

**DODLA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)  
(Registration Number: 201418023E)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2025**



**ROHAN • MAH & PARTNERS LLP**  
Chartered Accountants, Singapore

# **DODLA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

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## **Directors**

Busireddy Venkat Krishna Reddy  
Wong Ying Cheeng  
Sunil Reddy Dodla

## **Secretary**

Leong Yoke Yeng

## **Registered Office**

6 Alexandra View  
#15-05 The Metropolitan Condominium  
Singapore 158746

## **Auditor**

Rohan • Mah & Partners LLP

## **Banker**

Standard Chartered Bank

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**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

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The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Dodla Holdings Pte. Limited (the Company) for the financial year 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 debt as and when they fall due.

**2 DIRECTORS**

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

Busireddy Venkat Krishna Reddy  
Wong Ying Cheeng  
Sunil Reddy Dodla

**3 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES**

Neither at the end nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits through the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

**4 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES**

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967, the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as stated below:

Name of Director	Direct interest	
	At the beginning of financial year	At the end of financial year
<b>Ultimate holding company</b>		
- Dodla Dairy Limited		
Busireddy Venkat Krishna Reddy	604,201	986,275
Sunil Reddy Dodla	7,657,434	7,657,434

**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 AUDITORS**

The auditor, Messrs. Rohan • Mah & Partners LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Dodla  
Sunil  
Reddy

Digitally signed by  
Dodla Sunil Reddy  
Date: 2025.05.13  
17:29:56 +05'30'

.....  
**Sunil Reddy Dodla**  
Director

VENKAT  
KRISHNA REDDY  
BUSIREDDY

Digitally signed by  
VENKAT KRISHNA  
REDDY BUSIREDDY  
Date: 2025.05.13  
17:30:24 +05'30'

.....  
**Busireddy Venkat Krishna Reddy**  
Director

Singapore,  
13 May 2025

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**

### **DODLA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dodla Holdings Pte. Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

##### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF**

### **DODLA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, 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, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

### DODLA HOLDINGS PTE. LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - cont'd

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

*Rohan. Mah & Partners LLP*

**ROHAN • MAH & PARTNERS LLP**  
**Public Accountants and**  
**Chartered Accountants**

Singapore  
13 May 2025  
(RK/MA./SR/RM/ccy)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
<b>ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-Current Asset</b>			
Interest in subsidiaries	3	1,401,336	1,401,336
Loan to fellow subsidiary	3	4,648,532	3,511,000
Investments securities	4	959,598	952,481
		<u>7,009,466</u>	<u>5,864,817</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and short-term deposits	5	3,969,620	4,929,586
Trade and other receivables	6	46,171	345,296
Loan to fellow subsidiary	3	581,066	-
Investments securities	4	240,423	-
		<u>4,837,280</u>	<u>5,274,882</u>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	7	17,739	168,559
Current tax liabilities		19,996	640,987
		<u>37,735</u>	<u>809,546</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>4,799,545</u>	<u>4,465,336</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>11,809,011</u>	<u>10,330,153</u>
<b>Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company</b>			
Share capital	8	6,500,000	6,500,000
Retained earnings		5,309,011	3,830,153
<b>Total Equity</b>		<u>11,809,011</u>	<u>10,330,153</u>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.*



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

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Revenue	9	2,177,241	1,792,097
Costs of sale		<u>(2,073,437)</u>	<u>(1,701,582)</u>
Gross profit		103,804	90,515
Other income	10	4,624,325	4,420,840
Employee benefit expenses	11	(94,397)	(28,908)
Other operating expenses	12	<u>(356,648)</u>	<u>(57,090)</u>
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		4,277,084	4,425,357
Taxation	13	<u>(618,039)</u>	<u>(1,256,351)</u>
<b>Profit from continuing operations</b>		<u>3,659,045</u>	<u>3,169,006</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u>3,659,045</u>	<u>3,169,006</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<u>3,659,045</u>	<u>3,169,006</u>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Company		<u>3,659,045</u>	<u>3,169,006</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Company		<u>3,659,045</u>	<u>3,169,006</u>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.*

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	<b>Share Capital US\$</b>	<b>Retained Earnings US\$</b>	<b>Total US\$</b>
As at 1 April 2023	6,500,000	661,147	7,161,147
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,169,006	3,169,006
As at 31 March 2024	6,500,000	3,830,153	10,330,153
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,659,045	3,659,045
Dividend (Note 14)	-	(2,180,187)	(2,180,187)
As at 31 March 2025	<u>6,500,000</u>	<u>5,309,011</u>	<u>11,809,011</u>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.*

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before taxation	4,277,084	4,425,357
Adjustments for:		
Fair value gain on investment securities	(94,589)	-
Interest and other income	(529,756)	(270,860)
Dividend income	(3,999,980)	(4,149,980)
Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes	(347,241)	4,517
Trade and other receivables	299,125	(147,250)
Trade and other payables	(150,820)	155,618
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	(198,936)	12,885
Taxation paid	(1,239,030)	(629,050)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,437,966)	(616,165)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Dividend paid	(2,180,187)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,180,187)	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Loan to fellow subsidiary	(1,718,598)	(2,711,000)
Changes in fixed deposits	(1,357,805)	1,000,000
Investment in investment securities	(300,000)	(1,000,000)
Investment in investment securities – redemption	147,049	47,519
Dividend income received	3,999,980	4,149,980
Interest and other income received	529,756	270,860
Net cash generated from investing activities	1,300,382	1,757,359
<b>Net (decrease)/increase cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(2,317,771)</b>	<b>1,141,194</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	<b>4,929,586</b>	<b>3,788,392</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 5)</b>	<b>2,611,815</b>	<b>4,929,586</b>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.*

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 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**

Dodla Holdings Pte. Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Singapore with its registered address and principal place of business at 6 Alexandra View, #15-05 The Metropolitan Condominium Singapore 158746.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dodla Dairy Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The principal activity of the Company is wholesale of packaging materials. The principal activities of its subsidiary company are set out in Note 3 to the financial statements. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 13 May 2025.

**2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION****2.1 Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements expressed in United States Dollar (USD or US\$) which is also the functional currency of the Company, are prepared on the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity to be disclosed except as disclosed in Note 17.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025****2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd****2.1 Basis of Preparation – cont'd**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</b>
Amendments to FRS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments and FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Annual Improvement to FRSs Volume 11	1 January 2026
FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:	1 January 2027
FRS 119 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

**2.2 Basis of Consolidation**

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of Dodla Holdings Pte. Limited. The Company is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dodla Dairy Limited, a company incorporated in India, which produces consolidated financial statements available for public use. The registered address of Dodla Dairy Limited is as follows: #8-2-293/82/A, Plot No. 270-Q, Road No.10C, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad – 500033 Telangana, India.

**2.3 Interest in Subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's statement of financial position. On disposal of subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are taken to profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd****2.4 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, where applicable, 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 asset's 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.

**2.5 Financial Instrument****2.5.1 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd**

**2.5 Financial Instrument – cont'd**

**2.5.1 Financial Assets – cont'd**

**Subsequent Measurement**

*Investments in Debt Instruments*

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

*Investments in Equity Instruments*

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

**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.

**2.5.2 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd****2.5 Financial Instrument – cont'd****2.5.2 Financial Liabilities – cont'd****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.

**2.6 Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 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.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd****2.7 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 company (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 and associate or joint venture of a member of a company 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); or
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a company of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting Company or to the parent of the reporting Company.

**2.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**2.9 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is measured based on the 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 parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or 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. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd****2.9 Revenue Recognition – cont'd**

Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade discounts, cash discount, allowances and volume rebates, taxes collected, and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

**2.9.1 Sales of Goods**

The Company is engaged in sale of packing material on bill to ship to model . Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when control of the goods has transferred to the customers based on the delivery terms of the transaction with respective customers and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of goods. Revenue is recognised at point of time.

**2.9.2 Interest Income**

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

**2.9.3 Dividend Income**

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the payment is established.

**2.10 Income Taxes****2.10.1 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 recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized 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.

**2.10.2 Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

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**2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd****2.11 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.

**2.12 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.

**2.13 Provisions**

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the **current** best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**
**3 INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES AND LOAN TO FELLOW SUBSIDIARY**

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
<u>Unquoted equity investment, at cost:</u>		
At beginning and end of year	1,401,336	1,401,336
<u>Loan to fellow subsidiary:</u>		
At the beginning of year	3,511,000	-
Addition during the year	1,718,598	3,511,000
At the end of year	5,229,598	3,511,000
	6,630,934	4,912,336
<u>Loan to fellow to subsidiary represented as follows:</u>		
- Current	581,066	-
- Non-Current	4,648,532	3,511,000
	5,229,598	3,511,000

\*During the year, the Company provided loan to fellow subsidiary.

Name:	<b>Country Delight Dairy Limited, Nairobi, Kenya</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Loan quantum:	US\$1,271,600	US\$4,000,000
Date:	27-06-2024	04-01-2024
Repayment terms:	36 Quarterly instalments	10 years commencement
Interest rate:	8% p.a	8% p.a

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of company	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and business	Effective equity held by the Company		Cost of investment held by the Company	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
			%	%	US\$	US\$
Lakeside Dairy Limited	Manufacturing of dairy products	Uganda	99	99	1,376,657	1,376,657
Dodla Dairy Kenya Limited	Manufacturing of dairy products	Kenya	99	99	24,679	24,679

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

**4 INVESTMENTS SECURITIES**

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
<b>At amortised cost</b>		
Unquoted mutual fund		
- Current	240,423	-
- Non-Current	959,598	952,481
	<u>1,200,021</u>	<u>952,481</u>
<b>Unquoted mutual fund, at cost</b>		
At beginning of year	952,481	-
Add: Acquisition during the year	300,000	1,000,000
Add: Fair value gain during the year (Note 10)	94,589	-
	<u>1,347,070</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Less: Redemption during the year	(147,049)	(47,519)
At end of year	<u>1,200,021</u>	<u>952,481</u>

The fair values of each of the investments in unquoted mutual fund designated at amortised cost at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
Alpha Grep	300,000	-
Newport Global Fund SPC Class 37*	900,021	952,481
	<u>1,200,021</u>	<u>952,481</u>

\*Dividend received amounting to US\$19,995 (2024: US\$33,918) relates to this investment (Note 10).

**5 CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS**

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
Cash at bank	605,314	121,771
Fixed deposits more than 3 months	1,357,805	-
Fixed deposits less than 3 months	2,006,501	4,807,815
	<u>3,969,620</u>	<u>4,929,586</u>

For statement of cash flows, term deposits are excluded as part of cash and cash equivalents:

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
Cash and short-term deposits (as above)	3,969,620	4,929,586
Less: Fixed deposits	(1,357,805)	-
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows	<u>2,611,815</u>	<u>4,929,586</u>

Fixed deposit at the reporting date has an average maturity of 1 to 12 months (2024: 1 to 3 months) from the end of the financial year with weighted average effective interest rate of 3.90% (2024: 4.23%) per annum.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025****6 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
Trade receivables - due from subsidiary	-	210,850
Security deposit	2,269	34,788
Accrued interest	22,027	99,658
Advance to suppliers	21,875	-
	<u>46,171</u>	<u>345,296</u>

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are generally due 60 days from the bill of lading date. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

The maximum exposure of credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date is US\$NIL (2024: US\$210,850)

<b>2025</b>	<b>Gross US\$</b>	<b>Specific Provision US\$</b>	<b>ECL rate %</b>	<b>ECL US\$</b>
Not past due	-	-	0.00	-
Past due 1 - 30 days	-	-	0.00	-
Past due 31 - 60 days	-	-	0.00	-
Past due 61 - 90days	-	-	0.00	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Allowance for expected credit loss				<u>-</u>
<b>2024</b>				
Not past due	210,850	-	0.00	-
Past due 1 - 30 days	-	-	0.00	-
Past due 31 - 60 days	-	-	0.00	-
Past due 61 - 90 days	-	-	0.00	-
	<u>210,850</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Allowance for expected credit loss				<u>-</u>

**7 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
Trade payables	2,647	148,006
Accrued expenses	15,092	20,553
	<u>17,739</u>	<u>168,559</u>

Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and is payable 90 days from the bill of lading date. Other payables payable on demand according to the terms agreed with the suppliers.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025****8 SHARE CAPITAL**

	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	<b>No. of shares</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>No. of shares</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:				
At beginning and end of year of year	<u>6,606,628</u>	<u>6,500,000</u>	<u>6,606,628</u>	<u>6,500,000</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction and have no par value.

**9 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
Revenue from sales of goods	<u>2,177,241</u>	<u>1,792,097</u>

Revenue from sale of packing material on bill to ship to model recognised at a point in time on an accrual basis during the financial year.

**10 OTHER INCOME**

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
Dividend received*	3,999,980	4,149,980
Dividend from investment securities (Note 4)	19,995	33,918
Interest income	509,761	236,942
Fair value gain on investment securities	<u>94,589</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,624,325</u>	<u>4,420,840</u>

\*During the year, the company received dividend from their subsidiary, Lakeside Dairy Limited.

**11 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES**

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
Director's salaries	<u>94,397</u>	<u>28,908</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025****12 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

Other operating expenses include:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Professional and consulting fees	288,763	34,133
Bank charges	9,412	9,887
Miscellaneous expense	4,581	2,690
Rental expenses	53,892	10,380
Exchange loss on sale of investment securities	3,737	-
	<u>3,737</u>	<u>-</u>

**13 TAXATION**

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Current year taxation	18,042	633,854
Withholding tax	599,997	622,497
	<u>618,039</u>	<u>1,256,351</u>

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit and loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Profit before taxation	<u>4,277,084</u>	<u>4,425,357</u>
Tax expense on profit before tax at 17%	727,104	752,311
Adjustments:		
Tax exemption	(14,114)	(118,457)
Withholding tax	599,997	622,497
Non-taxable income	(699,509)	-
Others	4,561	-
	<u>618,039</u>	<u>1,256,351</u>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025****14 DIVIDEND**

The following dividend was declared and paid during the year:

	<b>2025</b> <b>US\$</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>US\$</b>
- Interim one-tier tax exempt dividend for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 at US\$0.33 per share	<u>2,180,187</u>	<u>-</u>

**15 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS**

Significant related parties transactions on terms agreed between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

	<b>2025</b> <b>US\$</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>US\$</b>
<b>Ultimate holding</b>		
Management fee	<u>6,697</u>	<u>4,799</u>
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
Sales of goods to	2,177,241	1,792,097
Loans to	<u>1,718,598</u>	<u>2,711,000</u>

Balances with the related parties:

	<b>2025</b> <b>US\$</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>US\$</b>
<b>Ultimate holding</b>		
Management fee	<u>6,560</u>	<u>4,799</u>
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
Trade receivables – due from subsidiary	-	210,850
Loan	<u>5,229,598</u>	<u>3,511,000</u>

Balances with related parties at the reporting date are set out in Note 3, 6 and 7

Key management personnel compensation for the financial year is as follows:

	<b>2025</b> <b>US\$</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>US\$</b>
<b>Director of the Company:</b>		
Salaries and bonuses	<u>94,397</u>	<u>28,908</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

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**16 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, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency risk).

The management reviews and agrees 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 above-mentioned 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.

**16.1 Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from loan to subsidiary. For other financial assets (cash and cash equivalents), they are placed with reputable local financial institutions.

The Company has adopted procedures in monitoring collections and default of payments from its debtors. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Hence, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses. Cash and fixed deposits are placed with reputable and regulated financial institutions. For other financial assets, the Company minimises credit risk by dealing mainly with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has applied the simplified approach to providing for impairment for ECLs prescribed by FRS 109, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for impairment of trade receivables. To measure the ECLs, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The ECLs also incorporate forward looking information.

Given (i) there was no significant default in prior years, the management considered the default rate of financial assets is minimal; and (ii) no adverse change in the business environment is anticipated, management considered that the expected credit loss rate of their members is minimal for all ageing bands. As a result, no additional provision for impairment of trade receivables is necessary for the year ended 31 March 2025.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

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**16 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT – cont'd****16.1 Credit Risk – cont'd***Exposure to Credit Risk*

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet.

*Financial Assets That Are Neither Past Due Nor Impaired*

Other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Company. Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

**16.2 Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arise primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of standby credit facilities. The Company finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

*Analysis of Financial Instruments by Remaining Contractual Maturities*

No maturity analysis is presented as all financial assets and liabilities are due within 12 months.

**16.3 Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

**16.3.1 Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not have any financial instruments bearing variable interest rate as at the reporting date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025****16 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT – cont'd****16.3 Market Risk – cont'd****16.3.2 Foreign Currency Risk**

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. The Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, where necessary, to address short term imbalances.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal as most transactions are dealt with in functional currency.

**17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY**

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and short-term deposits	3,969,620	4,929,586
Loan to fellow subsidiary	5,229,598	3,511,000
Investment Securities	1,200,021	952,481
Trade and other receivables	46,171	345,296
	<u>10,445,410</u>	<u>9,738,363</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	<u>17,739</u>	<u>168,559</u>

**18 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025**

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**18 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES – cont'd**

**18.1 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

**Impairment of Investment and Financial Assets**

The Company follows the guidance of FRS 109 in determining when an investment or financial assets is other-than-temporary impaired. This assessment requires significant judgement. The Company evaluate, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment or financial asset is less than its cost; and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investment or financial asset, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

**Income Tax Liabilities**

There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final 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.

**Investment in Subsidiaries**

The Company reviews the repayment history and expected future cash flows for any objective evidence of impairment. The calculations of projected future cash flows of the cash generating unit (CGU) are inherently judgemental and susceptible to change from period to period due to the assumptions made.

Company assessed the recoverability of its cost of investments and amounts due from fellow subsidiaries based on estimated future cash flows.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025

## 18 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES - cont'd

## 18.1 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty - cont'd

## Interest in Subsidiaries - cont'd

The information for the processing of milk and milk products - the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) – relates Country Delight Dairy Limited, Nairobi, Kenya, which holds the license to processing of milk and milk products:

Type of business/project	Dairy Industry (Milk and Milk Products)
Expiry date of business/project	NA
Location of CGU	Nairobi, Kenya
Annual production/capacity	13 - 25 Litres Per Year
Customer profile	Dairy Industry (Milk and Milk Products)
Period of operation	From January 2024

From the information above, understand the reserve of about US\$ 0.065 are recovered with the expected life of about 10 years. Below estimated gross margin used in the value-in-use (VIU) calculation will present for 5 years for the entire life of reserves. (USD in Lacs).

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Production (Litres Per Year in million)	2.35	4.20	5.40	6.34	7.40
Net cash flow (US\$')	(0.018)	0.013	0.016	0.029	0.044
Discount factor @ 7%	1	0.9345	0.8734	0.8163	0.7629
Present value (US\$')	(0.018)	0.012	0.014	0.024	0.033
Net Present Value (US\$')	0.065				

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025****18 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES - cont'd****18.1 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty - cont'd****Interest in Subsidiaries - cont'd***Assumption for VIU calculation*

	2025	2024
Gross margin	15%	23%
Discount rate	7%	7%

The Company has projected the selling price based on “ten-years average selling price”.

The Company project to produce and sell 257.03 million litres of milk till FY 2029.

*Sensitivity Analysis*

Even if the estimated gross margin used in the VIU calculation had been 5% lower than management's estimates, the Company will not consider any impairment.

If the estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cashflows had been 1% higher than management's estimates, the Company will not consider any impairment.

The above estimated net present value is pertaining to the CGU.

Since the fixed cost of CGU is very low, the Company has the flexibility of deferring production with minor fixed costs if the prices are not remunerative and this will not impact the net present value significantly excepting to the extent pushing the cash flows by a year or two.

**19 FAIR VALUES***Cash and Short-term Deposits, Trade and Other Receivables and Trade and Other Payables*

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

*Fair value hierarchy*

The company categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- a) quoted price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- b) inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly (Level 2); and
- c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market (Level 3).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT 31 MARCH 2025****20 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for its shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including trade and other payables as show in the statement of financial position) less cash and short-term deposits. Total capital is calculated as total equity, as show in the statement of financial position, plus net debts.

No specific gearing ratio has been determined by the management with the overall objective to keep the ratio as low as possible and such policy has not been changed since the previous financial year.

The gearing ratios at year-end were as follows:

	<b>2025 US\$</b>	<b>2024 US\$</b>
Total trade and other payables	17,739	168,559
Less: Cash and short-term deposits	<u>(3,969,620)</u>	<u>(4,929,586)</u>
Net debts	-	-
Total equity	<u>11,809,011</u>	<u>10,330,153</u>
Total capital	<u><u>11,809,011</u></u>	<u><u>10,330,153</u></u>
Gearing ratio	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**21 OTHER MATTER**

The Israel - Hamas war, the Ukraine - Russia conflict, inflation and natural disasters have resulted in significant impact to business activities and high level of uncertainty to global economic prospects. The Company has considered the impact of the various macroeconomic events and factors on the measurement and recognition of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the potential impact on going concern amongst other considerations. Management has reviewed the possible impact of the above on the following matters:

Changes in economic and market conditions that affect the fair values of the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Additional expected credit losses due to a decline in the repayment ability of debtors.

Management assessment requires the exercise of judgement and careful consideration of Company's specific facts and circumstances. The Company operates in business segments that have remain relatively stable and are not significantly impacted by prevailing economic uncertainties. Hence, there may not be a significant increase in loss allowance, given that the Company's key customers are not concentrated in sectors currently experiencing significant financial distress and generally maintain a strong repayment history.

The Company will continue to monitor any material impact due to changes in future economic conditions.