

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

(Registration Number: 202130016E)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

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MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of **MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.** (the "company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

1. 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 2024, and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024; 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:

Modi Shirishkumar Jagdishbhai
Thakkar Jayesh Kanubhai

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors to acquire benefits by means of acquisition of shares or debentures in the company or any other body corporate.

4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

The directors who held office at the end of the financial year, had no interest in the shares of the Company and its related corporation as recorded in the register of directors' shareholding required to be kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 ("the Act") except as stated below:

<u>Names of Director & Corporation in which interests are held</u>	<u>Number of ordinary equity shares of Rs. 2.00 per share registered in the name of the director</u>	
	<u>At beginning of year/ At date of appointment</u>	<u>At end of year</u>
<u>(Ultimate holding company)</u> Thakkar Jayesh Kanubhai	14,512,379	14,512,379
Modi Shirishkumar Jagdishbhai	300	300

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT – cont'd

5. SHARE OPTIONS

During the financial year, no share options were granted to subscribe for unissued shares of the company.

No shares were issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued of the company.

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

6. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Prudential Public Accounting Corporation, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.



.....
Modi Shirishkumar Jagdishbhai
Director



.....
Thakkar Jayesh Kanubhai
Director

Date: 8 May 2024

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024, and notes to financial statements, including a material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the 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 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial 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 and 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 MEMBER OF MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD. – cont'd**

Responsibilities of Management and Director 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 director's 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 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:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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 MEMBER OF
MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD. – cont'd**

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

- (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.
- (e) 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 director 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 Requirement

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.

**PRUDENTIAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTING CORPORATION
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE**

Date: 8 May 2024



MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 Mar 2024</u> US\$	<u>31 Mar 2023</u> US\$ Restated	<u>01 Apr 2022</u> US\$ Restated
ASSETS				
Non-current assets:				
Investment in subsidiary	(7)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Interest in joint venture	(8)	<u>163,132</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>164,132</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Current assets:				
Trade and other receivables	(9)	490,250	557,159	127,327
Cash and bank balances	(10)	<u>533,856</u>	<u>518,095</u>	<u>737,018</u>
Total current assets		<u>1,024,106</u>	<u>1,075,254</u>	<u>864,345</u>
Total assets		<u>1,188,238</u>	<u>1,076,254</u>	<u>865,345</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity:				
Share capital	(11)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Retained earnings		<u>1,160,151</u>	<u>1,017,995</u>	<u>718,275</u>
Total equity		<u>1,170,151</u>	<u>1,027,995</u>	<u>728,275</u>
Current liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	(12)	4,500	3,000	5,090
Income tax payables	(15)	<u>13,587</u>	<u>45,259</u>	<u>131,980</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>18,087</u>	<u>48,259</u>	<u>137,070</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>1,188,238</u>	<u>1,076,254</u>	<u>865,345</u>

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

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Revenue	(13)	198,000	348,000
Other income	(14)	26	-
Administrative expenses		<u>(41,894)</u>	<u>(7,098)</u>
Profit before income tax		156,132	340,902
Income tax expenses	(15)	<u>(13,976)</u>	<u>(41,182)</u>
Profit for the year		142,156	299,720
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>142,156</u>	<u>299,720</u>

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

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Share capital US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Balance as at 1 April 2022	10,000	718,275	728,275
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	299,720	299,720
Balance as at 31 March 2023	10,000	1,017,995	1,027,995
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	142,156	142,156
Balance as at 31 March 2024	10,000	1,160,151	1,170,151

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

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>Restated</u> <u>2023</u> US\$
Profit before income tax and working capital changes		156,132	340,902
Trade and other receivables		66,909	(429,832)
Other payables		<u>1,500</u>	<u>(2,090)</u>
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		224,541	(91,020)
Income tax paid		<u>(45,648)</u>	<u>(127,903)</u>
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		<u>178,893</u>	<u>(218,923)</u>
Investing activities:			
Acquisition of joint venture		<u>(163,132)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(163,132)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in bank balances		15,761	(218,923)
Bank balances at beginning of the year		<u>518,095</u>	<u>737,018</u>
Bank balances at end of the year	(10)	<u><u>533,856</u></u>	<u><u>518,095</u></u>

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

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2024

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

1. GENERAL

Maurigo Indo Holdings Pte. Ltd. (the “company”) (Registration number: 202130016E) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at:

60 Paya Lebar,
#12-02, Paya Lebar Square,
Singapore 409051.

The principal activities of the company are those of general wholesale trade (including importers and exports) and other holding companies.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2024 were authorised for issue by the Board of Director on 8 May 2024.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up and in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”).

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in the exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements determined on such a basis are disclosed in Note 5.

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. 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 4.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION– cont'd

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies

a) Adoption of new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS (“INT FRS”) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The adoption of these new/ revised FRSs does not result in substantial changes to the Company’s accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

b) Standards issued but not yet effective

As at the date of the authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not adopted the following FRSs that have been issued but not yet effective:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
FRS 1 (Amendments)	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2024
FRS 1 (Amendments)	Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024

The Company expect that the adoption of the above standards, interpretations and improvements, if applicable, will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.3 Functional and Foreign currency

(a) Functional currency and presentation currency

The management has determined that the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (ie. the “functional currency”) to be United States dollar. The financial statements of the Company are presented in United States dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies 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 end of the reporting year. 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. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting year are recognised in profit or loss.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd

2.4 Subsidiary

Subsidiary is an investee controlled by the Company. The Company controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has all the following:

- (a) power over the investee;
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less any impairment losses, if any. On disposal of such investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and their carrying amounts is included in profit or loss.

These financial statements are separate financial statements of Maurigo Indo Holdings Pte. Ltd. One set of consolidated financial statements of the company and its subsidiary is not prepared as the company itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of another corporation, which prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use. The registered office of the ultimate holding company, Gokul Agro Resources Limited preparing the consolidated financial statements, is Crown 3 Inspire Business Park, Shantigram Nr Vaishnodevi Circle S.G Highway Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat, India.

2.5. Interest in Joint Venture

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control, where the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Interest in joint venture is stated at cost less any impairment loss.

The equity method has not been adopted for the interest in joint venture in the company's financial statements as the ultimate holding company, Gokul Agro Resources Limited produces consolidated financial statements which are available for public use.

2.6 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd

2.6 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets – cont'd

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7. 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, net of sales discount.

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.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of Refined, Bleached and Deodorized (“RBD”) palm olein is recognized when the company transfers control of the product. Control of the product transfers upon shipment of the product to the customer or when the product is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the product shipped.

The transaction price is documented on the sales invoice and agreed to by the customer. Payment is generally due at the time of delivery, as such a receivable is recognized as the consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

2.8 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

(a) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profits for the year. Taxable profits differ from profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

(b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at that time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd

2.8 Income Taxes – cont'd

(c) Deferred tax – cont'd

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction and at the time of transaction affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to 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 at 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 tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.9 Related Party

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 a 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); or
 - (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 group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the company or to the parent of the company.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd

2.9 Related Party – cont'd

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

- (i) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- (ii) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- (iii) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

Related party transactions and outstanding balances disclosed in the financial statements are in accordance with the above definition as per FRS 24 – Related Party Disclosures.

2.10 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 the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.11 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When changes in the probability of an outflow occur so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company.

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – cont'd

2.12 Event after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the company's position at the end of the reporting period or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are adjusting events and are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the end of reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or where appropriate, a shorter year.

3.1 Financial Assets

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

a) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as either measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets, at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. 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.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1 Financial Assets – cont'd

a) Classification of financial assets – cont'd

Purchase or sales of financial assets that required delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commit to purchase or sell the asset.

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost.
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, and other financial assets that held with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows. After initial measurement at fair value, the financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in other income.

The Company has balances of trade and other receivables and bank balances that are held within a business model, whose objective is collecting contractual cash flows. Trade and other receivables and bank balances are classified as financial assets at amortised cost under FRS 109.

i) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequent measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less all allowances for impairment.

ii) Bank balances

Bank balances comprised of total amount of money held at the bank by the Company.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1 Financial Assets – cont'd

a) Classification of financial assets – cont'd

Other than financial assets at amortised cost, the company does not designate any financial assets under any other category under FRS 109.

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. ECL 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:-

- i) 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 months ECL).
- ii) For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade and other receivables and contract assets, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. 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.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days due. However, in certain cases, the Company 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 enhancement held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

d) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primary derecognised when:

- i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or,
- ii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1 Financial Assets – cont'd

d) Derecognition of financial assets – cont'd

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes form of guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

3.2 Equity and Financial Liabilities

Equity instruments issued by the company and financial liabilities are classified accordingly to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of an equity instrument and a financial liability.

a) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue cost.

Ordinary share capital is classified as equity.

b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. 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 fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are classified within “other payables” on the statement of financial position.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS, ASSUMPTIONS AND KEY SOURCE OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

4.1 Critical judgement in applying the company's accounting policies

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) Income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(b) Determination of functional currency

The company measures foreign currency transactions in the functional currency of the company. In determining the functional currencies of the company, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currency is determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the entity operates and the entity's process of determining sales prices.

4.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainties

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below:

(a) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company estimates expected credit loss allowance using a forward-looking expected credit loss ("ECL") model. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether trade receivables are credit-impaired. The Company considers factors such as the probability of significant financial difficulties of the debtor, historical defaults or significant delay in payments and economic conditions.

The carrying amount of the Company's trade and other receivables at the reporting date is disclosed in Note 9.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS, ASSUMPTIONS AND KEY SOURCE OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – cont'd

4.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainties – cont'd

(b) Impairment of investment in subsidiary and investment in joint venture

The Company follows the guidance of FRS 36 in determining the recoverability of its investments in subsidiary and joint venture. The Company determines the recoverable amount of the subsidiaries based on the subsidiaries' net assets values at the end of the reporting period as in the opinion of the management, the net assets values of these subsidiaries reasonably approximate the fair values less costs to sell.

The carrying amount of investment in subsidiary as at 31 March 2024 is disclosed in Note 7 and Note 8 to the financial statements.

(c) Provisions

Provisions are recognised in accordance with the accounting policy in Note 2.19. To determine whether it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, the company takes into consideration factors such as the existence of legal/contractual agreements, past historical experience, external advisors' assessments and other available information.

(d) Contingent liabilities

Determination of the treatment of contingent liabilities in the financial statements is based on management's view of the expected outcome of the applicable contingency. To determine whether there is objective evidence of contingent liability, the management considers factors such as probability of occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events and also consults a legal counsel of matters related to litigations.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position, the categories and the headings in which they are included are as follows:

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Financial assets		
<u>At amortised costs:</u>		
- Trade and other receivables	490,250	557,159
- Bank balances	533,856	518,095
	<u>1,024,106</u>	<u>1,075,254</u>
Financial liabilities		
<u>At amortised costs:</u>		
- Other payables	4,500	3,000

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT – CONT'D

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The Company's overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company, however, does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. The management meet periodically to analyse, formulate and monitor the following risk management of the company and believe that the financial risks associated with these financial instruments are minimal. The Company adopt systematic approach towards risk assessment and management. This is carried out in three phases, i.e. identification and assessment of risks, formulation and implementation of risk treatment, and monitoring and reporting of risk profile.

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

(a) 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 bank balances. The company transacts only with recognised and creditworthy counterparties. The Company place its cash deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and at each reporting date, assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, 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 company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information such as the following:

- a) credit rating information supplied by publicly available financial information;
- b) existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations and
- c) 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 the counterparty is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(a) Credit risk – cont'd

Low credit risk

The company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- The financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- The counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the counterparty to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

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.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the counterparty;
- a breach of contract such as a default;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Default event

The Company considers a financial asset in default when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments, within 90 days when they fall due, unless the company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

In certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the the counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the company in full, without recourse by the company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

Write-off

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 365 days past due.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(a) Credit risk – cont'd

Write-off – cont'd

Financial assets are written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss provision (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past due amounts and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows	12-month ECL
II	Amount is > 30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
III	Amount is > 90 days past due to or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default)	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
IV	Amount is > 365 days past due or there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

There are no significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions made during the reporting period.

The following are quantitative and qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses for trade receivables.

i) Trade receivables

The company's trade receivable related to sale of RBD palm oil to third parties. The company adopts a pro-active approach in its credit evaluation process, credit policies and credit control as well as collection procedures to manage risk arising from the concentration of its credit exposure.

The company applies the FRS 109 simplified approach in measuring expected credit loss using a life time expected credit loss provision for all trade receivables. The expected credit loss rates are based on the company's historical credit losses experienced over the twelve months period prior to the current period end. Management has assessed that there is no requirement for disclosure of provision matrix to calculate expected credit loss on the trade receivables as at end of the reporting date, as there is no probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor or significant delay in payments.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(a) Credit risk – cont'd

ii) Bank balances

The company places its cash with reputable banks, which are regulated in Singapore. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the company's operations. All financial transactions with the banks are governed by banking facilities duly accepted with Board of Directors' resolutions with banking mandates which define the permitted financial instruments and facilities limits, approved by the Board of Directors.

As the company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are mainly deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with a good collection track record with the company.

Financial assets that are past due and/or impaired

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired except for other receivables.

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk arose from the change in foreign currency exchange rates that may have an adverse effect on the company in the current reporting year and in the future years.

The company transacts almost entirely in United States dollar.

Therefore, the company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk is minimal and hence no sensitivity analysis has been prepared.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refer to risk that the company will not have sufficient funds to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

In the management of the liquidity risk, the company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives - cont'd

(c) Liquidity risk- cont'd

The following table summarises the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial instruments at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted cash flows of financial instruments based on the earlier of the contractual date or when the company is expected to receive or pay.

2024	Effective interest rate (%)	Carrying amount US\$	Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
			Within 1 year or repayable on demand US\$	Within 2 to 5 years US\$	Total US\$
Financial liabilities					
Non-derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost:					
- Other payables	-	4,500	4,500	-	4,500
2023					
2023	Effective interest rate (%)	Carrying amount US\$	Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
			Within 1 year or repayable on demand US\$	Within 2 to 5 years US\$	Total US\$
Financial liabilities					
Non-derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost:					
- Other payables	-	3,000	3,000	-	3,000

(d) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

i) Estimation of fair values

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values are obtained through discounted cash flow models and option pricing models as appropriate.

Management considers that the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other payables and long-term borrowings that are repriced to market rate, recorded at amortised cost in these financial statements approximate their fair values.

ii) Fair value measurement

The company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives - cont'd

(d) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities – cont'd

ii) Fair value measurement – cont'd

(c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

5.3 Capital Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The company manages its capital to ensure that the company is able to continue as a going concern and maintains an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to equity holders, issue new shares, return capital to the equity holders and obtain new borrowings or redemption of borrowings.

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as other payables less bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt. The company's overall strategy remains unchanged during the year.

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Other payables	4,500	3,000
Less: Bank balances	<u>(533,856)</u>	<u>(518,095)</u>
Net cash	(529,356)	(515,095)
Total equity	<u>1,170,151</u>	<u>1,027,995</u>
Total capital	<u>640,795</u>	<u>512,900</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>N.M</u>	<u>N.M</u>

N.M: Not meaningful

The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The company will continue to monitor economic conditions in which its operates and will make adjustments to its capital structure where necessary.

6. HOLDING COMPANY AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company is the wholly owned subsidiary of Maurigo Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore. The company's ultimate holding company is Gokul Agro Resources Ltd., incorporated in India.

Some of the company's transactions and arrangements are between members of the group and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

7. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
<u>Unquoted equity shares at cost</u>		
At beginning and end of the year	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

<u>Name of subsidiaries</u>	<u>Place of business and country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>	<u>Proportion of ownership interest</u>		<u>Proportion of voting power held</u>	
			<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
			%	%	%	%
PT Riya Palm Lestari	Indonesia	Imports and exports	100	100	100	100

(a) Impairment test

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company carried out a review on the recoverable amount of its investment in subsidiary. The review revealed no impairment in value required during the financial year. The recoverable amount of the relevant investment in subsidiary has been determined on the basis of their net asset values at the end of the reporting period as in the opinion of the management of the Group, the net assets values of this subsidiary reasonably approximate the fair values less costs to sell.

(b) Others

One set of consolidated financial statements of the company and its subsidiary is not prepared as the company itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of another corporation, which prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use. The registered office of the ultimate holding company, Gokul Agro Resources Limited preparing the consolidated financial statements, is Crown 3 Inspire Business Park, Shantigram Nr Vaishnodevi Circle S.G Highway Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat, India.

8. INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURE

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
<u>Unquoted equity investments at cost</u>		
At beginning of financial year	-	-
Addition	<u>163,132</u>	<u>-</u>
At end of financial year	<u>163,132</u>	<u>-</u>

Details of the joint venture is as follows:

<u>Name of the joint venture</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and place of business</u>	<u>Equity holding</u>	
			<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
			%	%
PT Riya Pasifik Nabati	Imports and exports	Indonesia	25	-

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

8. INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURE – cont'd

During the year, the Company invested in shares of the joint venture of 2,500 shares for cash consideration of US\$163,132.

As stated in Note 7 to the financial statements, the ultimate holding company prepares the consolidated financial statements. Such financial statements are available for public use. Accordingly, the proportionate consolidation or the equity accounting has not been adopted for the interest in joint venture in the company's financial statements.

At the end of the reporting period, the company carried out a review on the recoverable amount of its interest in joint ventures. The review revealed no impairment in value required.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Trade receivables – third party	344,250	146,250
Other receivables – subsidiary	146,000	146,000
Other receivables – holding company	-	264,909
	<u>490,250</u>	<u>557,159</u>

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are with credit period of 15 to 45 days (2023: 15 to 45 days) term. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts, which represents their fair values on initial recognition. The company does not hold any collateral over these balances as these receivables are mainly arising from customers that have a good payment record with the company. Based on the historical default rates the company believes the debts are collectible.

The credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status as follows:

	<u>Trade receivables – days past due</u>					<u>Total</u> US\$
	<u>Not past</u> <u>due</u> US\$	<u>< 30 days</u> US\$	<u>31 to 60</u> <u>days</u> US\$	<u>61 to 90</u> <u>days</u> US\$	<u>>90 days</u> US\$	
<u>2024</u>						
Trade receivables						
- gross amount	-	-	198,000	-	146,250	344,250
Expected credit loss (ECL)	_*	_*	_*	_*	_*	_*
						<u>344,250</u>
<u>2023</u>						
Trade receivables						
- gross amount	-	-	146,250	-	-	146,250
Expected credit loss (ECL)	_*	_*	_*	_*	_*	_*
						<u>146,250</u>

-* The company did not recognise ECL as at the reporting period as the amount was not significant.

The amount due from subsidiary and holding company are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

10. BANK BALANCES

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Cash at bank	<u>533,856</u>	<u>518,095</u>

Bank balances are denominated in following currencies:

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
United States dollar	526,496	511,588
Singapore dollar	<u>7,360</u>	<u>6,507</u>
	<u>533,856</u>	<u>518,095</u>

11. SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2024</u> <u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Issued and fully paid up: At the beginning and end of the year	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

The fully paid ordinary shares which have no par value, carry one vote per share and a right to dividend as and when declared by the company.

12. OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Accruals	<u>4,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>

Other payables are denominated in Singapore dollar.

13. REVENUE

Revenue represents income from washout transactions. Revenue is recognized at a point in time.

14. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Interest income	<u>26</u>	<u>-</u>

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

15. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Current period's income tax	13,588	45,259
Prior year's under / (over) provision	388	(4,077)
	<u>13,976</u>	<u>41,182</u>

Reconciliation between the tax credit and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate is as follows:

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Profit before income tax	<u>156,132</u>	<u>340,902</u>
Income tax expense at statutory rate at 17%	26,542	57,953
Effect of:		
- tax exemption	<u>(12,954)</u>	<u>(12,694)</u>
Current year provision	13,588	45,259
Prior year under /(over) provision	388	(4,077)
	<u>13,976</u>	<u>41,182</u>

Movement of income tax payables

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
At date of beginning of year	45,259	131,980
Income tax paid during the year	(45,648)	(127,903)
Current year expense	<u>13,976</u>	<u>41,182</u>
	<u>13,587</u>	<u>45,259</u>

16. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

Prior year adjustment arose from an erroneous classification of an investment in subsidiary of US\$1,000 recorded as amount due from related party. The error has been corrected by restating the respective line items in the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes for the prior period. The reclassifications did not have any effect on the Statement of Comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity.

MAURIGO INDO HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

16. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS- cont'd

	<u>As previously reported</u> US\$	<u>Adjustment</u> US\$	<u>As restated</u> US\$
i) <u>Statement of financial position</u>			
At April 2022			
Investment in subsidiary	-	1,000	1,000
Trade and other receivables	128,327	(1,000)	127,327
At 31 March 2023			
Investment in subsidiary	-	1,000	1,000
Trade and other receivables	558,159	(1,000)	557,159
ii) <u>Statement of cash flows</u>			
For the year ended 31 March 2022			
Net cash generated from operating activities	727,018	1,000	728,018
Net cash used in investing activities	10,000	(1,000)	9,000

17. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

No items, transactions or events of material and unusual nature have arisen in the interval between the end of the financial period and the date of authorisation for the issue of the financial statements which are likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the company for the succeeding financial year.

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	<u>2024</u> US\$	<u>2023</u> US\$
Revenue	198,000	348,000
Other income		
Foreign exchange gain	26	-
	198,026	348,000
Less: Operating expenses		
Administrative expenses		
Auditor's remuneration	4,500	3,000
Bank charges	404	126
Consultancy charges	35,688	1,844
Exchange loss	-	1,518
Printing and stationery	964	610
Secretarial charges	338	-
	(41,894)	(7,098)
Profit before income tax	156,132	340,902

The schedule does not form part of the statutory financial statements.