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>					
At 1 January 2024		80,943	23,647	-	104,590
Charge for the financial year		19,914	-	577	20,491
Derecognition of expired leases		(91,723)	-	-	(91,723)
Termination		(11,635)	-	-	(11,635)
Translation adjustments		2,501	668	14	3,183
At 31 December 2024		-	24,315	591	24,906
At 1 January 2025		-	24,315	591	24,906
Charge for the financial year		-	-	7,392	7,392
Translation adjustments		-	2,491	489	2,980
At 31 December 2025		-	26,806	8,472	35,278
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 December 2024		-	1	34,878	34,879
At 31 December 2025		-	1	30,630	30,631

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2025 USD	2024 USD
Unquoted shares, at cost		
At beginning of the financial year	3,338,848	3,338,871
Disposal in investment in subsidiary	-	(23)
At end of the financial year	<u>3,338,848</u>	<u>3,338,848</u>

Details of the direct subsidiary are as follows:

Name of direct subsidiary	Principal place of business	Effective equity interest		Principal Activities
		2025 %	2024 %	
Nanopac (M) Sdn. Bhd. *	Malaysia	100	100	- Investment holding - Production and distribution of Nano products

Details of the indirect subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of indirect subsidiaries	Principal place of business	Effective equity interest		Principal Activities
		2025 %	2024 %	
Nanopac Innovation Limited ^	Seychelles	51	51	- Production and distribution of Nano products
Nanopac Innovation (M) Sdn. Bhd. *	Malaysia	51	100	- Dormant
Nanotextile Sdn. Bhd. *	Malaysia	60	60	- Developing and promoting nanotechnology based products

\* The Subsidiaries are incorporated in Malaysia and audited by Messrs. ACT Partners (AF: 001842).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

^ The audited financial statements and auditors' report of the subsidiary are not available. The management accounts have been used for the purpose of consolidation.

On 8 April 2025, the Company through its wholly owned subsidiary, Nanopac (M) Sdn. Bhd. disposed of 49 out of 100 ordinary shares in Nanopac Innovation (M) Sdn. Bhd. with a consideration of USD12, decreasing Nanopac (M) Sdn. Bhd.'s equity interest in Nanopac Innovation (M) Sdn. Bhd. from 100% to 51%.

#### 9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	Group	
	2025	2024
	USD	USD
At cost:		
At beginning of the financial year	-	-
Acquired of subsidiary	103,446	103,446
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	<u>(103,446)</u>	<u>(103,446)</u>
At end of the financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	Group	
	2025	2024
	USD	USD
<b><u>Allowance for impairment losses</u></b>		
At beginning of the financial year	<u>103,446</u>	<u>103,446</u>
At end of the financial year	<u>103,446</u>	<u>103,446</u>

Details of the indirect associates are as follows:

Name of indirect associates	Principal place of business	Effective equity interest		Principal activities
		2025	2024	
		%	%	
<i>Held through</i>				
<i>Nanopac (M) Sdn. Bhd.</i>				
DNA Petrochem Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	49	49	- Trading in base oil
Sega Lubricant Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	49	49	- Trading in automotive oil

The associates audited by other firm of chartered accountants.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

##### Share of losses of associates

The associate, DNA Petrochem Sdn. Bhd. and Sega Lubricant Sdn. Bhd., has accumulated losses that exceed its contributed capital. In the Company financial statements, the investment at a cost of USD103,735 (2024: USD103,735) has been impairment to a nil amount.

The share of the loss not equity accounted for in the current financial year is USDNIL (2024: USDNIL). The cumulative amount of the share of losses of the associates not accounted for is USD31,284 (2024: USD31,284).

#### 10. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

The components and movements of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities during the financial year prior to offsetting are as follows:

	<b>Group</b>				
	<b>At 1.1.2024 USD</b>	<b>Recognised in profit or loss (Note 28) USD</b>	<b>At 31.12.2024/ 1.1.2025 USD</b>	<b>Recognised in profit or loss (Note 28) USD</b>	<b>At 31.12.2025 USD</b>
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>					
Unabsorbed business losses	-	(206)	(206)	(13,134)	(13,340)
Unutilised capital allowances	-	(196)	(196)	(365)	(561)
	-	(402)	(402)	(13,499)	(13,901)
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>					
Equipment	290	(31)	259	119	378
Translation adjustments	(8)	-	(11)	-	(802)
	282	(433)	(154)	(13,380)	(14,325)

#### 11. GOODWILL ON CONSOLIDATION

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025 USD</b>	<b>2024 USD</b>
At cost:		
At beginning of the financial year	1,345,848	1,368,848
Impairment recognised	(57,000)	(23,000)
At end of the financial year	1,288,848	1,345,848

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 11. GOODWILL ON CONSOLIDATION (Continued)

##### Impairment testing for cash-generating units containing goodwill

The recoverable amount of the goodwill is assessed based on its estimated value in use. The value in use was estimated by discounting the projected future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the unit based on the following key assumptions:

- There will be no material changes in the structure and principal activities of the subsidiary.
- There will not be any significant changes in economic conditions or other abnormal factors, which will adversely affect the operation of the subsidiary.
- Financial year ending December 2025 (“FY2025”) budget was used as a base where no significant changes in profitability is anticipated in view of the current economic situation and a 2% growth from year 2026 to year 2030 has been projected in line with economic growth projected.
- Discount rate of 10% (2024: 10%) was applied on the projected cash flows in determining the recoverable amount of the above investment.

#### 12. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2025	2024
	USD	USD
<i>Cost</i>		
Nano technology products	111,747	89,679
Simulator system	399,550	-
	<u>511,297</u>	<u>89,679</u>
Provision for obsolete inventories:		
At the beginning of the financial year	(7,306)	-
Reversal/(Addition) of obsolete inventories	<u>1</u>	<u>(7,306)</u>
At the end of the financial year	(7,305)	(7,306)
Translation adjustments	<u>(950)</u>	<u>(183)</u>
Total inventories	<u>503,042</u>	<u>82,190</u>
<b>Recognised to profit or loss</b>		
Inventories recognised as cost of sales	<u>26,510</u>	<u>296,317</u>
(Reversal)/Provision for obsolete inventories	<u>(1)</u>	<u>7,306</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 13. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Group	
	2025 USD	2024 USD
Trade receivables	<u>320,133</u>	<u>296,144</u>
Past due but not impaired:		
30 days past due	<u>320,133</u>	<u>296,144</u>

The Company's normal trade credit terms range from 30 to 60 days (2024: 30 to 60 days) Other credit terms are assessed and varied on a case-by-case basis.

Included in trade receivables of the Group are amount due from affiliated company amounted to USD3,113 (2024: USD1,860), which is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

#### 14. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2025 USD	2024 USD	2025 USD	2024 USD
Other receivables	155,941	168,259	-	-
Amount due from affiliated companies*	2,851,433	2,858,572	2,851,433	2,851,433
Deposits	<u>6,361</u>	<u>5,658</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other receivables	<u>3,013,735</u>	<u>3,032,489</u>	<u>2,851,433</u>	<u>2,851,433</u>

\* The amount due from affiliated companies is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

#### 15. AMOUNT DUE FROM SUBSIDIARY

The amount due from subsidiary is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

#### 16. AMOUNT DUE FROM ASSOCIATES

	Group	
	2025 USD	2024 USD
Amount due from associates	143,303	127,297
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		
At beginning of the financial year	(102,669)	(99,841)
Translation adjustments	(10,518)	(2,828)
At end of the financial year	<u>(113,187)</u>	<u>(102,669)</u>
Total amount due from associates	<u>30,116</u>	<u>24,628</u>

The amount due from associates is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 17. AMOUNT DUE FROM/(TO) DIRECTORS

The amount due from/(to) Directors is unsecured, interest-bearing and has no fixed terms of repayment. The amount due from is deemed to bear interest of 4.59% to 5.06% (2024: 5.11% to 5.40%) per month.

#### 18. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group/Company			
	2025	2025	2024	2024
	No. of	Monetary	No. of	Monetary
	shares	value	shares	value
		USD		USD
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
<i>Ordinary shares</i>				
At beginning and end of the financial year	691,034,100	7,096,055	691,034,100	7,096,055
<i>“A” Converting shares</i>				
At beginning and end of the financial year	<u>97,135,070</u>	<u>97,135</u>	<u>97,135,070</u>	<u>97,135</u>
	<u>788,169,170</u>	<u>7,193,190</u>	<u>788,169,170</u>	<u>7,193,190</u>

#### Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

#### “A” Converting Shares

The “A” Converting Shares are convertible automatically into ordinary shares once the Company has raised additional capital in excess of US\$10,000,000 provided the holder will not hold more than 75% of the issued ordinary shares. These shares otherwise rank pari passu with ordinary shares.

#### PAR Value

All shares have a par value of US\$0.001 (2024: US\$0.001). The Company has an authorised capital of US\$14,000,001.

#### 19. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

This consists of the non-controlling interest shareholders’ proportion of share capital and reserves of a subsidiary, net of their share of subsidiary’s goodwill on consolidation and amortisation of goodwill charged to the non-controlling interest shareholders.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 20. BORROWINGS

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<u>Current</u>		
Term loans (Secured)	6,415	13,307
Lease liabilities (Note 21)	7,425	8,127
	<u>13,840</u>	<u>21,434</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Term loans (Secured)	138,939	126,101
Lease liabilities (Note 21)	24,070	29,085
	<u>163,009</u>	<u>155,186</u>
<u>Total borrowings</u>		
Term loans (Secured)	145,354	139,408
Lease liabilities (Note 21)	31,495	37,212
	<u>176,849</u>	<u>176,620</u>
Maturities of borrowings (excluding lease liabilities and finance lease liabilities):		
Within one year	6,415	5,218
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	6,925	5,633
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	24,254	19,728
More than 5 years	107,760	108,829
	<u>145,354</u>	<u>139,408</u>

The effective interest rates at reporting date for the above borrowing were as follows:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Term loans	3.27%	3.27%
Lease liabilities	4.78%	4.78%

The above bank borrowings were secured by way of:

- (i) The leasehold land and factory buildings of the Group;
- (ii) Joint and several guarantees by certain directors of the Group; and
- (iii) Corporate guarantee given by the subsidiary companies.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 21. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Group	
	2025 USD	2024 USD
At beginning of the financial year	37,212	14,380
Addition	-	76,361
Repayment of principal	(11,316)	(24,486)
Interest expenses recognised in profit or loss	1,787	1,547
Termination	-	(30,422)
Translation adjustment	3,812	(168)
	<u>31,495</u>	<u>37,212</u>
At end of the financial year	<u>31,495</u>	<u>37,212</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Within 1 year	7,425	8,127
<u>Non-current</u>		
More than 1 year and less than 5 years	<u>24,070</u>	<u>29,085</u>
Total lease liabilities	<u>31,495</u>	<u>37,212</u>

#### 22. TRADE PAYABLES

The normal trade credit terms granted to the Company range from 30 to 60 days (2024: 30 to 60 days). There is no other element of payables included in trade payables.

Included in trade payables of the Group are amount due to affiliated company amounted to USD9,264 (2024: USD8,403), which is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

#### 23. OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2025 USD	2024 USD	2025 USD	2024 USD
Other payables	8,069	362,567	1,205	1,119
Amount due to affiliated companies*	1,241,468	1,104,930	-	-
Accruals	<u>10,066</u>	<u>9,217</u>	<u>5,108</u>	<u>4,818</u>
Total other payables	<u>1,259,603</u>	<u>1,476,714</u>	<u>6,313</u>	<u>5,937</u>

\* The amount due to affiliated companies is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 24. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Classified as:		
Current liabilities	<u>682,348</u>	<u>-</u>

As disclosed in Note 2 (m), the Group generally satisfies its performance obligations over time upon delivery the services. Any consideration received or due in advance before a performance obligation is satisfied, is presented as contract liability.

#### 25. REVENUE

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Revenue consists of:		
- Nano technology products and other related services	<u>251,716</u>	<u>823,383</u>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition:</b>		
- Point in time	<u>251,716</u>	<u>823,383</u>

#### 26. FINANCE COSTS

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Interest - lease liabilities	1,787	1,547
Interest - bank borrowings	<u>8,511</u>	<u>6,287</u>
Total finance costs	<u>10,298</u>	<u>7,834</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 27. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

(Loss)/Profit before taxation has been arrived at:

	Group		Company	
	2025 USD	2024 USD	2025 USD	2024 USD
After charging:				
Amortisation of intangible assets	7,968	7,286	-	-
Audit fees	7,121	6,437	4,284	3,967
Over provision of audit fees	(117)	-	(25)	-
Bad debts written-off	24,049	-	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	47,613	41,442	-	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	7,392	20,491	-	-
Directors' emoluments	90,563	53,279	-	-
Interest expense (Note 26)	10,298	7,834	-	-
Loss on disposal of investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	23
Other receivables written-off	20,859	17,769	-	-
Property, plant and equipment written-off	7	2,555	-	-
Provision for impairment loss of goodwill	57,000	23,000	-	-
(Reversal)/Provision for obsolete inventories	(1)	7,306	-	-
Realised loss on foreign exchange	436	524	317	-
Staff costs	148,131	183,154	-	-
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	132	-	132	-

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

**27. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION** (Continued)

(Loss)/Profit before taxation has been arrived at:

	Group		Company	
	2025 USD	2024 USD	2025 USD	2024 USD
And crediting:				
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(87)	-	-
Gain on dissolution of subsidiaries	-	(1,971)	-	-
Gain on termination of lease liabilities	-	(1,421)	-	-
Interest received	(15,831)	(22,934)	-	-
Realised gain on foreign exchange	-	(120)	-	(120)
Rental income	(233)	(10,337)	-	-
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange	<u>(135,592)</u>	<u>(39,702)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The numbers of employees of the Group and the Company including Directors as at the end of the financial year are 22 and 4 (2024: 24 and 4).

**28. INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

	Group	
	2025 USD	2024 USD
Current income tax expense:		
- Taxes payable in Malaysia	-	4,080
- Under provision in prior financial year's taxation	-	1,024
Deferred tax benefit (Note 10)	<u>(13,380)</u>	<u>(443)</u>
Total tax (benefit)/expense for the financial year	<u>(13,380)</u>	<u>4,661</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 28. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

	Group	
	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Reconciliation of tax expense:		
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	<u>(288,899)</u>	<u>66,509</u>
Tax at the statutory income tax rate	(69,336)	15,962
Under provision in prior financial year's taxation	-	1,024
Tax effects of expenses disallowed for tax purpose:		
- Depreciation of non-qualifying assets	1,922	1,144
- Other expenses disallowed for tax purposes	67,414	20,586
- Utilised tax assets	-	(33,622)
Deferred tax benefit	<u>(13,380)</u>	<u>(433)</u>
Tax (benefit)/expense	<u>(13,380)</u>	<u>4,661</u>

Provision for enterprise income tax of the subsidiaries operating in Malaysia is made in accordance with the income tax law of Malaysia concerning Foreign Investment Enterprises and Foreign Enterprises. Taxation has been provided at the appropriate tax rates prevailing in Malaysia in which the Group operates on the estimated assessable profits for the financial year. These rates generally range at 24% (2024: 24%) for the reporting period.

#### 29. (LOSS)/EARNINGS PER SHARE

The (loss)/earnings per share is calculated based on the consolidated (loss)/earnings attributable to owners of the Company divided by the weighted average number of shares on issue of 788,169,170 (2024: 788,169,170) shares during the financial year.

The following table reflect the profit and share data used in the computation of diluted (loss)/earnings per share from continuing operations for the financial year ended 31 December:

	Group	
	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of calculating dilute (loss)/earnings per share	788,169,170	788,169,170
(Loss)/Profit for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share	(275,519)	61,848
Basic (loss)/earnings per share	<u>(0.035)</u>	<u>0.008</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 30. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Cash and bank balances	145,931	341,941
Deposit placed with licensed banks*	<u>741,081</u>	<u>694,622</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>887,012</u></u>	<u><u>1,036,563</u></u>

\* The average effective interest rate of the fixed deposits ranging from 2.05% to 2.50% (2024: 2.50% to 2.70%) per annum and the maturity period is 3 to 6 months.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents exposure to foreign currency (a currency which is other than the functional currency of the Group entities) risk were:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Ringgit Malaysia ("MYR")	882,606	880,655
United States Dollar ("USD")	4,151	155,669
Euro Dollar ("EURO")	79	70
Pound Sterling ("GBP")	<u>176</u>	<u>169</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>887,012</u></u>	<u><u>1,036,563</u></u>

#### 31. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) The cash disbursed for the purchase of the right-of-use assets is as follows:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Cost right-of-use assets purchased	-	76,361
Amount financed through lease liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(76,361)</u>
Cash disbursed for purchase of right-of-use assets	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

**31. CASH FLOW INFORMATION** (Continued)

(b) The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>Lease liabilities USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
<b>2025</b>		
<b>Non-current lease liabilities:</b>		
At 1 January	29,085	29,085
<u>Non-cash charges</u>		
Transfer to current liabilities	(7,995)	(7,995)
Translation adjustment	2,980	2,980
	24,070	24,070
At 31 December (a)	24,070	24,070
<b>Current lease liabilities:</b>		
At 1 January	8,127	8,127
<u>Changes in financing cash flows</u>		
Repayment of borrowing principal	(9,529)	(9,529)
Repayment of borrowing interest	(1,787)	(1,787)
<u>Non-cash charges</u>		
Finance charges recognised in statement of comprehensive income	1,787	1,787
Transfer from non-current liabilities	7,995	7,995
Translation adjustment	832	832
	7,425	7,425
At 31 December (b)	7,425	7,425
Total liabilities [(a)+(b)]	31,495	31,495

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 31. CASH FLOW INFORMATION (Continued)

(b) The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>Lease liabilities USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
<b>2024</b>		
<b>Non-current lease liabilities:</b>		
At 1 January	4,906	4,906
<u>Non-cash charges</u>		
Acquisition of new leases	76,361	76,361
Transfer to current liabilities	(52,321)	(52,321)
Translation adjustment	139	139
	29,085	29,085
At 31 December (a)	29,085	29,085
<b>Current lease liabilities:</b>		
At 1 January	9,474	9,474
<u>Changes in financing cash flows</u>		
Repayment of borrowing principal	(22,939)	(22,939)
Repayment of borrowing interest	(1,547)	(1,547)
<u>Non-cash charges</u>		
Finance charges recognised in statement of comprehensive income	1,547	1,547
Termination	(30,422)	(30,422)
Transfer from non-current liabilities	52,321	52,321
Translation adjustment	(307)	(307)
	8,127	8,127
At 31 December (b)	8,127	8,127
Total liabilities [(a)+(b)]	37,212	37,212

(c) The total cash outflows for leases as a lessee are as follows:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025 USD</b>	<b>2024 USD</b>
Interest paid on lease liabilities	1,787	1,547
Payment of lease liabilities	9,529	22,939
	11,316	24,486
	11,316	24,486

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 32. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Key management personnel of the Group and the Company are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities, directly or indirectly, of the Group and the Company. The directors of the Company and the general management of the Group and the Company are considered as key management personnel of the Group and the Company.

The remuneration of key management personnel during the financial year was as follows:

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Short-term employee benefits		
- Salaries and other emoluments	<u>90,563</u>	<u>53,279</u>

#### 33. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

##### (a) Identities of related parties

Parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group or 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 Group or the Company and the party are subject to common control.

In addition to the information detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Group have related party relationships with its directors, key management personal 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 Group and the Company also carried out the following significant transactions with the related parties during the financial year:-

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Sales to affiliated companies	14,036	20,399	-	-
Directors' emoluments	90,563	53,279	-	-
Trade receivables	3,113	1,860	-	-
Amount due from affiliated companies	<u>2,851,433</u>	<u>2,858,572</u>	<u>2,851,433</u>	<u>2,851,433</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 33. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

##### (b) Significant related party transactions and balances (Continued)

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

	Group		Company	
	2025 USD	2024 USD	2025 USD	2024 USD
Amount due from subsidiary	-	-	1,011,271	1,025,633
Amount due from associates	30,116	24,628	-	-
Trade payables	(9,264)	(8,403)	-	-
Amount due to affiliated company	(1,241,468)	(1,104,930)	-	-
Consultant fees	56,844	72,955	-	-
Professional fees	-	17,159	-	-
Purchases	-	8,197	-	-

The directors are of the opinion that all the transactions above have been entered into the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are not materially different from that obtainable in transactions with unrelated parties.

#### 34. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE

The principal closing foreign exchange rates used (expressed on basis of one unit of foreign currency to USD equivalent) for the transaction of foreign currency balances at the statement of financial position date are as follows:

	Group/Company	
	2025 USD	2024 USD
Hong Kong Dollar (“HKD”)	7.7838	7.7634
Malaysia Ringgit (“MYR”)	4.0481	4.4629
Euro Dollar (“EURO”)	0.8521	0.9601
Great Britain Pound (“GBP”)	0.7428	0.7969

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

##### (a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the reporting date:

	Carrying amount USD	Amortised costs USD
<b>Group</b>		
<b>2025</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Trade receivables	320,133	320,133
Other receivables, net of prepayments	3,013,735	3,013,735
Amount due from associates	30,116	30,116
Amount due from Directors	291,433	291,433
Cash and cash equivalents	887,012	887,012
	4,542,429	4,542,429
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	9,264	9,264
Other payables	1,259,603	1,259,603
Amount due to Directors	120,994	120,994
Bank borrowings	176,849	176,849
	1,566,710	1,566,710
<b>2024</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Trade receivables	296,144	296,144
Other receivables, net of prepayments	3,032,489	3,032,489
Amount due from associates	24,628	24,628
Amount due from Directors	257,432	257,432
Cash and cash equivalents	1,036,563	1,036,563
	4,647,256	4,647,256
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	8,937	8,937
Other payables	1,476,714	1,476,714
Amount due to Directors	64,077	64,077
Bank borrowings	176,620	176,620
	1,726,348	1,726,348

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### (a) Categories of financial instruments (Continued)

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the reporting date:

	<b>Carrying amount USD</b>	<b>Amortised costs USD</b>
<b>Company</b>		
<b>2025</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Other receivables, net of prepayments	2,851,433	2,851,433
Amount due from subsidiary	1,011,271	1,011,271
	<u>3,862,704</u>	<u>3,862,704</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Other payables	6,313	6,313
Amount due to Directors	120,994	120,994
	<u>127,307</u>	<u>127,307</u>
<b>2024</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Other receivables, net of prepayments	2,851,433	2,851,433
Amount due from subsidiary	1,025,633	1,025,633
	<u>3,877,066</u>	<u>3,877,066</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Other payables	5,937	5,937
Amount due to Directors	64,077	64,077
	<u>70,014</u>	<u>70,014</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### (b) Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group is exposed to the financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and market price risk. The Group's and the Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Group's and the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Finance Division under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Finance Division identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Groups' operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments and investing excess liquidity.

##### (i) Credit risk

The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk, or the risk of counterparties defaulting arises mainly from trade and other receivables. The group 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 cash equivalents), the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company monitors the results of these subsidiaries regularly and repayments made by the subsidiaries.

##### (a) Credit risk concentration profile

The Group and the Company does not have any major concentration of credit risk related to any individual customer or counterparty.

##### (b) Exposure of 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 statements of financial position of the Group and the Company after deducting any allowances for impairment losses (where applicable).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### (b) Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Continued)

###### (i) Credit risk (Continued)

###### (c) Assessment of impairment losses

At each reporting date, the Group and 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 when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery (i.e the debtor does not have assets or sources of income to generate sufficient cash flows to repay the debt) despite the fact that they are still subject to enforcement activities.

###### Trade receivables

The Group and the Company applies the simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

###### Other receivables

Other receivables are also subject to the impairment requirements of the applicable accounting standards, the identified impairment loss was immaterial and hence, it is not provided for.

###### Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks. As at the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position. These banks have low credit risks. Hence, a loss allowance is not necessary.

###### (ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises mainly from general funding and business activities. The Group and the Company practises prudent risk management by maintaining sufficient cash balances and the availability of funding through certain credit facilities.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

#### 35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

##### (b) Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Continued)

##### (ii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

##### Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>Less than 1 year USD</b>	<b>Between 1 to 5 years USD</b>	<b>More than 5 years USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
<b>2025</b>				
<b>Group</b>				
Trade payables	9,264	-	-	9,264
Other payables	1,259,603	-	-	1,259,603
Amount due to Directors	120,994	-	-	120,994
Bank borrowings	13,840	55,249	107,760	176,849
	<u>1,403,701</u>	<u>55,249</u>	<u>107,760</u>	<u>1,566,710</u>
<b>2024</b>				
<b>Group</b>				
Trade payables	8,937	-	-	8,937
Other payables	1,476,714	-	-	1,476,714
Amount due to Directors	64,077	-	-	64,077
Bank borrowings	21,434	62,260	92,926	176,620
	<u>1,571,162</u>	<u>62,260</u>	<u>92,926</u>	<u>1,726,348</u>
<b>2025</b>				
<b>Company</b>				
Other payables	6,313	-	-	6,313
Amount due to Directors	120,994	-	-	120,994
	<u>127,307</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>127,307</u>
<b>2024</b>				
<b>Company</b>				
Other payables	5,937	-	-	5,937
Amount due to Directors	64,077	-	-	64,077
	<u>70,014</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,014</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 36. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The consolidated group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The consolidated group would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current company's share price at the time of the investment. The consolidated group is not actively pursuing additional investments in the short term as it continues integrate and grow its existing businesses in order to maximise synergies.

The consolidated group is subject to certain financing arrangements covenants and meeting these is given priority in all capital risk management decisions. There have been no events of default on the financing arrangements during the financial year.

#### 37. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacturing, supplying, importing, exporting of nano technology products, photo catalyst power, coating solutions and chemical solutions of every description and manufacturing, supplying, importing and exporting of engine oil products in Malaysia. For management purposes, the Group operates in one business unit based on its services and products, and has one reportable segment.

Since most of the Group's revenue was generated in Malaysia, no geographical information is presented.

#### 38. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Group and the Company had neither contingent liabilities/assets nor any financial commitments as at 31 December 2025.

#### 39. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING REPORTING DATE

##### Material litigation

Tee Chong Teck & 32 others ("the Plaintiffs") and Nanopac (M) Sdn Bhd ("the Subsidiary")

On 17 January 2020, the Plaintiffs filed the writ to Shah Alam High Court against Nanopac Innovation Limited, Nanopac (M) Sdn Bhd ("the Subsidiary"), Cheng Kok Leong, Gain Angel International Sdn Bhd, Idia Investment Limited and Farid, Wong & Wee ("the defendants").

The Plaintiff was filed on the ground of the 6 defendants conspired to cheat through misrepresentation to the 32 plaintiffs. They claimed to nullify the agreement signed with the Company and request full compensation.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

---

#### 39. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING REPORTING DATE (Continued)

##### Material litigation (Continued)

##### Tee Chong Teck & 31 others (“the Plaintiffs”) and Nanopac (M) Sdn Bhd (“the Subsidiary”) (Continued)

On 3 July 2020, the Subsidiary’s legal representative, SP Ng & Associates have applied to strike out the case on behalf the Subsidiary and filed to the Shah Alam High Court for remove or cancel the legal action against the Subsidiary.

The plaintiffs have not filed for any interim or summary judgement and so the matter will go for full trial.

The previously fixed case management was on 25 November 2021, and the initial full trial dates were 29 and 30 November 2021. The lawyer had to postpone the trial due to the change of the court and judge for this case.

On 21 February 2022, the trial date was fixed and postponed again due to no High Court Judge available. In March 2022, the dates have been vacated, and new trial dates have not been fixed as we have to wait for a new judge to be assigned.

The Shah Alam High Court initially fixed the full trial of the suit for 8 to 11 October 2024. However, due to one of the plaintiffs being unable to attend and requesting a postponement, the trial has now been rescheduled to 28 April 2025.

On 7 July 2025, the Shah Alam High Court Judge has struck off 13 Plaintiffs claim against the Subsidiary leaving only 19 Plaintiffs and the matter will go for full trial which is fixed on 1, 2 and 10 October 2025.

The full trial was rescheduled on 25 to 27 February 2026, and it may or may not proceed as a stay of proceedings application has been filed, which is currently being resisted by the defendants. The case management was fixed on 24 February 2026. The full trial is fixed on 25, 29 and 30 June 2026.

The directors after obtain advice from their solicitor strongly believes that the Subsidiary is not held responsible for the alleged claimed. Accordingly, no provision has been made with regard this matter.

#### 40. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

No comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to current financial year’s format of presentation.

#### 41. AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors dated **26 MAR 2026**

## STOCK EXCHANGE INFORMATION

The shareholders information set out below was applicable as at 26 March 2026.

### Distribution of equitable securities

Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Number of Shareholders	Number of shares held
1 to 1,000	1	90
1,001 to 5,000	7	14,290
5,001 to 10,000	6	46,560
10,001 to 100,000	620	38,331,280
100,001 and over	455	652,641,880
Total	<u>1,089</u>	<u>691,034,100</u>

### Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

No.	Shareholder	No. of Shares Held	% Held
1	Dato' Dr. Cheng Kok Leong	152,211,720	22.027
2	BNP Paribas Nominess Pty Ltd ACF Clearstream	95,055,484	13.756
3	Cheng Kok Leong	85,535,601	12.378
4	Nanopac Co Ltd	76,458,388	11.064
5	Mrs Choy May Chan	36,184,913	5.236
6	Lee Tai Kyu	19,114,598	2.766
7	Ms Wai Yee Chin	10,000,000	1.447
8	Cheng Kok Leong	7,048,611	1.020
9	Lim Sam Teck	3,676,660	0.532
10	Boon Kim Tek	3,477,910	0.503
11	Ho Nyuk Lam	3,308,090	0.479
12	Lai Kok Voon	3,060,690	0.443
13	Lai Yin Ting	3,000,000	0.434
14	Yong Voon Kien	3,000,000	0.434
15	Tan Pei Sin	2,863,330	0.414
16	Mr Kiem Koon Leaw	2,654,600	0.384
17	Chong Chit Jin	2,517,680	0.364
18	Siah Kim Keong	2,256,920	0.327
19	Chang Chu Kian	2,142,620	0.310
20	Poh Geok Soo	1,979,980	0.287