Registration No.: 201901006068 (1315395-W) (Incorporated in Malaysia)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Registration No.: 201901006068 (1315395-W)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is principally engaged in investment holding whilst the principal activities of the subsidiary are as stated in Note 5 to the financial statements. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

SUBSIDIARY

The details of the Company's subsidiary are disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements.

RESULTS

	GROUP RM	COMPANY RM
Profit for the year	2,607,544	2,292,545

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year under review except as disclosed in the financial statements.

DIVIDEND

The amount of dividend paid by the Group was in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2020, a dividend of RM0.005 per ordinary share totalling RM2,500,000 declared on 15 November 2019 and paid on 10 December 2019.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

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

Loh Chin Soon Low Oo Seng Loh Chin Siang

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

The interests in the shares of the Company and of its related corporation (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) of those who were Directors at financial year end (including the interests of the spouses or children of the Directors who themselves are not Directors of the Company) as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings are as follows:

	<> Number of ordinary shares					
Name	At 1.7.2019	Bought	(Sold)	At 30.6.2020		
Interests in the Company						
Loh Chin Soon	202,500,000	-	-	202,500,000		
Low Oo Seng	101,250,000	-	-	101,250,000		
Loh Chin Siang	101,250,000	-	-	101,250,000		

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial period, no Director of the Company has received nor become entitled to receive any benefit (other than those fees and other benefits included in the aggregate amount of remuneration received or due and receivable by Directors as shown in the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Company or of related corporations) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in Note 28.

There were no arrangements during and at the end of the financial year which had the object of enabling Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

On 3 September 2019, the Company issued and allotted 50,000,000 new ordinary shares of RM0.10 per ordinary share for a total cash consideration of RM5,000,000 for capital expenditure and working capital purposes.

There were no other changes in the issued and paid-up capital of the Company during the financial year. There were no debentures issued 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.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE COSTS

During the financial year, the total amount of insurance effected for Directors of the Company is RM6,264.

QUALIFICATION OF SUBSIDIARY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The auditors' report on the audit of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiary is not qualified.

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:

- (i) there are no bad debts to be written off and no provision needs to be 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.

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

- (i) that would render it necessary to write off any bad debts or provide for any doubtful debts, or
- (ii) that would render the value attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading, or
- (iii) 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
- (iv) 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.

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

- (i) any charge on the assets of the Group or of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year and which secures the liabilities of any other person, or
- (ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Group or of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent liability or other liability of any Companies in the Group has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group and of the Company to meet its obligations 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 30 June 2020 have 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.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Details of significant events are disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.

AUDITORS

The auditors, KPMG PLT, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

The auditors' remuneration is disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

LOH CHIN SOON Director	
LOW OO SENG Director	

IPOH

Date: 14 October 2020

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STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM
Assets					
Property, plant and					
equipment	3	12,783,235	9,470,249	-	-
Investment property	4	1,086,678	1,099,841	-	-
Investment in a	_			10,000,000	10 000 000
subsidiary	5 _	-		10,000,000	10,000,000
Total non-current assets		13,869,913	10,570,090	10,000,000	10,000,000
Inventories	6	3,104,678	1,013,483	-	-
Contract assets	7	2,548,116	747,915	-	-
Trade receivables	8	3,301,302	2,082,901	-	-
Other receivables,					
deposits and prepayments	9	136,828	205,436	_	63,000
Amount due from a	3	130,020	203,430		03,000
subsidiary	10	-	-	4,000,000	611,928
Current tax assets		1,369,746	534,450	-	-
Fixed deposits with a					
licensed bank Cash and cash	11	33,916	32,978	-	-
equivalents	12	4,774,955	4,508,171	1,064,741	4,002
Total current assets	'	15,269,541	9,125,334	5,064,741	678,930
Total assets	=	29,139,454	19,695,424	15,064,741	10,678,930
Equity					
Share capital	13	14,768,002	10,000,002	14,768,002	10,000,002
Merger deficit		(8,850,000)	(8,850,000)	- 210 720	- 427 104
Retained earnings	_	9,988,903	9,881,359	219,739	427,194
Total equity		15,906,905	11,031,361	14,987,741	10,427,196
Liabilities					
Lease liabilities	14	2,077,771	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	14	-	2,519,219	-	-
Loans and borrowings	15 16	4,257,795	-	-	-
Deferred income Deferred tax liabilities	16 17	210,000 461,000	240,000 237,000	-	-
	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Total non-current liabiliti	LES	7,006,566	2,996,219	-	<u>-</u>

		GR	OUP	COMF	PANY
	Note	30.6.2020	30.6.2019	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
		RM	RM	RM	RM
Lease liabilities	14	616,653	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	14	-	789,453	-	-
Loans and borrowings	15	831,646	3,721,625	-	-
Trade payables		577,250	508,691	-	-
Other payables and					
accruals	18	2,200,434	648,075	77,000	251,734
Amounts due to Director	s 19 _	2,000,000			
Total current liabilities		6,225,983	5,667,844	77,000	251,734
Total liabilities		13,232,549	8,664,063	77,000	251,734
Total equity and liabilitie	s _	29,139,454	19,695,424	15,064,741	10,678,930

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STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		GROUP Period from 22.2.2019		COMPANY Period from 22.2.2019 (date of	
	Note	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	(date of incorporation) to 30.6.2019	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	incorporation) to 30.6.2019
Revenue	20	11,693,187	13,576,641	2,529,207	1,000,000
Cost of sales	_	(5,781,044)	(6,659,703)		
Gross profit		5,912,143	6,916,938	2,529,207	1,000,000
Other operating income Administrative expenses Selling and distribution		95,121 (2,409,905)	354,277 (2,353,879)	3,395 (240,057)	(572,806)
expenses Other operating expenses	<u>-</u>	(192,780) (2,945)	(180,914)	<u> </u>	- -
Profit from operations		3,401,634	4,736,422	2,292,545	427,194
Finance costs	_	(337,821)	(401,021)		
Profit before tax		3,063,813	4,335,401	2,292,545	427,194
Tax expense	21	(456,269)	(842,895)		
Profit for the year/period	22	2,607,544	3,492,506	2,292,545	427,194
Other comprehensive income	-		<u> </u>		
Total comprehensive income for the					
year/period	=	2,607,544	3,492,506	2,292,545	427,194
Earnings per ordinary Share (RM)	29 _	0.0053	1.4164	0.0047	0.1732

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	< Non-disti		Distributable	
GROUP	Share capital	Merger deficit	Retained earnings	Total
	RM	RM	RM	equity RM
At 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation)	2	-	-	2
Issue of ordinary shares Total comprehensive	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
income for the period Effect of merger of	-	-	3,492,506	3,492,506
subsidiary Dividends to owners of the	-	(8,850,000)	6,508,853	(2,341,147)
Group (Note 23)			(120,000)	(120,000)
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019 Issuance of shares	10,000,002	(8,850,000)	9,881,359	11,031,361
pursuant to Initial Public Offering("IPO") Transaction costs related	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000
to issuance of shares	(232,000)	-	-	(232,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends to owners of	-	-	2,607,544	2,607,544
the Company (Note 23)			(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
At 30 June 2020	14,768,002	(8,850,000)	9,988,903	15,906,905

Note 13

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STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

COMPANY	Share capital RM	Distributable Retained earnings RM	Total equity RM
At 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) Issue of ordinary shares Total comprehensive income	2 10,000,000	-	10,000,000
for the period		427,194	427,194
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019 Issuance of shares pursuant to	10,000,002	427,194	10,427,196
Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Transaction costs related to	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
issuance of shares Total comprehensive income	(232,000)	-	(232,000)
for the year Dividends to owners of the	-	2,292,545	2,292,545
Company (Note 23)		(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
At 30 June 2020	14,768,002	219,739	14,987,741

Note 13

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STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		GR	OUP Period from 22.2.2019 (date of	COM	PANY Period from 22.2.2019 (date of
Cash flows from operating activities	Note	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	incorporation) to 30.6.2019 RM	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	incorporation) to 30.6.2019 RM
Profit before tax		3,063,813	4,335,401	2,292,545	427,194
Adjustments for:-					
Amortisation of government grant Depreciation of	16	(30,000)	(30,000)	-	-
investment property	. 4	13,163	13,163	-	-
Depreciation of property plant and equipment Gain on disposal of property, plant and	3	586,983	738,944	-	-
equipment Finance costs Finance income Reversal of doubtful del Fixed assets written off	bts	337,821 (20,437) - 6,622	(124,863) 401,021 (8,481) (128,445)	(3,395) - -	- - - -
Operating profit before changes in working capital		3,957,965	5,196,740	2,289,150	427,194
Changes in working capit	al:				
Inventories Trade receivables Amount due from a		(2,091,195) (1,218,401)	(654,925) 2,198,588	-	-
subsidiaries		-	-	-	(611,928)
Fixed deposits with a licensed bank Other receivables,		(938)	464,385	-	-
deposits and prepayments Trade payables Contract assets		68,608 68,559 (1,800,201)	157,251 (386,946) (747,915)	63,000 - -	(63,000) - -
Other payables and accruals	_	1,552,359	18,745	(174,734)	251,734
Cash generated from operations carried do	wn	536,756	6,245,923	2,177,416	4,000

		GROUP Period from 22.2.2019 (date of		СОМ	PANY Period from 22.2.2019 (date of
	Note	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	incorporation) to 30.6.2019	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	incorporation) to 30.6.2019
Cash generated from operations brought down		536,756	6,245,923	2,177,416	4,000
Interest received Net tax paid	A	20,437 (1,067,565)	8,481 (1,782,726)	3,395	<u> </u>
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	-	(510,372)	4,471,678	2,180,811	4,000
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment Proceeds from disposal	В	(2,504,091)	(1,279,277)	-	-
of property, plant and equipment	-		488,000		
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(2,504,091)	(791,277)	- _	-
Cash flows from financing activities					
Advances from Directors Drawdown of term loans Net proceeds from issuar	nce	2,000,000 2,050,000	-	-	-
of share capital (net of transaction costs) Proceeds from issue of		4,768,000	2	4,768,000	2
preference shares Interest paid		(337,821)	1,000,000 (401,021)	-	-
Advances to a subsidiary Dividends paid Repayment of finance	23	(2,500,000)	(120,000)	(3,388,072) (2,500,000)	-
lease liabilities Repayment of lease liabil Repayment to a related	lities	(614,248)	(1,098,916) -	-	- -
party Repayment of term loans	.	(2,084,684)	(115,255) (267,498)	_ 	<u> </u>
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	-	3,281,247	(1,002,688)	(1,120,072)	2
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents carried down		266,784	2,677,713	1,060,739	4,002

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	Year ended 30.6.2020	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) to 30.6.2019	Year ended 30.6.2020	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) to 30.6.2019
	NOLE	RM	RM	RM	RM
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents brought down		266,784	2,677,713	1,060,739	4,002
brought down		200,704	2,077,713	1,000,739	4,002
Effect of merger of subsidiary		-	1,830,458	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginnir of year/date of incorporation	ng	4,508,171	_	4,002	
incorporation	-	4,300,171		4,002	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of					
year/period	C	4,774,955	4,508,171	1,064,741	4,002

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

A Reconciliation of tax paid

During the year, net tax paid of RM1,067,565 consist of tax paid amounting to RM1,367,823 and tax refund amounting to RM300,258 from Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri Malaysia ("LHDN"). Subsequently, the Group received tax refund amounting to RM284,390 from LHDN on 20 July 2020.

B Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

During the financial year/period, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment as follows:

	GROUP		
	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	
Paid in cash	2,504,091	1,279,277	
In the form of finance lease and term loan	1,402,500	2,770,427	
	3,906,591	4,049,704	

C Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise the following Statement of Financial Position amounts:

		GRO	UP	COMPANY		
	Note	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	
Cash and bank balances Short term funds	12 12 _	3,337,753 1,437,202	4,508,171 	38,177 1,026,564	4,002	
	_	4,774,955	4,508,171	1,064,741	4,002	

D Cash outflows for leases as a lessee

		GROUP				
	Note	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM			
Included in net cash from operating activities:						
Payment relating to short term leases Interest paid in relation to lease liabilities	22	4,160 140,390	-			
Included in net cash from financing activities:						
Payment of lease liabilities	-	614,248				
	=	758,798				

E Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

GROUP	Amounts due to Directors RM	Term loans RM	Finance lease liabilities RM	Lease liabilities RM	Total RM
At 22 February 2019 (date of incorporation) Effect of business combination Net changes from financing cash flows Drawdown of term loans Acquisition of new lease	- - - -	3,039,123 (267,498) 950,000	2,587,161 (1,098,916) - 1,820,427	- - - -	5,626,284 (1,366,414) 950,000 1,820,427
At 30 June 2019 Adjustment on initial application of MFRS 16	<u>-</u>	3,721,625	3,308,672 (3,308,672)	- 3,308,672	7,030,297 -
At 1 July 2019 Net changes from financing cash flows Advances from Directors Acquisition of property, plant and equipment Drawdown of term loans	2,000,000 - -	3,721,625 (2,084,684) - 1,402,500 2,050,000	- - - -	3,308,672 (614,248) - - -	7,030,297 (2,698,932) 2,000,000 1,402,500 2,050,000
At 30 June 2020	2,000,000	5,089,441	-	2,694,424	9,783,865

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 30 JUNE 2020

MMIS Berhad is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The addresses of the principal place of business and registered office of the Company are as follows:

Principal place of business

PT 14495, Persiaran Batu Gajah Perdana 4 Kawasan Perindustrian Baru Gajah Perdana 31000 Baru Gajah Perak Darul Ridzuan

Registered office

26-1, Lorong Tiara 1A Bandar Baru Klang 41150 Klang Selangor Darul Ehsan

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 comprise the Company and its subsidiary (together referred to as the "Group" and individually referred to as "Group entities").

The Company is principally engaged in investment holding whilst the principal activities of the subsidiary are as stated in Note 5 to the financial statements. There have been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 October 2020.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

1.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

- Amendments to MFRS 3, Business Combinations Definition of a Business
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements and MFRS 108, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material
- Amendments to MFRS 9, Financial Instruments, MFRS 139, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and MFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

MFRSs, interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

Amendments to MFRS 16, Leases – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions

MFRSs, interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

- Amendments to MFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020)*
- Amendments to MFRS 3, Business Combinations Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020)
- Amendments to Illustrative Examples accompanying MFRS 16, Leases (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020)
- Amendments to MFRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to MFRS 137, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
- Amendments to MFRS 141, Agriculture (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020)*

MFRSs, interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- MFRS 17, Insurance Contracts
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

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

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

The Group and the Company plan to apply the abovementioned accounting standards, amendments and interpretations:

- from the annual period beginning on 1 July 2021 for the amendment that is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020; and
- from the annual period beginning on 1 July 2022 for those amendment that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, except for amendments that are marked with "*" which are not applicable to the Group and the Company.

The Group and the Company do not plan to apply MFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts* that is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 as it is not applicable to the Group and the Company.

The initial application of the accounting standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have any material financial impacts to the current period and prior period financial statements of the Group and the Company.

1.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis other than as disclosed in Note 2.

1.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

1.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MFRSs 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 period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods 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 other than disclosed in Note 4 investment properties.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities, including structured entities, controlled by the Company. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the 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, unless the investment is classified as held for sale or distribution. The cost of investment includes transaction costs.

(ii) Acquisitions of entities under common control

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Group are accounted for as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose, comparatives are restated. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at the carrying amounts recognised previously in the Group controlling shareholder's consolidated financial statements. The components of equity of the acquired entities are added to the same components within Group's equity and any resulting gain or loss is recognised directly in equity.

(iii) Loss of control

Upon the loss of control of a subsidiary, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the former subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity accounted investee or as a financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

(iv) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement

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.

(a) 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 (see Note 2.9) where the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost.

(b) Fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Group and the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to impairment assessment (see Note 2.9).

Financial liabilities

Amortised cost

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

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

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or transferred, or control of the asset is not retained or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in the profit or loss.

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

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Company currently have 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.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes the cost of materials and direct labour. For qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

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

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

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

The estimate useful lives for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Leasehold lands	82 to 85 years
Factory building	50 years
Plant and machinery	10 to 15 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 10 years
Office equipment	2 to 10 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Electrical installation	10 years
Renovation	10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of the reporting period, and adjusted as appropriate. During the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the Group conducted an operational efficiency review and has extended the expected useful lives of certain items of plant and equipment and motor vehicles as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

2.4 Investment property

Investment property carried at cost

Investment properties are properties which are owned or right-of-use asset held under a lease contract to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment properties initially and subsequently measured at cost are accounted for similarly to property, plant and equipment.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for their intended use and capitalised borrowing costs. Right-of-use asset held under a lease contract that meets the definition of investment property is initially measured similarly as other right-of-use assets

An investment property is derecognised on its disposal, or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

2.5 Leases

(i) Definition of a lease

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

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

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of properties in which the 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.

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement

(a) 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 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 Group entities' incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group entities uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

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

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.

(b) 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 an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies MFRS 15 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.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

(a) As a lessee

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a revision of insubstance 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.

(b) As a lessor

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "other operating income".

2.6 Inventories

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

The cost of inventories is calculated using the first-in first-out basis and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of work-in-progress and finished goods, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

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

2.7 Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when the Group's or the Company's right to consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time. Contract assets are subject to impairment in accordance to MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (see Note 2.9).

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances and deposits with banks and highly liquid investment (short term funds) which have an insignificant risk of changes in fair value with original maturities of three months or less, and are used by the Group and 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, if any.

2.9 Impairment

(i) Financial assets

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

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit loss, the Group and the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's and the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information, where available.

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

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

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

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

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

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group and the Company determine that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's and the Company's procedures for recovery amounts due.

(ii) Other assets

The carrying amounts of other assets (except for inventories and contract 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 of other assets or cash-generating units.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax 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 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 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 period in which the reversals are recognised.

2.10 Ordinary shares

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

2.11 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 Group and 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) Statutory employer's contribution

The Group's and the Company's contributions to statutory pension funds are charged to profit or loss in the financial period to which they relate.

2.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the costs of those assets.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or completed.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

2.13 Revenue and other income

(i) Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group and the Company recognises revenue when (or as) it transfers control over a product or service to customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of the asset.

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

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

(ii) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(iii) Government grants

Government grants are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Grants that compensate the Group and the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised.

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Group's or the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

(v) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method in profit or loss except for interest income arising from temporary investment of borrowings taken specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset which is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs.

2.14 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 period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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 initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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.

Where investment properties are carried at their fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2.4, 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 period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

2.15 Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is not recognised in the statement of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

2.16 Fair value measurements

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

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

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

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

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

2.17 Earnings per ordinary share

The Group presents basic earnings per share data for its ordinary shares ("EPS").

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held.

2.18 Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. Operating segment results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker, which in this case is the Managing Director of the Group, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	Leasehold land	Factory building	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Electrical installation	Renovation	Capital work- in- progress	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	. RM	RM
Cost										
At 22 February 2019 (date of incorporation) Acquisition through	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
business combinations Additions	1,081,040 1,225,968	2,457,857	5,435,991 1,457,157	1,382,916 1,325,734	170,542 22,586	61,445 9,859	125,144	- -	7,045 8,400	10,721,980 4,049,704
Disposals	1,223,900	-	1,437,137	(854,894)	-	9,009	-	_	- 0,400	(854,894)
At 30 June 2019 /				())						(, ,
1 July 2019 Additions Write-offs	2,307,008	2,457,857 - -	6,893,148 2,085,300 -	1,853,756 2,200 (3,677)	193,128 191,553 (5,890)	71,304 2,894 -	125,144 15,142 -	- 186,000 -	15,445 1,423,502 -	13,916,790 3,906,591 (9,567)
At 30 June 2020	2,307,008	2,457,857	8,978,448	1,852,279	378,791	74,198	140,286	186,000	1,438,947	17,813,814

GROUP Depreciation	Leasehold land RM	Factory building RM	Plant and machinery RM	Motor vehicles RM	Office equipment RM	Furniture and fittings RM	Electrical installation RM	Renovation RM	Capital work- in- progress RM	Total RM
At 22 February 2019 (date of incorporation) Effect of business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
combinations Depreciation for	50,872	111,564	3,105,973	774,434	117,526	10,789	28,196	-	-	4,199,354
the period Disposals	27,669 -	49,158 -	355,015 -	274,895 (491,757)	14,541 -	6,282	11,384 -	-	- -	738,944 (491,757)
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019 Depreciation for	78,541	160,722	3,460,988	557,572	132,067	17,071	39,580	-	-	4,446,541
the year Write-offs	27,669 -	49,157 -	288,548 -	171,929 -	31,066 (2,945)	7,162 -	11,452 -	-	-	586,983 (2,945)
At 30 June 2020	106,210	209,879	3,749,536	729,501	160,188	24,233	51,032	-	-	5,030,579
Carrying amounts At 22 February	5									
2019 (date of incorporation)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019	2,228,467	2,297,135	3,432,160	1,296,184	61,061	54,233	85,564	-	15,445	9,470,249
At 30 June 2020	2,200,798	2,247,978	5,228,912	1,122,778	218,603	49,965	89,254	186,000	1,438,947	12,783,235

GROUP

Leased plant and equipment

At 30 June 2020, the net carrying amounts of leased plant and machinery and motor vehicles were RM2,406,410 and RM1,120,322 (30.6.2019: RM2,599,831 and RM1,295,527) respectively which are right-of-use assets.

Leasehold land

The Group has made upfront payments to secure the right-of-use of leasehold land for its manufacturing and warehouse operations, and future expansion of operations.

The leasehold land has been charged to bank to secure banking facilities granted to Group as stated in Note 15.

Change in estimate

During the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the Group conducted an operational efficiency review which resulted in changes in the expected usage of certain items of plant and equipment and motor vehicles. Management concluded that the machines and motor vehicles' useful lives can be extended to 15 and 10 years respectively. As a result, the expected useful lives of these assets increased and the effects of these changes on depreciation expenses, recognised in cost of sales and administrative expenses, in current and future periods are as follows:

	2020 RM	2021 RM	2022 RM	2023 RM	2024 RM	Later RM
(Decrease) / increase in depreciation						
expenses	(280,141)	(342,808)	(342,808)	(342,808)	(183,221)	1,491,786

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Cost	GROUP Leasehold land RM
At 22 February 2019 (date of incorporation) Acquisition through business combinations	- 1,126,745
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	1,126,745

	GROUP Leasehold land RM
Depreciation	
At 22 February 2019 (date of incorporation) Effect of business combinations Depreciation for the period	13,741 13,163
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019 Depreciation for the year	26,904 13,163
At 30 June 2020	40,067
Carrying amounts	
At 22 February 2019 (date of incorporation)	
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019	1,099,841
At 30 June 2020	1,086,678

The leasehold land was leased to a third party. The lease contains an initial non-cancellable period of 1 year as stated in Note 26. No contingent rents are charged.

The leasehold land has been charged to bank to secure banking facilities granted to the Group as stated in Note 15.

The following have been recognised in profit or loss in respect of investment property.

	GROUP	
	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM
Rental income	31,000	30,000

The operating lease payments to be received within one year amounted to RM27,000.

Fair value information

Fair value of investment property is categorised as follows:

	GROUP	
Level 3	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM
Leasehold land	1,395,001	1,626,261

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Level 3 fair value of leasehold land has been generally derived using the sales comparison approach. Sales prices of comparable properties in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant unobservable input into this valuation approach is price per square foot of comparable properties. The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the price per square foot is higher (lower) and changes to the fair value are analysed on a yearly basis by the Group.

5. INVESTMENT IN A SUBSIDIARY

	COM	COMPANY	
	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	
At cost			
Unquoted shares	10,000,000	10,000,000	

Details of the subsidiary are as follows:

Name of entity	Principal plac of business	e Principal activities	owne inter	ership est at 30.6.2019
Multi Mould Industries Sdn. Bhd.*	Malaysia	Manufacturing, marketing and sale of precision engineering parts	100%	100%

^{*} Audited by KPMG PLT.

Acquisition of entity under common control

In prior year, the Company acquired the entire equity interest in Multi Mould Industries Sdn. Bhd. ("MMI"). The shareholders' approval of the acquisition were obtained on 28 June 2019. The purchase consideration of RM10,000,000 was satisfied by issuance of 449,999,900 units of new ordinary shares of the Company. As a result of this acquisition, MMI has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the book value accounting to account for acquisition of MMI as the acquisition was completed under common control transactions. Merger deficit was determined as the difference between cost of merger and nominal value of the share capital of the subsidiary acquired and recognised in statement of financial position.

The recognised merger deficit at the acquisition date is derived as follows:

	GROUP 30.6.2019 RM
Total consideration paid by issuance of shares of the Company Less: Nominal value of the subsidiary's share capital	10,000,000 (1,150,000)
Merger deficit	(8,850,000)

Impact of the acquisition on the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

In the previous financial period when the merger took place, the subsidiary's profit has been included in the Group's profit for the full financial period, irregardless of the effective date of merger.

6. INVENTORIES

	GROUP		
	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	
Raw materials Semi-finished goods Finished goods Machine tools	500,168 1,427,351 971,945 205,214	230,952 404,624 377,907	
	3,104,678	1,013,483	

Inventories recognised in cost of sales were RM5,781,044 (30.6.2019: RM6,659,703).

7. CONTRACT ASSETS

The contract assets primarily related to the Group's rights to consideration for work completed but not yet billed at the reporting date. Typically, the amounts will be billed within 30 days to 120 days and payments are expected within 60 days to 90 days.

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	GROUP		
	Note	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM
Trade receivables from contracts with customers Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	a	3,301,302	2,082,901
Balance bought forward Reversal for the year/period			(128,445) 128,445
Balance carried forward			
•	_	3,301,302	2,082,901
Note a			

Note a

Trade receivables from contracts with customers are unsecured with credit terms ranging from 60 days to 90 days (30.6.2019: 60 days to 90 days).

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM
Other receivables Deposits	17,791 4,280	34,676 8,640	-	-
Prepayments	114,757	162,120		63,000
	136,828	205,436	<u>-</u>	63,000

10. AMOUNT DUE FROM A SUBSIDIARY

Amount due from a subsidiary is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11. FIXED DEPOSITS WITH A LICENSED BANK

	GROUP	
	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM
Fixed deposits under lien	33,916	32,978

The fixed deposits under lien have been charged to the bank as collateral for banking facilities extended to the Group and the Company (Note 15).

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		GR	OUP	COMPANY		
	Note	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	
Cash and bank balances Short term funds at fair value through profit	5,	3,337,753	4,508,171	38,177	4,002	
or loss	a _	1,437,202		1,026,564		
	=	4,774,955	4,508,171	1,064,741	4,002	

Note a

Short term funds represent funds placed in highly liquid money market instruments which are readily convertible into known amount of cash with insignificant changes in fair value which can be redeemed within a period of less than one week.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

GROUP AND COMPANY

	< 30.6.2 Number of	2020>	< 30.6.2 Number of	019>
	shares	Amount RM	shares	Amount RM
Issued and fully paid shares classified as equity				
At 1 July 2020 / date of incorporation Share issued for acquisition of a	450,000,000	10,000,002	100	2
subsidiary Issuance of shares pursuant to Initial public Offering	-	-	449,999,900	10,000,000
("IPO") Transaction costs related to share	50,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
issuance		(232,000)		
	500,000,000	14,768,002	450,000,000	10,000,002

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Group and of the Company.

On 3 September 2019, the Company issued 50,000,000 new ordinary shares via private placement to eligible investors who fall within Part I of Schedule 7 of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007. The Company was listed on the Leading Entrepreneur Accelerator Platform ("LEAP") Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad on 6 September 2019.

14. LEASE LIABILITIES/FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities/Finance lease liabilities were payable as follows:

	<	30.6.2020	>	· <	- 30.6.2019)>
GROUP	Future minimum lease payments RM	Interest RM	Present value of minimum lease payments RM	Future minimum lease payments RM	Interest RM	Present value of minimum lease payments RM
Less than one year Between one and	730,067	113,414	616,653	964,302	174,849	789,453
five years	2,227,401	149,630	2,077,771	2,751,070	231,851	2,519,219
	2,957,468	263,044	2,694,424	3,715,372	406,700	3,308,672

The lease liabilities/finance lease liabilities bear effective interest rates ranging from 2.29% to 5.81% (2019: 2.29% to 5.81%) per annum with maturities ranging from year 2021 to 2024.

15. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

		GROUP			
	Note	30.6.2020	30.6.2019		
Non-current		RM	RM		
Term loans	а	4,257,795	-		
Current					
Term loans	a _	831,646	3,721,625		
	_	5,089,441	3,721,625		

Note a

The term loans bear interest rates ranging from 3.41% to 3.49% (30.6.2019: 4.32% to 6.01%) per annum. The term loans are repayable by way of 120 to 240 monthly instalments until full settlement of the facility.

Security

The term loans are secured by way of legal charge over the landed properties of the Group, fixed deposits pledge and further guaranteed jointly and severally by the Directors of the Group.

Loan covenants

Pursuant to the loan covenants of the credit facility with a bank, the major loan covenants to be complied by the Group are as follows:-

The Group shall not without the bank's prior written consent:

- (i) incur and guarantee any indebtedness (except for the indebtedness with the bank);
- (ii) enter into any partnership with profit sharing or royalty agreement arrangement;
- (iii) enter into transactions that are not on the basis of arm's length arrangements;
- (iv) provide loans or advances to any related corporation;
- changes the nature of the present business or dispose substantial part of the business;
- (vi) declare or pay any dividends to the shareholders; and
- (vii) lease substantial part of the assets purchased with the funds provided by the bank.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the Group and the Company had declared and paid out dividends (as stated in Note 23). During the year, the bank granted approval to the Group and the Company for the declaration and payments of dividends to address the stipulated loan covenant.

As disclosed in Note 4, the leasehold land was leased to a third party. In the previous year on 2 April 2019, the bank granted approval to the Group to lease the specific land to a specified tenant to address the stipulated loan covenant. Upon expiry of the lease on 31 March 2020, the specific land was leased to a new tenant on 1 April 2020 without the bank's approval which contravened the stipulated loan covenants. As a result, the non-current term loan has been classified to current liabilities. The Group had subsequently obtained the bank's approval on 17 August 2020 to lease the specific land to the new tenant.

16. DEFERRED INCOME

GROUP	Government grant received RM
Cost	
At 22 February 2019 (date of incorporation) Acquisition through business combinations	300,000
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020	300,000
Accumulated amortisation	
At 22 February 2019 (date of incorporation) Effect of business combinations Amortisation for the year	30,000 30,000
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019 Amortisation for the year	60,000 30,000
At 30 June 2020	90,000
Unamortised portion	
At 22 February 2019 (date of incorporation)	
At 30 June 2019 / 1 July 2019	240,000
At 30 June 2020	210,000

Government grant

The Group received a government grant in 2018 which was conditional upon the purchase of a specific machinery. The grant was granted up to 50% of the total machinery cost and the Group commenced the usage of the machinery in 2018. The grant is being amortised over the useful life of the machinery. The amortisation of the grant is recognised as other operating income in profit or loss.

17. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Recognised deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

GROUP	Liabi	lities
	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM
Property, plant and equipment	(461.000)	(237.000)

Movement in temporary differences during the year/period

GROUP	At 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) RM	Arising from acquisition of a subsidiary RM	At 30.6.2019/ 1.7.2019 RM	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 21) RM	At 30.6.2020 RM
Property, plant and equipment	<u>-</u>	(237,000)	(237,000)	(224,000)	(461,000)

18. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

		GROUP		COM	PANY
	Note	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM
Other payables Accruals Deposits	a 	1,690,851 500,919 8,664	5,293 635,118 7,664	77,000 	251,734 -
		2,200,434	648,075	77,000	251,734

Note a

Included in the Group's other payables is an amount owing to a supplier for purchase of machineries amounting to RM1,490,000 during the financial year.

19. AMOUNTS DUE TO DIRECTORS

Amounts due to Directors are non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

20. REVENUE

	GROUP		COMPANY		
Revenue from contracts with	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) to 30.6.2019 RM	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) to 30.6.2019 RM	
customers					
At point in time - Manufacturing of precision engineering parts	8,843,543	12,090,056	-	-	
Overtime - Processing and enhancement of materials provided					
by customers - Precision engineering parts with no alternative use and has an enforceable right to payment for performance	272,321	738,670	-	-	
completed to date	2,548,116	747,915	-	-	
Other revenue	20.207		2 520 207	1 000 000	
Dividend income	29,207	40.570.044	2,529,207	1,000,000	
	11,693,187	13,576,641	2,529,207	1,000,000	

Nature of goods and services

The following information reflects the typical transactions of the Group:

Nature of goods or services	Timing of recognition or method used to recognise revenue	Significant payment terms
Manufacturing of precision engineering parts	Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the goods are delivered and accepted by the customers at their premises.	60 to 90 days from the invoice date.
Processing and enhancement of materials provided by customers	Revenue is recognised overtime using the costs incurred method. The materials are owned by the customers. The Group is merely providing processing and enhancement services.	60 to 90 days from the invoice date.
Precision engineering parts with no alternative use and has an enforceable rights to payment for performance completed to date	Revenue is recognised overtime using costs incurred method. These contracts would meet the no alternative use and the Group has rights to payment for work performed.	60 to 90 days from the invoice date.

20.1 Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The revenue from performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the reporting date is deemed immaterial.

20.2 Significant judgements and assumptions arising from revenue recognition

The Group applied the judgements and assumptions that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue recognised from contracts with customers. The Group measured the performance of work performed by comparing the actual costs incurred with the estimated total costs required to complete the goods.

21. TAX EXPENSE

	GROUP		COMPANY		
	Year ended	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation)	Year ended	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation)	
	30.6.2020 RM	to 30.6.2019	30.6.2020 RM	to 30.6.2019	
Major components of income tax expense include:					
Current tax expense Deferred tax expense	232,269	640,734	-	-	
(Note 17)	224,000	202,161			
	456,269	842,895			
Reconciliation of tax expense					
Profit before tax	3,063,813	4,335,401	2,292,545	427,194	
Income tax calculated using Malaysian statutory tax rate					
of 24% Non-deductible	735,211	1,030,527	550,211	102,527	
expenses	161,011	275,136	57,614	137,473	
Non-taxable income Effect of temporary differences	(15,025)	(240,000)	(607,825)	(240,000)	
recognised Utilisation of reinvestment	(136,762)	(175,907)	-	-	
allowances Others	(317,069) 28,903	(173,922) 127,061	-	-	
	456,269	842,895			

22. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD

		GR	OUP Period from 22.2.2019 (date of	СОМ	PANY Period from 22.2.2019 (date of
N	ote	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	incorporation) to 30.6.2019	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	incorporation) to 30.6.2019
Profit for the year/period is arrived at after charging:					
Auditors' remuneration		30,000	30,000	5,000	5,000
Material expenses/ (income)					
Depreciation of Investment property Depreciation of		13,163	13,163	-	-
property, plant and equipment Listing expenses		586,983 165,823	738,944 567,806	- 165,823	- 567,806
Penalty Personnel expenses		1,520 4,311,389	19,019 3,492,991	-	-
Amortisation of government grant		(30,000)	(30,000)	_	_
Finance income Gain on disposal of		(20,437)	(8,481)	(3,395)	-
property, plant and equipment Reversal of allowance for		-	(124,863)	-	-
doubtful debts Rental income	=	(31,000)	13,163 (30,000)	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>
Expenses arising from leases					
Expenses relating to short term leases	a	4,160			

Note a

The Group leases workers hostel and copier machines with remaining contract terms less than 1 year which are short term leases. The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

23. DIVIDEND

Dividends recognised by the Group were as follows:

30.6.2020	Amount RM	Dates of payment
Interim ordinary single-tier dividend of RM0.005 per share	2,500,000	10 December 2019
30.6.2019		
Irredeemable Convertible Preference Share dividend of RM0.120 per share	120,000	29 March and 30 June 2019

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

24.1 Categories of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as amortised cost ("AC") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

GROUP			
30.6.2020	Carrying amount RM	AC RM	FVTPL RM
Financial assets			
Trade receivables Other receivables and deposits Fixed deposits with licensed banks Short term funds Cash and bank balances	3,301,302 22,071 33,916 1,437,202 3,337,753 8,132,244	3,301,302 22,071 33,916 - 3,337,753 6,695,042	1,437,202 1,437,202
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables Other payables and accruals Amounts due to Directors Loans and borrowings	(577,250) (2,200,434) (2,000,000) (5,089,441) (9,867,125)	(577,250) (2,200,434) (2,000,000) (5,089,441) (9,867,125)	- - - -

GROUP			
30.6.2019	Carrying amount RM	AC RM	FVTPL RM
Financial assets	1 (1)		1 (1)
Trade receivables Other receivables and deposits Fixed deposits with licensed banks Cash and cash equivalents	2,082,901 43,316 32,978 4,508,171 6,667,366	2,082,901 43,316 32,978 4,508,171 6,667,366	
	0,007,300	0,007,300	
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables Other payables and accruals Finance lease liabilities Loans and borrowings	(508,691) (648,075) (3,308,672) (3,721,625)	(508,691) (648,075) (3,308,672) (3,721,625)	- - -
	(8,187,063)	(8,187,063)	
COMPANY 30.6.2020 Financial assets Amount due from a subsidiary	4,000,000	4,000,000	_
Short term fund	1,026,564	-	1,026,564
Cash and bank balances	38,177	38,177	4 000 504
	5,064,741	4,038,177	1,026,564
Financial liabilities			
Accruals	(77,000)	(77,000)	
30.6.2019 Financial assets			
Amount due from a subsidiary	611,928	611,928	
Cash and cash equivalents	4,002	4,002	<u> </u>
	615,930	615,930	
Financial liabilities			
Accruals	(251,734)	(251,734)	

24.2 Net gains/(losses) arising from financial instruments

	GR	OUP	COMPANY	
	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) to 30.6.2019 RM	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) to 30.6.2019 RM
Net gains/(losses) on:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit				
or loss	43,240	-	32,602	-
Financial assets at amortised cost Financial liabilities at	6,404	136,926	-	-
amortised cost	(337,821)	(401,021)		
_	(288,177)	(264,095)	32,602	

24.3 Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

24.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises principally from its trade receivables from customers.

24.4.1 Trade receivables and contract assets

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Normally credit evaluations are performed on customers requiring credit over a certain amount.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether any of the trade receivables and contract assets are credit impaired.

The gross carrying amounts of credit impaired trade receivables and contract assets are written off (other partially or full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. Nevertheless, trade receivables and contract assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities.

Exposure to credit risk, credit quality and collateral

As at the end of the reporting periods, the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from the trade receivables and contract assets are represented by the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

Recognition and measurement of impairment loss

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets which are grouped together as they are expected to have similar risk nature.

A significant portion (approximately 95%) of the trade receivables are owing from two major customers that have been transacting with the Group. As there are only a few customers, the Group assessed the risk of loss of each customer individually based on their financial information, past trend of payments and external credit ratings, where applicable. All of these customers have low risk of default.

Management has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are stated at its realisable value. The Group uses ageing analysis to monitor the credit quality of the trade receivables.

The trade receivables having balances more than 60 days are deemed to have higher credit risk, is closely monitored by the management.

GROUP 30.6.2020	Gross - carrying amount RM	Loss allowance RM	Net balance RM
Current (not past due)	5,221,120	-	5,221,120
1-30 days past due	619,943	-	619,943
31-60 days past due	- 0.055	-	-
61-90 days past due	8,355		8,355
	5,849,418	-	5,849,418
Credit impaired			
More than 90 days past due			
	5,849,418		5,849,418
Trade receivables	3,301,302	-	3,301,302
Contract assets	2,548,116		2,548,116
	5,849,418		5,849,418

GROUP 30.6.2019	Gross - carrying amount RM	Loss allowance RM	Net balance RM
Current (not past due)	2,138,991	-	2,138,991
1-30 days past due	650,325	-	650,325
31-60 days past due	36,500	-	36,500
61-90 days past due	5,000		5,000
	2,830,816	-	2,830,816
Credit impaired			
More than 90 days past due			
	2,830,816		2,830,816
Trade receivables	2,082,901	-	2,082,901
Contract assets	747,915		747,915
	2,830,816		2,830,816

24.4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances and short term funds are held with banks and financial institution. As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position. These banks and financial institutions have low credit risks. Consequently, the Group is of the view that the loss allowance is not material and hence, it is not provided for.

24.4.3 Other receivables

Credit risks on other receivables are mainly arising from advances to staff. These receivables will be received from the monthly salary deductions.

As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position. The Company did not recognised any allowance for impairment losses.

24.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises principally from its payables, amounts due to Directors, finance lease liabilities and loans and borrowings.

The Group actively manages its operating cash flows so as to ensure that all repayments and funding needs are met.

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

Maturity analysis

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payments:

GROUP	Carrying amount RM	Contractual interest (% p.a.)	Contractual cash flows RM	Under 1 year RM	More than 1 year RM
Non-derivative financial liabilitie	s	(1 /			
30.6.2020					
Trade payables Other payables, accruals and	577,250	-	577,250	577,250	-
deposits Amounts due to	2,200,434	-	2,200,434	2,200,434	-
Directors Lease liabilities Loans and	2,000,000 2,694,424	- 2.29 - 5.81	2,000,000 2,957,468	2,000,000 730,067	- 2,227,401
borrowings	5,089,441	3.41 - 3.49	6,465,278	831,646	5,633,632
=	12,561,549	=	14,200,430	6,339,397	7,861,033
30.6.2019					
Trade payables Other payables, accruals and	508,691	-	508,691	508,691	-
deposits Finance lease	648,075	-	648,075	648,075	-
liabilities Loans and	3,308,672	2.29 - 5.81	3,715,372	964,302	2,751,070
borrowings	3,721,625	4.32 - 6.01	5,288,531	5,288,531	
=	8,187,063	=	10,160,669	7,409,599	2,751,070
COMPANY					
Non-derivative financial liabilitie	s				
30.6.2020					
Accruals	77,000	-	77,000	77,000	
30.6.2019					
Accruals	251,734	-	251,734	251,734	

24.6 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other prices that will affect the Group's financial position or cash flows.

24.6.1 Interest rate risk

The Group's fixed rate borrowings are exposed to a risk of change in their fair value due to changes in interest rates. The Group's variable rate borrowings are exposed to a risk of change in cash flows due to changes in interest rates. The short term receivables and payables are not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

The exposure to interest rate risk is monitored by the management and is not expected to have a material impact on the financial performance of the Group.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Group's significant interest-bearing financial instruments, based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	GROUP		
-	30.6.2020	30.6.2019	
Fixed rate instruments	RM	RM	
Financial liabilities	(2,694,424)	(3,308,672)	
Floating rate instruments			
Financial liabilities	(5,089,441)	(3,721,625)	

24.6.2 Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points ("bp") in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would have increased/(decreased) equity and post-tax profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	<> Profit or loss		< 30.6.2019 Profit or loss	
GROUP	100bp increase RM	100bp decrease RM	100bp increase RM	100bp decrease RM
Floating rate instruments	(1,702)	1,702	(1,609)	1,609
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(1,702)	1,702	(1,609)	1,609

24.7 Fair value information

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, deposits and payables reported in the statement of financial position, reasonably approximate their fair values due to the relatively short term maturity of these financial instruments.

The carrying amounts of finance lease liabilities and loans and borrowings also approximate fair values upon 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 liabilities.

The table below analyses other financial instrument at fair value.

Fair value of financial instrument carried at fair value Total Carrying					
GROUP	Level 2 RM	Total RM	fair value RM	amount RM	
30.6.2020					
Financial asset					
Short term funds	1,437,302	1,437,302	1,437,302	1,437,302	
Company 30.6.2020 Financial asset					
Short term fund	1,026,564	1,026,564	1,026,564	1,026,564	
Short term fund	1,026,564	1,026,564	1,026,564	1,026,564	

There were no transfers between all three levels of the fair value hierarchy during the financial year.

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Directors monitor the adequacy of capital on an ongoing basis.

The Group is required to comply with the external term loan covenants imposed by respective financial institutions. The Group had complied with this requirement except for the loan covenants as disclosed in Note 15. The Group had obtained written approvals from the financial institution subsequent to the reporting period.

26. OPERATING LEASE

Leases as lessor

The Group leases out its investment property (see Note 4). The future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	GROUP		
	30.6.2020 RM	30.6.2019 RM	
Less than one year	27,000	22,500	

27. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

	GROUP		
	30.6.2020	30.6.2019	
	RM	RM	
Capital expenditure commitment			
Land and building			
 Contracted but not provided for 	841,500	2,291,879	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

28. RELATED PARTIES

Identity of related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, 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 parties are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Related parties also include key management personnel defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group either directly or indirectly and entity that provides key management personnel services to the Group. The key management personnel include all the Directors of the Group.

The Group and the Company have related party relationship with its subsidiary and key management personnel.

Significant related party transactions

The significant related party transactions of the Group and the Company are shown below.

	GROUP		COMPANY		
	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) to 30.6.2019 RM	Year ended 30.6.2020 RM	Period from 22.2.2019 (date of incorporation) to 30.6.2019 RM	
Subsidiary					
Expenses paid on behalf Advances provided Dividend income	- - -	- - -	4,000,000 2,500,000	388,072 611,928 1,000,000	
Key management personnel compensation					
Director:					
Advances receivedOther emoluments	2,000,000 3,584	9,824	- -	<u> </u>	

29. EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per ordinary share was based on profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, calculated as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30.6.2020	30.6.2019	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Profit for the year/period (RM) Weighted average number of ordinary	2,607,544	3,492,506	2,292,545	427,194
shares	490,821,918	2,465,788	490,821,918	2,465,788

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30.6.2020	30.6.2019	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Basic earnings per				
ordinary share (RM)	0.0053	1.4164	0.0047	0.1732

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

No segmental information detailed as the Group has only one reportable segment which is the Group's strategic business unit. The reportable segment is manufacturing of precision engineering parts. The Group's managing director reviews internal management report of the strategic business units at least on a quarterly basis.

31. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- On 3 September 2019, the Company issued 50,000,000 new ordinary shares via private placement to eligible investors who fall within Part I of Schedule 7 of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007. The Company was listed on the Leading Entrepreneur Accelerator Platform ("LEAP") Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad on 6 September 2019.
- 2) The coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic was announced by the World Health Organisation in March 2020 given the outbreak of the virus in countries across the world including Malaysia. The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in disruptions to businesses and various macro-economic impact.

On 18 March 2020, the Malaysian government has announced the Movement Control Order ("MCO") and this development has affected the operations of the Company particularly on the supply chain as well as the delivery of orders.

However, the Company is currently in full production capacity to recover from the operational halt during MCO in order to meet demand. The unfulfilled orders which were accumulated due to MCO will be gradually completed and delivered in the next financial year. The Company is actively monitoring and managing its operations to minimise any impact that may arise from Covid-19.

MMIS BERHAD

Registration No.: 201901006068 (1315395-W)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

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 5 to 59 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 Group and of the Company as of 30

June 2020 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

LOH CHIN SOON

Director

OW OO SENG

LOW OO SENG Director

IPOH

Date: 14 October 2020

MMIS BERHAD

Registration No.: 201901006068 (1315395-W)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

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

I, LOW OO SENG, the Director primarily responsible for the financial management of MMIS

Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 5 to

59 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration

conscientiously believing the declaration to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations

Act 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovenamed LOW OO SENG, NRIC: 560910-08-

5345), at Ipoh in the State of Perak Darul Ridzuan on 14 October 2020.

LOW OO SENG

LOW 00 0LN0

Before me:

Commissioner for Oaths Perak Darul Ridzuan KPMG PLT (LLP0010081-LCA & AF 0758) Chartered Accountants Level 17, Ipoh Tower Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said 30450 Ipoh Perak Darul Ridzuan, Malaysia Telephone +60 (5) 253 1188 Fax +60 (5) 255 8818 Website www.kpmg.com.my

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MMIS BERHAD

(Registration No. 201901006068 (1315395-W)) (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MMIS Berhad, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2020 of the Group and of the Company, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 5 to 59.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 30 June 2020, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our auditors' 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 Group and of the Company in accordance with the *By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice)* of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Revenue recognition (RM11,693,187)

Refer to Note 2.13(i) – Significant accounting policy: "Revenue" and Note 20 – "Revenue".

The key audit matter

Revenue from sales is dependent on the demand from the main customers for the Group's products which are subject to the global economic conditions. We have identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter because the performance of the Group is vulnerable to external factors and is susceptible to external parties expectations and hence, there is a risk that revenue may be misstated.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We performed the following audit procedures, among others:

- Assessed the design and implementation of key controls over the recognition of revenue and tested these controls for operating effectiveness.
- Checked sales recognised before and after year end on sampling basis to the delivery documents and considered whether the sales were recognised in the appropriate accounting period.
- We obtained external confirmations from customers for sales transactions from customers or compared the sales recognised to the delivery documents to check the sales recognised for revenue recognition in the financial year.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

2. Valuation of trade receivables (RM3,301,302) and contract assets (RM2,548,116)

Refer to Notes 2.2 and 2.7 – Significant accounting policy: "Financial instruments" and "Contract assets" and Notes 7 and 8 – "Contract assets" and "Trade receivables".

The key audit matter

MFRS 9 introduces an expected credit loss ("ECL") impairment model, which requires the use of significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit risk of the customers.

The Group has assessed the allowance for impairment loss of trade receivables and contract assets on an individual basis. We identified the valuation of trade receivables (including retention sum) and contract assets as a key audit matter due to significant judgement and the level of uncertainty involved in assessing customer's specific conditions and credit history.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We performed the following audit procedures, among others:

- Assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls relating to credit control, debt collection and estimate the credit loss allowance
- Assessed whether items were correctly categorized in the trade receivables ageing report by compared individual items therein with sales invoices and other relevant underlying documentation, on a sample basis.
- Checked the key parameters and assumptions of the expected credit loss model adopted by the management, including the basis of segmentation of the accounts receivable based on credit risk characteristics of customers and the historical default data in management's estimated loss allowance
- Reperformed the calculation of the loss allowance as at 30 June 2020 based on the Group's credit loss allowance policies
- Checked cash receipts from debtors subsequent to the reporting date relating to trade receivable balances as at 30 June 2020, on a sample basis.
- Checked subsequent approved progress billings from contract customers to assess the recoverability of contract assets, on a sample basis.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters in the audit of the separate financial statements of the Company to communicate in our auditors' report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Group and 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 Group and 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 Group and 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 Group and of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, the Directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of the Company 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 Group or 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 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.

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 judgement 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 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 internal control of the Group and of the Company.
- 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 ability of the Group and of the Company 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 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 Group and of 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 of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Group and of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements of the Group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

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

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.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditors' report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, we report that the subsidiary of which we have not acted as auditors are disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Other Matter

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.

KPMG PLT

(LLP0010081-LCA & AF 0758) Chartered Accountants

lpoh

Date: 14 October 2020

CHEW BENG HONG

Approval Number: 02920/02/2022 J Chartered Accountant