MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No.: 202131597G)
(Incorporated in Singapore)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)
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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of MKC Agro Fresh Pte. Ltd. (the Company) for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

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 2023 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, having regard to the financial support from holding company, 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:

Mohammad Nasir
Sonu Khan
Chan Chee Seng

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

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

4. DIRECTORS' 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 Act), 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:

	Ordinary shares of the Company			
	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
Name of director	**At 01-04-22**	**At 31-03-23**	**At 01-04-22**	**At 31-03-23**
Mohammad Nasir	96	96	441	441
Sonu Khan	98	98	365	365

MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.
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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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. AUDITOR

Stone Ray & Associates has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

MOHAMMAD NASIR
Director

SONU KHAN
Director

Singapore

07 SEP 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements 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 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis of 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2.1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company had net current liabilities of S$47,607 (2022: net current liabilities of S$11,275) and net capital deficiency of S$16,509 (2022: net capital deficiency of S$9,775) as at 31 March 2023. In addition, the Company incurred a net loss of S$6,734 (2022: S$9,775) for the financial year then ended. As stated in Note 2.1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2.1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

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

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.

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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.

- 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.

Stone Ray & Associates Reg No T15PF0015A

STONE RAY & ASSOCIATES
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Singapore

07 SEP 2023

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MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 S$	2022 S$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	4	32,098	2,500
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,697	-
		35,795	2,500
TOTAL ASSETS		35,795	2,500
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	6	1,000	1,000
Accumulated losses		(16,509)	(9,775)
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		(15,509)	(8,775)
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables	7	2,100	3,100
Amount due to shareholder	8	49,204	8,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES		51,304	11,275
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		35,795	2,500

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

MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 S$	2022 S$
Revenue		-	-
Other operating expenses		(6,734)	(9,775)
Loss before tax	9	(6,734)	(9,775)
Income tax expense	10	-	-
Loss for the financial year/ period		(6,734)	(9,775)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the financial year/ period		(6,734)	(9,775)

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

MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capital	Accumulated losses S$	Total S$
As at 09 September 2021 (Date of incorporation)	1,000	-	1,000
Total comprehensive (loss) for the financial period		(9,775)	(9,775)
As at 31 March 2022	1,000	(9,775)	(8,775)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the financial year	-	(6,734)	(6,734)
As at 31 March 2023	1,000	(16,509)	(15,509)

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

MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 S$	2022 S$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) before tax		(6,734)	(9,775)
Operating (loss) before working capital changes		(6,734)	(9,775)
Other receivables		(29,598)	(2,500)
Other payables		(1,000)	3,100
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(37,332)	(9,175)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of shares		-	1,000
Amount due to shareholders		41,029	8,175
Net cash generated from financing activities		41,029	9,175
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		3,697	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year/ period		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year/ period	5	3,697	-

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

MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(Company Registration No.: 202131597G)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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

1 GENERAL

MKC Agro Fresh Pte. Ltd. (the Company) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office at 10 Anson Road #22-02 International Plaza Singapore 079903.

The principal activities of the Company are those of wholesale of fruits and vegetables.

The immediate holding company is M K C Agro Fresh Limited, which is incorporated in India.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (S$), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Singapore Dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding the net current liabilities of S$47,607 (2022: net current liabilities of S$11,275) and net capital deficiency of S$16,509 (2022: net capital deficiency of 9,775) as at 31 March 2023. In addition, the Company incurred a net loss of S$6,734 (2022: S$9,775) for the financial year then ended. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on continuing financial support from its shareholders to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

2.2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial period beginning on 1 April 2022. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.3 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.

2.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (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.

Derecognition

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

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

2.6 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.

2.7 TAXES

i) Current income tax

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

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

ii) 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 of 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 RELATED PARTY

(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 parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following condition 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 an 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).
   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.

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

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgments made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023 S$	2022 S$
Advance to suppliers	29,598	-
Deposit	2,500	2,500
	32,098	2,500

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023 S$	2022 S$
Cash at bank	3,697	-

6 SHARE CAPITAL

	2023 Number of shares	2022 Number of shares	2023 S$	2022 S$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares				
At 1 April and 31 March	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

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 restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

7 OTHER PAYABLES

	2023 S$	2022 S$
Accrued expenses	2,100	3,100

8 AMOUNT DUE TO SHAREHOLDER

	2023 S$	2022 S$
MKC Agro Fresh Ltd. (Unsecured Loan)*	27,085	9,175
MKC Agro Fresh Ltd. (Share Capital)	-	(1,000)
MKC Agro Fresh Ltd. (Advance agst. Purchase)	22,119	-
	49,204	8,175

*Interest on unsecured loan @ 7.50% per annum and repayment of loan is subject to terms of agreement between the parties.

9 LOSS BEFORE TAX

	2023 S$	2022 S$
(Loss) before tax has been arrived at after charging:		
Accounting fee	-	900
Loan interest	1,466	-
Professional fee	2,987	6,675

10 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The major components of income tax expense recognised in profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	2023 S$	2022 S$
Income tax expenses	-	-

Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial year ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	2023 S$	2022 S$
(Loss) before income tax	(6,734)	(9,775)
Income tax using statutory tax rate of 17% (2022: 17%)	(1,145)	(1,662)
Tax effects of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	-	-
- Deferred tax asset not recognised	1,145	1,662
	-	-

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profit is probable. The Company has unrecognised tax losses of S$16,509 (2022: S$9,775) at the reporting date which can be carried forward and used to offset against future taxable income subject to meeting certain statutory requirements.

11 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 directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial period, 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.

11.1 CREDIT RISK

The carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk as at the date of the statement of financial position.

11.2 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 arises 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 stand-by credit facilities. The Company finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations and bank borrowings. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	2023		
	Carrying amount S$	**Contractual cash flows** S$	**One year or less** S$
Financial assets			
Other receivables	32,098	32,098	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,697	3,697	
Total undiscounted financial assets	35,795	35,795	-
Financial liabilities			
Other payables	2,100	2,100	-
Amount due to shareholders	49,204	49,204	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	51,304	51,304	-
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(16,509)	(16,509)	-

	2022		
	Carrying amount S$	**Contractual cash flows** S$	**One year or less** S$
Financial assets			
Other receivables	2,500	2,500	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	2,500	2,500	-
Financial liabilities			
Other payables	3,100	3,100	-
Amount due to shareholders	8,175	8,175	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	11,275	11,275	-
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(8,775)	(8,775)	-

12 FAIR VALUES

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, other payables and amount due to shareholders

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

13 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:

	2023 S$	2022 S$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Other receivables	32,098	2,500
Cash and cash equivalents	3,697	-
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	35,795	2,500
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Other payables	2,100	3,100
Amount due to shareholders	49,204	8,175
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	51,304	11,275

14 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2023 were authorised for issue by the directors on the date of the Directors' Statement.

MKC AGRO FRESH PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(Company Registration No.: 202131597G)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 S$	2022 S$
REVENUE	-	-
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES		
Accounting fee	-	900
Audit fee	2,100	2,200
Bank charges	181	-
Loan interest	1,466	-
Professional fee	2,987	6,675
	(6,734)	(9,775)
LOSS BEFORE TAX	(6,734)	(9,775)