

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)
Registration no: 201109507D

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT	2-3
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	4-6
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	7
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	8
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	9
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	10
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	11-34

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 Aturia International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

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, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

AGARWAL PRAKASH
GANERIWALA KRISHNA KUMAR
PUGLIESE MARINO
TAY LAI PENG

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.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures:

According to the Register of Director's Shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the 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:

	Number of ordinary shares	
	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
The ultimate holding Company WPIL LIMITED <u>Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each</u>		
AGARWAL PRAKASH	201,000	201,000

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (Continued)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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.

Independent Auditors

MGI N Rajan Associates has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors of the Company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors


AGARWAL PRAKASH
DIRECTOR


GANERWALA KRISHNA KUMAR
DIRECTOR

DATE: 19 MAY 2023

MGI N RAJAN ASSOCIATES

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aturia International Pte. Ltd., (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, 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 for Qualified Opinion

Investment in a subsidiary

We draw attention to note 8 to the financial statements relating to investment in subsidiaries which includes investment in Mathers Foundry Limited amounting to US\$ 8,092,400. As at 31 March 2023, there was an indication of impairment on the investment in this subsidiary as the subsidiary remains dormant with no significant assets and had negative equity of US\$ 236,078 (GBP 217,069).

Management has determined that no impairment is required on the Company's investment in Mathers Foundry Limited as they expect the company's business to revive in the near future. However, we are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidences to ensure recoverability of the Company's investment in the said subsidiary as at 31 March 2023. Consequently, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments in respect of the said subsidiary's carrying value of the Company's investment in this subsidiary as at 31 March 2023 are necessary.

This matter was similarly included in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs in our independent auditor's report on the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 where we expressed a qualified opinion on the financial statements.

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 qualified opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement [set out on pages 2 to 3].

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

10, JALAN BESAR #10-12, SIM LIM TOWER, SINGAPORE 208787.

TEL: (065) 6293 8089/6293 8370 / 6293 8047 / 6293 0732 FAX: (065) 6293 5756 Email: soma@nra.com.sg Web: www.nra.com.sg

4

G. Natarajan, P.S. Somasekharan, D. Govindaraj

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (CONTD)**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD (CONTD)

Other Information (Cont'd)

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. Except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for qualified opinion section, we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high-level 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (CONTD)**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD (CONTD)

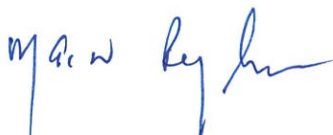
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

- 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.



**MGI N RAJAN ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Singapore

Date: 19 May 2023

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

ASSETS	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Non-Current Assets			
Investment in associate	7	78,419	78,419
Investments in subsidiaries	8	18,716,300	18,716,300
Due from subsidiaries	9	6,147,029	6,273,678
		<u>24,941,748</u>	<u>25,068,397</u>
Current Assets			
Due from subsidiaries	9	4,113,687	4,376,513
Due from a related company	9A	1,167,153	662,922
Cash and cash equivalents	10	38,118	693,943
Trade and other receivables	11	300,252	251,833
		<u>5,619,210</u>	<u>5,985,211</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>30,560,958</u></u>	<u><u>31,053,608</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Due to holding company	13	22,312,640	22,675,520
		<u>22,312,640</u>	<u>22,675,520</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	218,802	197,173
Due to holding company	13	988,237	914,127
Loans and borrowings	14	2,000,000	2,000,000
		<u>3,207,039</u>	<u>3,111,300</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,412,171</u>	<u>2,873,911</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>25,519,679</u>	<u>25,786,820</u>
Equity			
Share capital	15	10,694,765	10,694,765
Retained earnings		(5,653,486)	(5,427,977)
Shareholders' equity		<u>5,041,279</u>	<u>5,266,788</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>30,560,958</u>	<u>31,053,608</u>

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

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
REVENUE			
Sales of goods		-	-
Less: Cost of purchase		-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Other Income			
Interest income		511,389	485,814
Exchange gain		125,270	483,158
Management fees		476,000	321,385
		<u>1,112,659</u>	<u>1,290,357</u>
LESS: EXPENSES			
Consultancy charges		-	226,814
Other operating expenses	4	23,972	15,747
Finance costs	5	1,314,196	1,185,788
		<u>1,338,168</u>	<u>1,428,349</u>
(Loss) before tax		(225,509)	(137,992)
Tax expense		-	-
(Loss) after tax		(225,509)	(137,992)
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(225,509)</u>	<u>(137,992)</u>

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

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share Capital US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Balance as at 31 March 2021	10,694,765	(5,289,985)	5,404,780
(Loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	(137,992)	(137,992)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	10,694,765	(5,427,977)	5,266,788
(Loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	(225,509)	(225,509)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	10,694,765	(5,653,486)	5,041,279

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

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	Restated 2022
	Note	US\$	US\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) for the year before tax		(225,509)	(137,992)
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense		1,282,460	1,153,201
Exchange (gain) / loss on loans		(249,555)	(434,905)
Interest income		(511,389)	(485,814)
Changes in working capital		296,007	94,490
Trade and other receivables		(48,419)	844,007
Trade and other payables		11,485	(152,855)
cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		259,073	785,642
Tax paid	6	-	-
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		259,073	785,642
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings		-	(693,000)
Due to holding company / (loan received)		-	3,395,650
Interest paid to holding company		(1,088,522)	(1,861,667)
Interest expense paid- others		(109,685)	(65,193)
Net cash flows (used in) / from financing activities		(1,198,206)	775,790
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received		423,293	442,025
Due from related party		(539,985)	(234,375)
Due from subsidiaries		400,000	(1,135,189)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		283,308	(927,539)
Net (decrease) /increase in cash and cash equivalents		(655,825)	633,893
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		693,943	60,050
Cash and Cash equivalents at end of the year	10	38,118	693,943

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

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 these financial statements.

1. GENERAL

Aturia International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The principal activities of the Company are that of investment holdings and carrying on general trading activities (including import and export of goods). There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year. The Company's registered office address is 10 Jalan Besar, #10-12, Sim Lim Tower, Singapore – 208787.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of the Directors' Statement.

The Company's immediate and ultimate holding company is WPIL Limited a Company incorporated in India.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

The financial statements of the Company are expressed in United States Dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

2.2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

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 periods beginning on April 1, 2022. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.3 REVENUE RECOGNITION

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

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

a) Sale of motor pumps, pipes etc.

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

The amount of revenue recognised is based on the transaction price, which comprises the contractual price. However, there are no transactions on sale of motor pumps and pipes during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.3 REVENUE RECOGNITION (Cont'd)

b) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate.

c) Management Fees

Revenue from management services is recognized on completeness of performance obligation.

2.4 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

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

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss

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

2.5 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.5 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

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

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

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.

(ii) 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.6 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

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

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

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.7 TAXES

a) Current income tax

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.7 TAXES (Cont'd)

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at 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 at the end of each 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.

c) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- Where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.8 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. 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 measured.

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

2.9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (Cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (Cont'd)

2.10 INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.11 PROVISIONS

General

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.

2.12 SHARE CAPITAL

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

2.13 BORROWING COSTS

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.14 ASSOCIATES

An associated company is an entity, not being a subsidiary or a joint venture in which the company has significant influence. This generally coincides with the company having 20% or more of the voting power, or has representation on the board of directors.

The investment in associate is stated at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value. The Company has not accounted for its associate using the equity method of accounting as the Company itself is a subsidiary of another company. Consolidated financial statements are prepared and published for public use by the Company's holding company, WPIL Limited, a company incorporated in India. The website address for accessing consolidated financial statements is <https://www.wpil.co.in/investor-services.php>.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (Cont'd)

2.15 RELATED PARTY

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- (b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same Company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or 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 reporting entity.
 - (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 reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

2.16 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the statement of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

2.17 SUBSIDIARY AND CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Investments in the subsidiaries are stated in the financial statements of the Company at cost less impairments losses. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (Cont'd)

The Company is exempted from preparing consolidated financial statements as the Company's holding company prepares and publishes the consolidated financial statements for public use. The Company's holding company is WPIL Limited, a company incorporated in India. The website address for accessing consolidated financial statements is <https://www.wpil.co.in/investor-services.php>.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgment is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Investment in subsidiaries and associate

At the end of each financial year, management assess whether its investment in subsidiaries and associate exhibit any indication of impairment. Where such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investment will be determined. The recoverable amount was determined using the higher of fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use method, which requires the use of estimates.

The carrying amounts of investment in subsidiaries and associate at the end of the financial year are disclosed in Note 8 and Note 7 respectively.

b) Loans to subsidiaries

Management performs impairment assessment based on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of its subsidiaries since initial recognition by reviewing the financial performance and results. The loans made are mainly for the purpose of working capital of the subsidiaries and the settlement of these loans will be maximum of 3 years' period.

The carrying amounts of loans to subsidiaries at the end of the financial year are disclosed in Note 9.

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

4. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Professional and other expenses	3,465	4,397
Others	20,507	11,350
	23,972	15,747

5. FINANCE COSTS

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Interest on bank loan	119,828	65,003
Interest paid to subsidiary	-	12,755
Interest on loan paid to Holding Company	1,162,632	1,075,443
Guarantee charges paid to Holding Company	20,000	20,000
Bank charges	11,736	12,587
	1,314,196	1,185,788

6. TAXATION

The tax expense on the results of the financial year varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore statutory rate of income tax on Company's loss as a result of the following differences:

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
(Loss) before taxation	(225,509)	(137,992)
Tax at statutory rate of 17% (2022:17%)	(38,337)	(23,459)
(Income) / Expenses not deductible for tax	-	-
Deferred tax assets (recognized) / not recognized	38,337	23,459
Under provision of tax in prior year	-	-
Tax expense recognized in profit or loss	-	-

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. The Company has approximately unrecognised tax losses amounting to US\$ 576,127 (2022 US\$ 576,127) at the reporting date. However, the company did not do any trading activity during the year.

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

7. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Equity shares (unquoted), at cost	78,419	78,419

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion (%) of ownership	
			2023	2022
WPIL (Thailand) Co. Ltd	Thailand	Sale and installation of pumps and pump systems	49%	49%

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
At cost:		
- Mathers Foundry Limited	8,092,400	8,092,400
- WPIL SA Holdings Proprietary Limited	1,740,000	1,740,000
- Gruppo Aturia S.p.A	8,883,900	8,883,900
	18,716,300	18,716,300

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion (%) of ownership	
			2023	2022
Mathers Foundry Limited	United Kingdom	Production and machining of castings	100%	100%
WPIL SA Holdings Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Pump and spares manufacturing and marketing	100%	100%
Gruppo Aturia S.p.A	Europe	Pump and spares manufacturing	100%	100%

9. DUE FROM SUBSIDIARIES

Current	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
WPIL SA Holdings Proprietary Ltd.	476,000	724,590
Gruppo Aturia S.p.A	3,637,687	3,651,923
	4,113,687	4,376,513

Non-current	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Gruppo Aturia S.p.A	6,147,029	6,273,678
	6,147,029	6,273,678

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

9. DUE FROM SUBSIDIARIES (Cont'd)

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Due from subsidiaries comprise of following currencies:		
United States Dollars	476,000	724,590
Euro	9,784,716	9,925,601
	<u>10,260,716</u>	<u>10,650,191</u>

During the previous year, the Company had given loan to its subsidiary, WPIL SA Holdings Proprietary Limited amounting to USD 400,000) which carries interest, had no terms of repayment, unsecured and repayable on demand and it was repaid during the year. The Company charges interest at the Base Rate Applicable – 3.25% for US\$ Loans in South Africa as per the South African Exchange Control Regulations.

The Company has also given loan to its European subsidiary, Gruppo Aturia S.p.A amounting to Euro 8,654,000 (2022: Euro 8,654,000) equivalent to US\$ 9,784,716 (2022: US\$ 9,925,601) which carries interest @ 6.5% p.a. (2022:4.75% p.a.), repayable from 2023-2025 and is unsecured.

The amount receivable from WPIL SA Holdings Proprietary Limited includes interest receivable of US\$ Nil (2022: 3,205) on Loan advanced and Management Fees of US\$ 476,000 (2022: US\$ 321,385) receivable for group shared services provided to it and its subsidiaries. These amounts are unsecured and are receivable on demand.

9A. DUE FROM A RELATED COMPANY

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Due from a related company	1,167,153	662,922
	<u>1,167,153</u>	<u>662,922</u>

During the year, the Company has given additional loan of USD 539,985 to related company namely Sterling Pumps Pty Ltd which carries interest @ 6.5% p.a., repayable on demand and is unsecured. The above loan is denominated in Australian Dollars.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Cash at bank	38,118	693,943
	<u>38,118</u>	<u>693,943</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of following currencies	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollars	4,507	3,718
EURO	1,084	765
United States Dollars	32,527	689,460
	<u>38,118</u>	<u>693,943</u>

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Trade receivables		
Trade debtors- subsidiary	198,072	202,153
Other receivables		
Others	102,180	49,680
	<u>300,252</u>	<u>251,833</u>

The Trade and other receivables are denominated in Euro.

Information regarding trade receivables past due status is disclosed in Note 18.

Expected credit losses

No movement in allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) of trade receivables has been presented as there is no expected credit loss computed based on life time ECL.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Trade creditors	9,433	9,627
Accruals	18,524	18,328
Interest payable to Bank	16,450	6,308
Other payables	174,395	162,910
	<u>218,802</u>	<u>197,173</u>

Trade and other payables are denominated in the below currencies:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
EURO	9,433	9,627
SGD	192,919	181,238
USD	16,450	6,308
	<u>218,802</u>	<u>197,173</u>

13. DUE TO HOLDING COMPANY

The amount due represents interest payable and term loan. The amounts due to holding company is unsecured and carries an interest rate of 6% p.a. (except for Euro denominated Loan which carries interest rate of 5% p.a.) and repayable in after a period of 3 years as per agreement dated 31 March 2022.

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>		
Loan	22,312,640	22,675,520
	<u>22,312,640</u>	<u>22,675,520</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>		
Interest payable	988,237	914,127
	<u>988,237</u>	<u>914,127</u>

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

13. DUE TO HOLDING COMPANY (Cont'd)

Below are the movements:

31 March 2023

Amount due to holding company	Opening balance 01.04.2022 US\$	Cash inflows US\$	Cash outflows US\$	Interest for the year US\$	Exchange (gain) / loss US\$	Closing balance 31.03.2023 US\$
Current	914,127	-	(1,088,522)	1,162,632	-	988,237
Non-current	22,675,520	-	-	-	(362,880)	22,312,640
	23,589,647	-	(1,088,522)	1,162,632	(362,880)	23,300,877

31 March 2022

Amount due to holding company	Opening balance 01.04.2021 US\$	Cash inflows US\$	Cash outflows US\$	Interest for the year US\$	Exchange (gain) / loss US\$	Closing balance 31.03.2022 US\$
Current	1,720,350	-	(1,861,677)	1,075,443	(19,989)	914,127
Non-current	20,299,360	3,395,650	-	-	(1,019,490)	22,675,520
	22,019,710	3,395,650	(1,861,677)	1,075,443	(1,039,479)	23,589,647

The dues are denominated in the below currencies:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
EURO (5%)	18,361,177	18,710,798
USD (6%)	4,939,700	4,878,849
	23,300,877	23,589,647

14. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Payable within one year (net of borrowing cost)		
Loan I	2,000,000	2,000,000
	2,000,000	2,000,000

The loans and borrowings are denominated in the below currencies:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
USD	2,000,000	2,000,000
	2,000,000	2,000,000

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

14. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (Cont'd)

This bank loan (Loan I) was obtained for working capital requirements of South African Subsidiaries. It carries Interest rate of Libor plus 3%. This Loan is secured by the Corporate Guarantee of Holding Company and the South African Step-down Subsidiaries and a charge over entire assets of such subsidiaries and a pledge of shares of such subsidiaries.”

Below are the movements for the loans and borrowings:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Opening balance	-	739,809
Less: Loan repaid	-	(693,000)
Less: Exchange gain	-	(46,809)
Closing balance	-	-

15. SHARE CAPITAL

	2023 No. of shares	2023 US\$	2022 No. of shares	2022 US\$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares:				
At the beginning of the year	14,062,755	10,694,765	14,062,755	10,694,765
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	14,062,755	10,694,765	14,062,755	10,694,765

The ordinary shares have no par value. The ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company and carry one vote per share with no restrictions.

The ordinary share capital is denominated in Singapore dollars and was converted to United States dollars at the historical rates.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The capital structure of the Company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

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

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Net debt	25,481,561	25,092,876
Total equity	5,041,279	5,266,788
Total capital	30,522,840	30,359,664
 Gearing ratio	 83%	 83%

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and related parties at terms agreed between the parties

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Interest paid to holding company	1,162,632	1,075,443
Guarantee charges paid to Holding Company	20,000	20,000
Loan from holding company	-	3,395,650
Interest paid to subsidiary	-	12,755
Interest income accounted from subsidiaries and fellow subsidiary	511,389	485,814
Repayment from the subsidiary	400,000	-
Loan given to related company	539,985	234,375
Loan repaid to subsidiary	-	693,000
Borrowings by the subsidiary	-	1,135,189
Income from management Fees accounted from Subsidiary	476,000	321,385

Outstanding balances at 31 March 2023 arising from loans, receivables/payables within 12 months and after 12 months from statement of financial position date are disclosed in Notes 9,9a,11,12 and 13.

18. FINANCIAL RISK AND MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk).

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

18. FINANCIAL RISK AND MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

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 finances its working capital through funds from holding 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.

	Carrying amount US\$	Contractual cash flows US\$	Less than 1 Year US\$	Between 1 And 5 years US\$
2023				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables- related parties	198,072	198,072	198,072	-
Due from subsidiaries	10,260,716	11,694,860	3,949,604	7,745,256
Due from a related company	1,167,153	1,237,182	1,237,182	-
Cash and cash equivalents	38,118	38,118	38,118	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	11,664,059	13,168,232	5,422,976	7,745,256
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables-third parties	9,433	9,433	9,433	-
Accruals and other payables	209,369	209,369	209,369	-
Loans and borrowings	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Due to holding company	23,300,877	26,796,009	1,037,649	25,758,360
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	25,519,679	29,014,811	3,256,451	25,758,360
Total net undiscounted financial (liabilities) / assets	(13,855,620)	(15,846,578)	2,166,525	(18,013,103)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

18. FINANCIAL RISK AND MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 And 5 years
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
2022				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables- related parties	202,153	202,153	202,153	-
Due from subsidiaries	10,650,191	11,686,980	4,221,303	7,465,677
Due from a related company	662,922	702,697	702,697	-
Cash and cash equivalents	693,943	693,943	693,943	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	12,209,209	13,285,774	5,820,096	7,465,677
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables-third parties	9,627	9,627	9,627	-
Accruals and other payables	187,546	187,546	187,546	-
Loans and borrowings	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Due to holding company	23,589,646	27,128,093	959,832	26,168,261
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	25,786,819	29,325,266	3,157,005	26,168,261
Total net undiscounted financial (liabilities) / assets	(13,577,610)	(16,039,492)	2,663,091	(18,702,584)

Market price risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other price risk that affects the Company's profit. The objective of market risk management risk is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The Company does not hold any investment in financial instruments with uncertain price movements. The market price risk is therefore insignificant.

Interest rate risk

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

The primary source of the company's interest rate risk relates to interest bearing bank loans from financial institution.

The Company has availed Loan I with variable rate of interest at LIBOR plus 3% per annum in respect of working capital requirements of South African Subsidiaries. However, the Company does not receive the same interest from the Subsidiary. Therefore, in this case the Company is exposed to Interest rate risk due to changes in LIBOR.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

18. FINANCIAL RISK AND MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

At the reporting date, if the interest rates had been 50 (2022: 50) basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax would have been U\$ 8,300 (2022: U\$ 8,300) higher/lower, arising mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income/expenses on floating rate cash at bank and floating rate bank borrowings. The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

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. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

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

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

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

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

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

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is past due beyond the credit period and based on the history of the payments received in making contractual payment.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

18. FINANCIAL RISK AND MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Credit risk (Cont'd)

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 365 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

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

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	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 >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount US\$	Loss allowance US\$	Net carrying amount US\$
2023						
Trade receivables	11	Note 1	Lifetime ECL	198,072	-	198,072
Due from subsidiaries	9	I	12-month ECL	10,260,716	-	10,260,716
Due from a related company	9a	I	12-month ECL	1,167,153	-	1,167,153
				<u>11,625,941</u>		<u>11,625,941</u>
2022						
Trade receivables	11	Note 1	Lifetime ECL	202,153	-	202,153
Due from subsidiaries	9	I	12-month ECL	10,650,191	-	10,650,191
Due from a related company	9a	I	12-month ECL	662,922	-	662,922
				<u>11,515,266</u>		<u>11,515,266</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

18. FINANCIAL RISK AND MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Credit risk (Continued)

Trade receivables (Note1)

The Company has not provided any lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL") for trade receivables and assessed as based on the Company's historical trend and forward-looking analysis as the ECL loss is not material. The Company believes that all receivables are collectible based on the latest financial performance and financial position of its subsidiaries.

	Trade receivables (days past due)			
	Not past due	< 30 days	31-90 days	Total
2023				
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	198,072	-	-	198,072
				<u>198,072</u>
2022				
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	202,153	-	-	202,153
				<u>202,153</u>

Excessive risk concentration

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

Exposure to credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk other than those balances with related companies comprising 100% (2022: 100%) of trade receivables and amount due from its subsidiaries. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

Non-trade amounts due from subsidiaries and related party

The Company held non-trade receivables from its subsidiaries and related party of US\$ 10,260,716 (2022: US\$ 10,650,191) and US\$ 1,167,153 (2022: US\$ 662,922) respectively. These balances are amounts lent to subsidiaries and related party to satisfy funding requirements. The Company uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for these receivables to those used for debt investments. Impairment on these balances has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis which reflects the low credit risk of the exposures.

Amount due from subsidiaries and related party is considered to have low credit risk as the timing of payment is controlled by the Company taking into account cash flow management within the group of companies and there has been no significant increase in the risk of default on the amounts since initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

18. FINANCIAL RISK AND MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Credit risk (Continued)

In determining the ECL, management has taken into account the financial position of the subsidiaries including related party, adjusted for factors that are specific to the subsidiaries including subsidiaries general economic conditions of the industry in which the subsidiaries including related party operate in estimating the probability of default of the receivables as well as loss upon default. Management determines that the amounts due is subjected to immaterial credit loss.

Foreign currency risk

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

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from currencies other than the functional currency of the Company, primarily Singapore Dollar (SGD), Great Britain Pound (GBP) Australian Dollars (AUD) and Euro (EUR).

	<u>2023</u>			<u>2022</u>		
	AUD	Euro	SGD	AUD	Euro	SGD
	(equivalent to USD)			(equivalent to USD)		
Financial assets						
Trade and other receivables	-	198,072	-	-	202,153	-
Due from related Company	1,167,153	-	-	662,922	-	-
Due from subsidiaries	-	9,784,716	-	-	9,925,601	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,085	4,507	-	765	3,718
Total assets	1,167,153	9,983,873	4507	662,922	10,128,519	3,718
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	9,433	192,919	-	9,627	181,239
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to holding company	-	18,361,177	-	-	18,710,797	-
Total liabilities	-	18,370,610	192,919	-	18,720,424	181,239
Net assets / (liabilities)	1,167,153	(8,386,737)	(188,412)	662,922	(8,591,905)	(177,521)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

18. FINANCIAL RISK AND MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Foreign currency risk (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk:

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit net of tax to a reasonably possible change in the AUD, GBP, SGD and EURO exchange rates against the respective functional currency of the Company, with all other variables held constant.

	2023 US\$ Profit/(loss) net of tax	2022 US\$ Profit/(loss) net of tax
EURO/USD- strengthened by 5 %	(348,050)	(356,564)
EURO/USD- weakened by 5%	348,050	356,564
SGD/USD- strengthened by 5 %	(7,819)	(7,367)
SGD/USD- weakened by 5%	7,819	7,367
AUD/USD- strengthened by 5 %	48,437	27,511
AUD/USD- weakened by 5%	(48,437)	(27,511)

Financial instruments by category

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments is as follows:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
<u>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</u>		
Trade and other receivables (Note 11)	198,072	202,153
Due from subsidiaries (Note 9)	10,260,716	10,650,191
Due from a related company (Note 9a)	1,167,153	662,922
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	38,118	693,943
	11,664,059	12,209,209
<u>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</u>		
Trade and other payables (Note 12)	218,802	350,218
Loans and borrowings (Note 14)	2,000,000	2,739,809
Due to holding company (Note 13)	23,300,877	22,019,710
	25,519,679	25,109,737

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

19. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Company has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Company that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	01-Jan-2023
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	01-Jan-2023
Amendments to FRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates	01-Jan-2023
Amendments to FRS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	01-Jan-2023
Amendments to FRS 116 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

The adoption of these standards will not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

20. FAIR VALUES

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, amount to a related company and other payables

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

Trade receivables and trade payables

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
(Cont'd)

Loans from /to related parties and bank borrowings

The carrying amounts of loans from / to related parties and bank borrowings approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

The analyses of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value grouped into levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include both the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

21. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain line items in cash flow statements are restated to conform with current year presentation. These changes have been made to improve the quality of information provided. Such restatements do not affect previously reported statement of profit (or) loss and other comprehensive income, total equity and any line item in the statement of financial position.

Details of changes are disclosed below:

31 March 2022	As previously reported US\$	Adjustments/ Reclassification US\$	As restated US\$
Cash flows before changes in working capital	84,233	10,257	94,490
Interest expenses	1,185,788	(32,587)	1,153,201
Exchange (gain) / loss on loans	(477,749)	42,844	(434,905)
Net cash flows (used in) / from operating activities	(345,400)	1,131,042	785,642
Trade and other payables	(1,273,640)	1,120,785	(152,855)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities	994,347	(218,557)	775,790
Due to holding company / (loan received)	1,752,540	1,643,110	3,395,650
Interest expenses paid to holding company	-	(1,861,667)	(1,861,667)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	(15,054)	(912,485)	(927,539)
Interest received	-	442,025	442,025
Due from related party	(254,052)	19,677	(234,375)
Due from subsidiaries	238,998	(1,374,187)	(1,135,189)

ATURIA INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

(This does not form part of audited financial statements)

DETAILED PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023	2022
	US\$	US\$
Sale of goods	-	-
Cost of sales	-	-
	-	-
Exchange gain	125,270	483,158
Interest income	511,389	485,814
Management fees	476,000	321,385
Total income	1,112,659	1,290,357
Other Operating Expenses		
Audit fees	10,905	10,710
Consultancy charges	-	226,814
Interest paid	119,828	65,003
Interest paid to related parties	1,162,632	1,088,198
IRAS excess JSS refund	9,602	-
Professional expenses	3,465	4,397
Bank charges	11,736	12,587
Guarantee charges	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous	-	640
	1,338,168	1,428,349
(Loss) for the year	(225,509)	(137,992)