

**PAKKA PTE. LTD.**  
(Company Registration Number: 202214709Z)  
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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## **DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

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The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the financial statements of Pakka Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial period ended 31 March 2025.

### **1. Opinion of the directors**

In the opinion of the directors,

- a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

### **2. Directors**

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

	<u>Appointment Date</u>
Vignesh Kannan	27 April 2022
Kasturi Bai D/o Ramanathan Pannir Selvam	27 April 2022

### **3. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares or debenture**

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the 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.

### **4. Directors' interest in shares or debentures**

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year has no interest in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as stated below:

<b>Ordinary shares of the company</b>	<u>Shareholdings registered in the name of the directors</u>	
	<u>At start of the financial year</u>	<u>At end of financial year</u>
Vignesh Kannan	-	-
Kasturi Bai D/o Ramanathan Pannir Selvam	-	-

**Directors' Statement**

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**5. Share options**

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

**6. Independent Auditor**

The company is exempted from statutory audit requirements under the provisions of Section 205C of the Companies Act (the Act). The directors therefore do not recommend appointment or re-appointment of auditor or auditors until the receipt of written requirement made under section (6) of Section 205B of the Act.

On Behalf of The Board of Directors:

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Vignesh Kannan  
Director

*Kasturi*

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Kasturi Bai D/o Ramanathan Pannir Selvam  
Director

**PAKKA PTE. LTD.**  
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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**PERIOD FROM 01 APRIL 2024 TO 31 MARCH 2025**

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	Note	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
<b>Operating Expenses</b>			
Accounting Fee		(6,000)	(8,300)
Bank Fees and Charges		-	(58)
Professional Fee		-	(1,100)
Secretarial Fee		-	(3,720)
Write off		(277,305)	
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		<b>(283,305)</b>	<b>(13,178)</b>
<b>Net Profit/(Loss)</b>		<b>(283,305)</b>	<b>(13,178)</b>
Income tax	4	-	-
<b>Net Profit/(Loss) After Tax</b>		<b>(283,305)</b>	<b>(13,178)</b>

*The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.*

**PAKKA PTE. LTD.**  
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

	Note	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>			
Accounts Receivables	5	3,638	3,638
CWIP-Software Development Expenses		-	66,819
Cash and cash equivalents	6	650	2,650
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>4,288</b>	<b>73,107</b>
<b><u>Non-Current Assets</u></b>			
Platform Transfer		-	210,486
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>210,486</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>4,288</b>	<b>283,593</b>
<b><u>Liabilities</u></b>			
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
	8		
Accruals		14,722	9,222
Accounts Payable		424	1,924
Pakka Impact Ltd against Plate form transfer		11,056	11,056
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>26,202</b>	<b>22,202</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>26,202</b>	<b>22,202</b>
<b>Net Asset</b>		<b>(21,914)</b>	<b>261,391</b>
<b><u>Equity</u></b>			
Current Year Earnings		(283,305)	(13,178)
Owner Equity	7	300,000	300,000
Retained Earnings		(38,609)	(25,431)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>(21,914)</b>	<b>261,391</b>

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**PAKKA PTE. LTD.**  
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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	<b>Share Capital</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b><u>S\$</u></b>	<b><u>S\$</u></b>	<b><u>S\$</u></b>
Balance at 31 March 2023	<b>300,000</b>	<b>(25,431)</b>	<b>274,569</b>
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(13,178)	(13,178)
Balance at 31 March 2024	<b>300,000</b>	<b>(38,609)</b>	<b>261,391</b>
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(283,305)	(283,305)
Balance at 31 March 2025	<b>300,000</b>	<b>(321,914)</b>	<b>(21,914)</b>

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**PAKKA PTE. LTD.**  
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	Notes	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net Profit after Tax		(283,305)	(13,178)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation & Amortisation			-
<b>Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes</b>		<b>(283,305)</b>	<b>(13,178)</b>
Decrease / (Increase) in Accounts receivables			-
Decrease / (Increase) in CWIP-Software Development Expenses		66,819	(66,819)
Decrease / (Increase) in Due from Yash Pte Ltd		-	50,000
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		4,000	12,457
Opening Balance Adjustment		-	230,557
<b>Net Cash flow from Operating activities</b>		<b>(212,486)</b>	<b>213,017</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Platform Transfer		210,486	(210,486)
<b>Net Cash used in Investing activities</b>		<b>210,486</b>	<b>(210,486)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
		-	-
<b>Net Cash used in Financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
		-	-
<b>Net increase in Cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>		<b>(2,000)</b>	<b>2,531</b>
<b>Opening Cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>		<b>2,650</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Closing Cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>2,650</b>

*The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.*

**PAKKA PTE. LTD.**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

**1. Corporate information**

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore under the Companies Act.

The registered office is located at 3 Ang Mo Kio Street 62, #06-15, Link @ AMK, Singapore 569139.

The principal activities of the Company are the Management Consultancy Services. There have been no significant changes in the activities during the period.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on the same date as per directors' statement.

**2. Significant accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 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. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

**2.2 Adoption of New and Revised Standards**

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new or revised FRS and Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for current financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the relevant transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 30 May 2019. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

**2.3 Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring of promised services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and collected as deposits.

Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service to the customer and when the invoice is raised for the completed services, which is when the customer obtains control of the service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

**a) Consultancy Services**

Revenue is recognised when the services are provided to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The amount of revenue recognised is based on the service fee, which comprises the contractual price. Based on the Company's experience with similar types of contracts, variable consideration is typically constrained and is included in the transaction only to the extent that it is a highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The Company recognises the expected refunds due to expected cancellation of services from customers as refund liabilities. Separately, the Company recognises a related asset for the right to recover the cancelled services, based on the former carrying amount of the services less expected costs of services, and adjust them against cost of services correspondingly.

At the end of each reporting date, the Company updates its assessment of the estimated service revenue, including its assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained. The corresponding amounts are adjusted against revenue in the period in which the service fee changes and for this year the company has no Revenue were generated.

As the company hasn't any revenue during the year otherwise the Company has elected to apply the practical expedient to recognise the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

**2.4 Taxes**

a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

**2.5 Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

**2.7 Financial instruments**

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

**2.8 Impairment of financial assets**

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

**2.9 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities**

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used. Valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

**2.10 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resource will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**2.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

**2.12 Share capital**

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

**PAKKA PTE. LTD.**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

**2.13 Key Management Personnel**

Key management personnel of the company are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. The directors are considered as key management personnel of the company.

**2.14 Related parties**

A related party is defined as follows:-

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the company if that person:
  - (i) Has control or joint control over the company;
  - (ii) Has significant influence over the company; or
  - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the company if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company. If the company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the company.
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

**PAKKA PTE. LTD.**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025****3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments**

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

Income tax

The company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional tax will be due. When the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

**4. Income tax expense**

<b>Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss</b>	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Current tax expense		-

Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial years ended were as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Profit before income tax	(283,305)	(13,178)
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17%		
Effects of:		
Exemption	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	-	-
Tax charge	-	-

As the tax is measured but shows negative due to making loss.

**5. Trade receivables**

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Accounts Receivable	3,638	3,638
	<u>3,638</u>	<u>3,638</u>

These are carried at cost, net of impairments, which is the fair value of the consideration to be received in the future.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

**6. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
Cash in bank – Aspire	650	2,650
	<b>650</b>	<b>2,650</b>

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
Singapore Dollar	650	2,650
	<b>650</b>	<b>2,650</b>

**7. Share capital**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Issued &amp; fully</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Issued &amp; fully</u>
		<u>paid-up, no-</u>		<u>paid-up, no-</u>
		<u>par value</u>		<u>par value</u>
		<u>S\$</u>		<u>S\$</u>
Ordinary Shares	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

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 company. All shares rank equally with regard to the company’s residual assets.

**8. Trade and other payables**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
Accounts Payable	424	1,924
Accruals	14,722	9,222
Pakka Impact Ltd against Plate form transfer	11,056	11,056
	<b>26,202</b>	<b>22,202</b>

**9. New standards and interpretations not adopted**

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The management anticipates that the adoption of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial adoption.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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**10. Financial risk management**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk and liquidity risk and market risk.

The director's reviews and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies, and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

*Credit risk*

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables and loan to the holding company. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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10. **Financial risk management (cont'd)**

*Credit risk (cont'd)*

- 
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor
- including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

**Excessive risk concentration**

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

**Exposure to credit risk**

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

**Other receivables**

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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**11. Fair value**

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

*Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables*

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

*Trade receivables*

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables (including trade balances due from/to holding and related companies) approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

**12. Capital risk management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.