Registration No. 202401025286 (1571135-U)

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2026

Registration No. 202401025286 (1571135-U)

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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31 MARCH 2026**

Registration No. 202401025286 (1571135-U)

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	:	Awalludin Bin Nasir
	:	Prabhu Krishnamoorthy
SECRETARIES	:	Salinah A/P David Joachim (LS 0010118)
	:	Tai Yit Chan (MAICSA 7009143)
AUDITORS	:	Jayasangar & Co (AF 001907) Chartered Accountants L11-1, 11th Floor, Menara Sentral Vista, No.150, Jalan Sultan Abdul Samad, Brickfields, 50470 Kuala Lumpur.
BANKERS	:	OCBC Bank Berhad
	:	HSBC Bank Berhad
REGISTERED OFFICE	:	12th Floor, Menara Symphony, No.5, Jalan Prof, Khoo Kay Kim, Seksyen 13, 46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.
PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	:	Office 1611, Regus, Level 16, 1 Sentral, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470 Kuala Lumpur.

Registration No. 202401025286 (1571135-U)

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

The Directors have present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are engaged with providing infrastructure for hosting, data processing services and related activities, other service activities and wholesale of computer hardware, software and peripherals.

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

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2026 RM
Net loss for the financial year	(698,886)

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

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

In the opinion of the Directors, the results of the operations of the Company during the financial year have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid, declared or proposed by the Company. The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend in respect of the current financial year.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

The name of Directors who served in office since the date of last report and at the date of this report are :

Awalludin Bin Nasir
Prabhu Krishnamoorthy

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

According to the Register of Director's Shareholdings, none of the Directors in office at the end of the financial year had any interest in shares in the Company or its related corporation during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Neither at the end of the financial year, nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement to which the Company is a party, whereby Directors might 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 any benefits (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the Directors as shown in the amounts 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 any 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 required to be disclosed by the Companies Act, 2016.

ISSUE OF SHARES

On 19 September 2025, the Company increased its paid up share capital from RM 650,975 to RM 1,070,334 by issuance of 419,359 ordinary shares of RM1.00 each. The newly issued ordinary shares during the financial year rank pari pasu with the existing ordinary shares of the Company.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

The Company did not issue any new debentures during the financial year.

OPTIONS GRANTED OVER UNISSUED SHARES

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

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

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

(i) all known bad debts have been written off and adequate provision made for doubtful debts; and

(ii) 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.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:-

(i) that would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the Company inadequate to any substantial extent; or

(ii) that would render the value attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading; or

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

(iv) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

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

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

(ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent liability or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the financial year of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due; and

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial performance of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 has not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature nor has any such item, transaction or event occurred in the interval between the end of that financial year and the date of this report.

HOLDING COMPANY

The immediate and ultimate holding companies are Redington Distribution Pte. Ltd. and Redington Limited, Companies incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and India respectively.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The details of the auditors' remuneration are disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
For the financial year ended 31 March 2026

AUDITORS

The auditors, Messrs Jayasangar & Co, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Signed by the Board in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

PRABHU KRISHNAMOORTHY
Director

AWALLUDIN BIN NASIR
Director

Date : 15 MAY 2026

Registration No. 202401025286 (1571135-U)

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 11 to 31 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

Signed by the Board in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

PRABHU KRISHNAMOORTHY
Director

AWALLUDIN BIN NASIR
Director

Date : 15 MAY 2026

STATUTORY DECLARATION BY THE DIRECTOR PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY
PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(1)(B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016

I, **PRABHU KRISHNAMOORTHY**, the Director primarily responsible for the financial management of **REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.**, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 11 to 31 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 abovenamed }
in Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territory on }
15 MAY 2026 }

PRABHU KRISHNAMOORTHY

Before me,

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
THANGAPERUMAL
A/L ANDIMUTHU A.M.W
01.01.2025 - 11.6.2027
MALAYSIA

Commissioner for Oaths

220, JALAN TUN SAMBANTHAN
50470 KUALA LUMPUR

JAYASANGAR & CO. (AF 001907)
Chartered Accountants
Unit No. L11-1, 11th floor, Menara Sentral Vista, No.150, Jalan Sultan Abdul Samad, Brickfields, 50470 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: +603 2276 5551 / 5556 / 5536, Fax: +603 2276 5576
Email: jayasangarandco@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. Registration No. 202401025286 (1571135-U)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Redington Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 11 to 31.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. Registration No. 202401025286 (1571135-U)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon (continued)

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. Registration No. 202401025286 (1571135-U)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. Registration No. 202401025286 (1571135-U)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report. The previous years' financial statements have been audited by other firm of chartered accountants which issued unmodified report on 02 May 2025.

JAYASANGAR & CO
AF: 001907
Chartered Accountants

B. JAYASANGAR CA(M),CPA
02561/06/2027 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Date: 15 MAY 2026

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 RM	2025 RM
NON CURRENT ASSET			
Property, plant and equipment	4	14,301	10,313
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSET		14,301	10,313
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	5	24,750	29,085
Cash and cash equivalent	6	171,664	470,958
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		196,414	500,043
TOTAL ASSETS		210,715	510,356
FINANCED BY:			
Share capital	7	1,070,334	650,975
Accumulated losses		(875,188)	(176,302)
TOTAL EQUITY		195,146	474,673
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Other payables	8	15,569	35,683
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITY		15,569	35,683
TOTAL LIABILITY		15,569	35,683
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITY		210,715	510,356

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

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026 RM	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025 RM
Revenue	9	30,000	-
Cost of sales	9	(20,000)	-
Gross profit		10,000	-
Other income		-	41
Administrative expenses		(708,886)	(176,343)
Loss before taxation	10	(698,886)	(176,302)
Taxation	11	-	-
Net loss / total comprehensive loss for the financial year / period		(698,886)	(176,302)

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

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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

	Share Capital RM	Accumulated Losses RM	Total RM
At date of incorporation	1	-	1
Issuance of share capital	650,974	-	650,974
Net loss / total comprehensive loss for the financial period	-	(176,302)	(176,302)
As at 31 March 2025	650,975	(176,302)	474,673
As at 1 April 2025	650,975	(176,302)	474,673
Issuance of share capital	419,359	-	419,359
Net loss / total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(698,886)	(698,886)
As at 31 March 2026	1,070,334	(875,188)	195,146

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

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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

	01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026 RM	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before taxation	(698,886)	(176,302)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	6,811	887
Operating loss before working capital changes	(692,075)	(175,415)
Working capital changes:-		
Receivables	4,335	(29,085)
Payables	(20,114)	35,683
Net cash used in operating activities	(707,854)	(168,817)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(10,799)	(11,200)
Net cash used in investing activity	(10,799)	(11,200)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Issuance of share capital	419,359	650,975
Net cash generated from financing activity	419,359	650,975
Net cash (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(299,294)	470,958
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year / period	470,958	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year / period	171,664	470,958

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The principal activities of the Company are engaged with providing infrastructure for hosting, data processing services and related activities, other service activities and wholesale of computer hardware, software and peripherals.

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

The number of employees in the Company at end of the financial year / period was 2 (2025 : 2).

The registered office of the Company is located at 12th Floor, Menara Symphony, No.5, Jalan Prof, Khoo Kay Kim, Seksyen 13, 46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

The principal place of business of the Company is located at Office 1611, Regus, Level 16, 1 Sentral, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470 Kuala Lumpur.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 15 MAY 2026

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

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

(b) Basis of measurement

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

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”), which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information is presented in RM and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimates are revised and in any future financial years affected.

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

A financial instrument is recognised initially at the transaction price (including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of a financial asset or financial liability that is measured at fair value through profit or loss) unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- returns to the holder are determinable, e.g. a fixed amount and/or variable rate of return benchmark against a quoted or observable interest rate;
- there is no contractual provision that could result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current financial year or prior financial years; and
- prepayment option, if any, is not contingent on future events.

Debt instruments that are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction.

Investments in non-puttable ordinary shares and investments in non-convertible and non-puttable preference shares are measured at cost less impairment, unless the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, in which case the investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

All other financial assets or financial liabilities not measured at amortised cost or cost less impairment are measured at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss.

All financial assets (except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss) are assessed at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. An impairment loss is measured as follows:

- For an instrument measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.
- For an instrument measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Hedge accounting

A hedge of fixed interest rate risk of a recognised financial instrument or commodity price risk of a commodity held is accounted for as follows:

- the hedging instrument is recognised as an asset or a liability and the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in profit or loss.
- the change in the fair value of the hedged item related to the hedged risk is recognised in profit or loss and as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item.

A hedge of variable interest rate risk of a recognised financial instrument, foreign exchange risk or commodity price risk in a firm commitment or highly probable forecast transaction, or a net investment in a foreign operation is accounted for as follows:

- the portion of the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument that was effective in offsetting the change in the fair value or expected cash flows of the hedged item is recognised in other comprehensive income. The hedging gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss or when the hedging relationship ends.
- any excess of the fair value of the hedging instrument over the change in the fair value of the expected cash flows (i.e. hedge ineffectiveness) is recognised in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold or terminated, the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge designation is revoked, or in a hedge of a forecast transaction, the forecast transaction is no longer highly probable.

(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 are settled, or control of the asset is not retained or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset derecognised and the consideration received, including any newly created rights and obligations, is recognised in profit or loss.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Purchased software (if any) that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

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

(i) Subsequent costs

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

(ii) Depreciation

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

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment from the date that they are available for use. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group and the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative financial years are as follows:

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Computer	-	33%

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change since the last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the Company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits, the Company would review its present depreciation method and, if current expectations differ, the Company would amend the residual value, depreciation method or useful life to reflect the new pattern.

(c) Leased assets

(i) Operating lease

Leases, where and the Company does not assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases and, except for property interest held under operating lease, the leased assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, except for lease arrangement where the operating lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the reporting financial year in which they are incurred.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances and deposits with banks and highly liquid investments which have an insignificant risk of changes in fair value with original maturities of three months or less, and are used by the Company in the management of their short-term commitments. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and pledged deposits.

(e) Equity instruments

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

(i) Issue expenses

Costs directly attributable to the issue of instruments classified as equity are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Equity instruments (continued)

(ii) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets (i.e. property, plant and equipment, investment property, and intangible assets) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its 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 or cash-generating unit.

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

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

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Compound financial instruments

A compound financial instrument is a non-derivative financial instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component.

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in their fair value.

The proceeds are first allocated to the liability component, determined based on the fair value of a similar liability that does not have a conversion feature or similar associated equity component. The residual amount is allocated as the equity component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured subsequent to initial recognition.

Interest and losses and gains relating to the financial liability are recognised in profit or loss. On conversion, the financial liability is reclassified to equity; no gain or loss is recognised on conversion.

(h) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

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

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

(ii) State plans

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated based on the present value of its obligations under defined benefit plans at the reporting date, minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The defined benefits plans have surpluses if the present value of the defined benefit obligations at the reporting date is less than the fair value of plan assets at that date. The Company recognises the defined benefits plans surpluses as defined benefit plan assets only to the extent that it is able to recover the surpluses either through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the defined benefits plans.

The Company determines the rate used to discount the future payments by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds. The currency and term of the corporate bonds are consistent with the currency and estimated financial year of the future payments.

The net change in the defined benefit liability during the financial year, other than a change attributable to benefits paid to employees during the financial year or to contributions from the Company, is recognised as the cost of the defined benefit plans during the financial year. The cost is recognised in profit or loss, except for actuarial gains and losses, unless the cost is recognised as part of the cost of an asset such as inventories or property, plant and equipment.

All actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income in the financial year in which they occur. If a defined benefit plan has been introduced or changed in the current financial year, the Company would increase or decrease its defined benefit liability to reflect the change, and recognise the increase (decrease) as an expense (income) in measuring profit or loss in the current financial year. Conversely, if a defined benefit plan has been curtailed (i.e. benefits or Company of covered employees are reduced) or settled (the Company's obligation is completely discharged) in the current year, the defined benefit obligation would be decreased or eliminated, and the Group and the Company would recognise the resulting gain or loss in profit or loss in the current financial year.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as liabilities and expenses only when the Company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting financial year, then they are discounted.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Provisions

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

(j) Revenue

(i) Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting financial year. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

(ii) Goods sold

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognised as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognised.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Income tax

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

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

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

Where investment properties (if any) are carried at their fair value in accordance with the accounting policy, the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured using the tax rates that would apply on sale of those assets at their carrying value at the reporting date unless the property is depreciable and is held with the objective to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property over time, rather than through sale. In all other cases, the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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

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

4. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

2026

	Computer	Total
Cost	**RM**	**RM**
At the beginning of the financial year	11,200	11,200
Additions	10,799	10,799
Disposal	-	-
At the end of the financial year	21,999	21,999
Accumulated depreciation		
At the beginning of the financial year	887	887
Charge for the financial year	6,811	6,811
Disposal	-	-
At the end of the financial year	7,698	7,698
Net book value		
At 31 March 2026	14,301	14,301

4. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

2025

	Computer	Total
Cost	**RM**	**RM**
At the beginning of the financial period	-	-
Additions	11,200	11,200
Disposals	-	-
At the end of the financial period	11,200	11,200
Accumulated depreciation		
At the beginning of the financial period	-	-
Charge for the financial period	887	887
Disposals	-	-
At the end of the financial period	887	887
Net book value		
At 31 March 2025	10,313	10,313

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026 RM	2025 RM
Other receivables		
- Deposits	24,750	21,800
- Prepayments	-	7,285
	24,750	29,085

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

	2026 RM	2025 RM
The cash and cash equivalent comprise :-		
Bank balances	171,664	470,958
	171,664	470,958

7. SHARE CAPITAL

	2026 Number of shares	2026 RM	2025 Number of shares	2025 RM
Issued and fully paid:-				
Ordinary shares				
At the beginning of the financial year / period	650,975	650,975	1	1
Issuance of share capital	419,359	419,359	650,974	650,974
At the end of the financial year / period	1,070,334	1,070,334	650,975	650,975

On 19 September 2025, the Company increased its paid up share capital from RM 650,975 to RM 1,070,334 by issuance of 419,359 ordinary shares of RM1.00 each. The newly issued ordinary shares during the financial year rank pari pasu with the existing ordinary shares of the Company.

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2026 RM	2025 RM
Other payables		
- Others	123	12,241
- Accruals	15,446	23,442
	15,569	35,683

9. REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

Revenue represents invoiced value of goods sold net of discounts.

Cost of sales in relation to the company's revenue comprise that cost of goods sold and other cost directly attributable to the generation of income.

10. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

	01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026 RM	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025 RM
Loss before taxation is arrived after charging / (crediting):-		
Auditors' remuneration		
- Current year	3,500	8,130
- Underprovision in prior year	255	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	6,811	887
Rental of office	95,593	7,670
Gain on foreign exchange - unrealised	-	(41)

11. TAXATION

	01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026 RM	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025 RM
Malaysian taxation based on the loss for the financial year / period :-		
Provision of taxation	-	-
	-	-

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

	01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026 RM	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025 RM
Loss before taxation	(698,886)	(176,302)
Taxation at Malaysian statutory rate of 15% (2025: 15%)	(104,833)	(26,445)
Tax effects of:		
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7,259	26,445
Unabsorbed of business losses	97,574	-
Tax expenses for the financial year / period	-	-

12. STAFF COSTS

	01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026 RM	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025 RM
EPF, SOCSO and EIS contribution	60,977	14,244
Salaries, allowances and bonus	474,628	115,123
	535,605	129,367
Number of employees at the end of the financial year / period inclusive Directors:-	2	2

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both financial assets of one enterprise and financial liability or equity instruments of another enterprise.

(a) Categories of Financial Instruments

The following are details of the financial assets and financial liability of the Company analysed by categories:-

Financial Assets	2026 RM	2025 RM
Loan and receivables:		
- Other receivables	24,750	29,085
- Cash and cash equivalent	171,664	470,958
	196,414	500,043

Financial Liability	2026 RM	2025 RM
Financial liability measured at amortised cost:		
- Other payables	15,569	35,683
	15,569	35,683

14. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTION

(a) Identities of related parties

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

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

(b) Related party transaction

The related party transactions between Company and its related parties during the financial year are as follows :

	2026 RM	2025 RM
Revenue charged by holding company	-	-
Cost of sales and other expenses charged by holding company	-	-

15. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures have been audited by another firm of chartered accountants.

REDINGTON MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

For management purpose only

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026 RM	25.06.2024 to 31.03.2025 RM
REVENUE	30,000	-
LESS: COST OF SALES		
Purchases	20,000	-
	20,000	-
GROSS PROFIT	10,000	-
ADD:OTHER INCOME		
Gain on foreign exchange - unrealised	-	41
	-	41
LESS: ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Audit remuneration		
- Current year	3,500	8,130
- Underprovision in prior year	255	-
Bank charges	50	193
Conveyance charges	305	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	6,811	887
Entertainment	5,125	-
EPF, SOCSO and EIS contribution	60,977	14,244
Medical expenses	426	-
Miscellaneous expenses	150	673
Parking and toll charges	241	-
Postage & courier	48	-
Printing and stationery	541	-
Professional fees	35,627	24,717
Rental of office	95,593	7,670
Salary, allowances and bonus		
- Current year	489,940	115,123
- Over provided in prior year	(15,312)	-
Sales promotion	13,378	1,253
Sales service tax	6,754	-
Staff recruitment charges	-	3,453
Staff welfare	298	-
Stamping fee	829	-
Telephone and internet charges	1,203	-
Upkeep of office	1,490	-
Water and electricity charges	657	-
	708,886	176,343
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(698,886)	(176,302)