

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

31st MARCH, 2024

C O N T E N T S

P A G E N O S .

Statement by Directors	1 - 2
Independent Auditors' Report	3 - 5
Balance Sheet	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Cash Flow Statement	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 50

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Statement by Directors

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report to the members together with the audited financial statements of Integro Technologies Pte. Ltd. ("the Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Company,

- (i) the financial statements which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2024, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement of the Company for the financial year then ended, and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2024 and of the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are:

Paresh Chandulal Zaveri
Amit Rameshchandra Sheth
Shekhar Mullatti

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

4. DIRECTORS INTERESTS IN SHARES AND 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.

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.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
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Statement by Directors Continued/...
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

6. AUDITORS

M/s. S. Renganathan & Co., has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Paresh Chandulal Zaveri



Shekhar Mullatti

Singapore

Date: 09 MAY 2024

S. RENGANATHAN & CO

Chartered Accountants, Singapore

Regn. No. S64PF0237B

101 Cecil Street,
#23-06 Tong Eng Building
Singapore 069533

Tel: 6224 2589

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Email: sri.murali@hotmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the of the Company as at 31 March 2024, 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, 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 of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

S. RENGANATHAN & CO

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.

- 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.


S. Renganathan & Co.

Public Accountants &
Chartered Accountants, Singapore



Singapore

Date: 09/05/2024

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31stMARCH 2024

		2024	2023
		S\$	S\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	6	1,511,544	795,005
Trade Receivables	7	6,608,037	4,521,117
Other Receivables	8	12,483,958	17,241,546
		<hr/> 20,603,539	<hr/> 22,557,668
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and Equipment	9	471,385	656,204
Intangible Assets	10	1,776,742	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	11	3,271,276	1,368,405
		<hr/> 5,519,403	<hr/> 2,024,609
Total Assets		<hr/> 26,122,942	<hr/> 24,582,277
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables	12	2,080,026	1,765,594
Other Payables	13	12,364,608	11,730,071
Borrowings	14	468,928	930,050
Lease Liability	14	220,708	215,264
Income Tax Payables	21	606,433	779,195
		<hr/> 15,740,703	<hr/> 15,420,174
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease Liability	14	169,186	389,893
Deferred Tax	15	324,770	8,700
		<hr/> 493,956	<hr/> 398,593
Total Liabilities		<hr/> 16,234,659	<hr/> 15,818,767
NET ASSETS		<hr/> 9,888,283	<hr/> 8,763,510
EQUITY			
Share Capital	16	5,331,315	5,331,315
Accumulated Earnings		<hr/> 4,556,968	<hr/> 3,432,195
Total Shareholders' Equity		<hr/> 9,888,283	<hr/> 8,763,510

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	S\$	S\$
Revenue	17	21,910,134	14,010,906
Cost of Services		(9,561,088)	(6,527,124)
Gross Profit		12,349,046	7,483,782
Other Income	18	1,187,250	1,575,253
Administrative Expenses		(2,850,626)	(3,049,497)
Profit from operations	20	10,685,670	6,009,538
Finance income / (costs) net	19	(226,342)	(169,681)
Profit before Tax		10,459,328	5,839,857
Income Tax	21	(891,540)	(1,077,107)
Profit After Tax		9,567,788	4,762,750
Other Comprehensive Income			
Net of Tax - Translation Reserve		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		9,567,788	4,762,750

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

	Share Capital S\$	Accumulated Earnings S\$	Total S\$
Balance at 31 March 2022	5,331,315	3,735,254	9,066,569
Dividend	-	(5,065,809)	(5,065,809)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	4,762,750	4,762,750
Balance at 31 March 2023	5,331,315	3,432,195	8,763,510
Dividend	-	(8,443,015)	(8,443,015)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	9,567,788	9,567,788
Balance at 31 March 2024	5,331,315	4,556,968	9,888,283

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.**(Incorporated in Singapore)****Cash Flow Statement***For the financial year ended 31 March 2024*

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before taxation	10,459,328	5,839,857
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	259,456	311,986
Interest Expenses	226,342	169,681
	<u>10,945,126</u>	<u>6,321,524</u>
Trade Receivables	(2,086,920)	(1,349,923)
Other Receivables	4,757,588	1,883,620
Trade Payables	314,432	67,270
Other Payables	634,537	(214,734)
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	<u>14,564,763</u>	<u>6,707,757</u>
Income Tax paid	<u>(748,832)</u>	<u>(1,133,075)</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities	<u>13,815,931</u>	<u>5,573,782</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Investment in Subsidiaries	(1,902,871)	8,070
Purchase of Plant and Equipment	(74,637)	(675,403)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	<u>(1,776,742)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash (outflow) from Investing activities	<u>(3,754,250)</u>	<u>(667,333)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Bank Loan	113,189	7,682
Interest Expenses	(226,342)	(169,681)
Lease Liability	(215,263)	363,498
Dividend paid	<u>(8,443,015)</u>	<u>(5,065,809)</u>
Net cash (outflow) from Financing Activities	<u>(8,771,431)</u>	<u>(4,864,310)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	1,290,850	42,139
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>(121,575)</u>	<u>(163,714)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (Note 6)	<u>1,169,275</u>	<u>(121,575)</u>

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

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

1. Corporate Information

The Company (Registration Number: 200005556C) is incorporated in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 438B Alexandra Road, #05-11, Alexandra Technopark, Singapore 119968.

HOLDING COMPANY

The company is a subsidiary of Aurionpro Solutions Pte. Ltd. incorporated in Singapore which is an immediate holding company. The ultimate holding company is Aurionpro Solutions Ltd. incorporated in India.

The principal activity of the Company is that of software consultancy.

There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2024 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 09/05/2024.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") including related interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") promulgated by the Accounting Standards Council ("ASC").

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements are areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

i) Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2023

On 1 January 2023, the Company has adopted the new or amended SFRA and Interpretations of SFRS that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards. The adoption of these new or amended standards did not have any material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

The following are the other new or amended Standards and Interpretations that should be disclosed in the Basis of preparation note if the change in accounting policy had a material effect on the current or prior periods, or may have a material effect on future periods:

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

The following are the other new or amended Standards and Interpretations that should be disclosed in the Basis of preparation note if the change in accounting policy had a material effect on the current or prior periods, or may have a material effect on future periods:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023:

FRS 16	Leases (Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions)	1 June 2021
FRS 9	Financial Instruments	1 January 2023
FRS 1-39	Recognition and Measurement	1 January 2023
FRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2023
FRS 4	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
FRS 16	Leases (Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2)	1 January 2023

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b. New standards and amendments

The Company has applied the following SFRS(1)s, amendments to and interpretations of SFRS(1) for the first time for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2023:

Amendments to FRS 16	Leases (Covid-19 – Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021)
Amendments to FRS 3	Business Combinations (Reference to the Conceptual Framework)
Amendments to FRS 1-16	Property, Plant & Equipment (Proceeds before Intended Use)
Amendments to FRS 1-37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020

Other than the amendment relating to SFRS (1) 1-37: *Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*, the application of these amendments to standards and interpretations does not have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Company has adopted Amendments to SFRS (1) 1-37: *Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* from 1 January 2023. This resulted in a change in accounting policy for performing an onerous contracts assessment. Previously, the Company included only incremental costs to fulfil a contract when determining whether that contract was onerous. The revised policy is to include both incremental costs and an allocation of other direct costs.

The amendments apply prospectively to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. The Company has analysed all contracts existing at 1 January 2023 and determined that none of them would be identified as onerous applying the revised accounting policy – i.e. there is no impact on the opening equity balances as at 1 January 2023 as a result of the change.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Measurement

i) Leasehold office premises

Leasehold office premises are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

ii) Other property, plant and equipment

All other property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any.

b) Components of costs

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The projected cost of dismantlement, removal or restoration is also included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for the dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method and to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Plant & Machinery	2 to 5 years
Office Equipment	2 to 5 years
Furniture & fittings	10 years
Right of use assets	3 years

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, if there is no certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset shall be fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at end of the each reporting period. The effects of any revision of the residual values and useful lives are included in the profit and loss statement for the financial year in which the changes arise.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

d) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as repair and maintenance expense in the profit and loss statement during the financial year in which it is incurred.

e) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the profit and loss statement. Any amount in revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings directly.

d. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

e. Intangible assets

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised, if, and only if, all the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible assets; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is charged using the straight-line method over the periods the Group expects to benefit from selling the products developed, ranging from 5 to 8 years.

The amortisation period and amortisation method of intangible assets other than goodwill are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. The effects of any revisions are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

f. Impairment of non-financial assets excluding goodwill

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

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

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

Impairment of non-financial assets excluding goodwill – cont'd

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

g. Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below:

a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

b) Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest rate that takes into account the effective yield on the asset.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

h. Income Taxes

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

a) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted.

b) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

Income Tax – cont'd

c) Good and Service Tax (“GST”)

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

- Where the GST tax incurred on a purchase of goods and 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
- Receivable 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.

i. Foreign Currency Transactions

a) Functional and presentation currency

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates i.e. functional currency, to be Singapore dollars. Revenue and major operating expenses are primarily influenced by fluctuations in Singapore dollars. The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the company.

b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the company are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position 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 determined. 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.

j. Employee Benefits

a) Employee leaves entitlement

- Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

b) Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution plan (including state - managed benefit schemes, such as the Singapore Central Provident Fund) are charged as an expense when incurred.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

k. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

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

l. Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts and excludes any pledged deposits.

m. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are generally expensed as incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, of a qualifying asset. Capitalisation of borrowing cost commences, when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use and expenditure and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowings costs are capitalised until the assets are ready for their intended use.

n. Deferred Financial Charges

Fees incurred for obtaining new loans or refinancing existing ones are deferred and amortised to interest expense over the life of the related debt using the effective interest method. Unamortised deferred financial charges are written off when the related debt is repaid or refinanced and such amounts are expensed in the period the repayment or refinancing is made. Such amounts are classified as a reduction of the long-term debt balance on the statement of financial position.

o. Dividends

Final dividends proposed by the directors are not accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained profits, until they have been approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. When these dividends have been approved by the shareholders and declared, they are recognized as a liability.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared; because of the articles of association of the company grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognized directly as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

p. Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where 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 statements of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalment.

q. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

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

r. Leases

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 January 2020:

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(a) As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

Leases – cont'd

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed.

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in borrowings.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

Leases – cont'd

Lease liabilities – cont'd

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 January 2020:

(a) As lessee

Finance leases which transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs are also added to the amount capitalised. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under borrowings) and the movements during the year are disclosed and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed.

(b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2024	2023
	US\$	US\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	219,379	266,070
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12,674	6,527
	-----	-----
	232,053	272,597
	=====	=====

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies - cont'd

s. Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

a) *A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and 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 Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.

b) *An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:*

- (i) the entity and the Company are members of the same Company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or 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).

Key management personnel is defined as follows:

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

t. Events after the end of the Reporting Period

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

3. Financial Instruments

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

Effective Interest Method

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

1. Financial Assets

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

a) Classification of financial assets

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

The classification of financial assets, at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

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

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

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

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

3. Financial Instruments - cont'd

Financial Assets – cont'd

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

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

b) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

The company has balances of other receivables and cash and bank balances that are held within a business model, whose objective is collecting contractual cash flows.

i) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as trade and other receivables. Trade and other receivables are measured at initial recognition at the fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

ii) Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances comprise deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

3. Financial Instruments - cont'd

Financial Assets – cont'd

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The changes in fair value of any derivative instrument that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised directly in the profit and loss statement.

Other than financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the company does not designate any financial assets under any other category under FRS 109.

d) 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).

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

3. Financial Instruments - cont'd

Financial Assets – cont'd

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

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

e) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primary derecognised when:

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

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

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

2. Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and equity instrument.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

3. Financial Instruments - cont'd

Financial liabilities and equity – cont'd

a) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision for the financial instrument. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as either financial liabilities “at fair value through profit or loss” or “other financial liabilities at amortised costs”.

i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at value plus directly attributable costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are classified within “trade and other payables” and “borrowings” on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the loans using the effective interest method.

Borrowings which are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period are included in current borrowings in the statement of financial position. Other loans due to be settled more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period are included in non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

3. Financial Instruments - cont'd

Financial liabilities and equity – cont'd

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The changes in fair value of any derivative instrument that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised directly in the profit and loss statement.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge against risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. It is the Company's policy not to use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the carrying amounts is recognised in the profit and loss.

c) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognised when the dividends are approved for payments.

d) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an obligation to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a) Critical judgement in applying the company's accounting policies

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

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

i) Income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the company's income tax payable as at 31 March 2024 was S\$ 606,433 (2023: S\$ 779,195).

ii) Determination of functional currency

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

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty - cont'd

b) 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, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below:

i) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives after taking into account the estimated residual value. The company reviews the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly based on the factors that include asset utilisation, internal technical evaluation, technological changes, environmental and anticipated use of the assets tempered by related industry benchmark information in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. Changes in the expected level of use of the assets and the company's historical experience with similar assets after taking into account anticipated technological changes could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of the assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. Any changes in the economic useful lives could impact the depreciation charges and consequently affect the company's result. The carrying amount of the company's property, plant and equipment at 31 March 2024 was S\$ 471,385 (2023: S\$ 656,204).

ii) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The company reviews the carrying amounts of the assets as at each end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount or value in use is estimated. Determining the value in use of property, plant and equipment, which require the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, require the company to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the company's financial condition and results of operations.

iii) Allowances for doubtful accounts

An allowance is made for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the subsequent inability of the customers to make required payments. If the financial conditions of the customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required in future periods. Management specifically analyses accounts receivables and analyses historical bad debt, customer concentrations, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment terms when making a judgement to evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. At the end of the reporting period, the receivables are measured at fair value and their fair values might change materially within the next financial year but these changes would not arise from assumptions or other sources of estimates uncertainty at the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of trade and other receivables of the company as at 31 March 2024 was S\$ 19,091,995 (2023: S\$ 21,762,663).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty - cont'd

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty – cont'd

iv) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed.

The carrying amount of the Company's trade receivables as at 31 March 2024 was S\$ 6,608,037 (2023: S\$ 4,521,117).

v) Provisions

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

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives

The company's overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company, however, does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. The board of directors is responsible for setting the objective and underlying principles of financial risk management for the company. The directors' meet periodically to analyse, formulate and monitor the following risk management of the company and of the company and believe that the financial risks associated with these financial instruments are minimal.

The company adopts a systematic approach towards risk assessment and management. Risk management is carried out in three phases, i.e. identification and assessment of risks, formulation and implementation of risk treatment, and monitoring and reporting of risk profile.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management - cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

a) Categories of financial assets and liabilities

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

	<u>2024</u> S\$	<u>2023</u> S\$
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables:		
- trade and other receivables	19,091,995	21,762,663
- cash and bank balances	1,511,544	795,005
	<u>20,603,539</u>	<u>22,557,668</u>
Financial liabilities		
At amortised costs:		
- trade and other payables	(14,444,634)	(13,495,665)
- Borrowings	(468,928)	(930,050)
- Lease liability	(389,894)	(605,157)
	<u>(15,303,456)</u>	<u>(15,030,872)</u>

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations to repay amounts owing to company resulting in a loss to the company. The company's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its trade and other receivables and other financial assets including cash and bank balances. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a mean of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. For other financial assets, the company minimise credit risk by placing the cash deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions with high credit rating assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Credit risk management

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

b) Credit risk – cont'd

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information such as the following:

- credit rating information supplied by publicly available financial information;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations; and
- significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtor and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

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

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

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

Low credit risk

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

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

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

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. **Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management – cont'd**

5.1. **Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd**

b) Credit risk – cont'd

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

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

Default event

The company considers a financial asset in default when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments, within 180 days when they fall due, unless the company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

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

Write off policy

The company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery or when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 365 days past due. Where receivables have been written off, the company continues to engage enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss provision (ECL)
Grade I (Performing)	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past due amounts.	12-month ECL
Grade II (Under - performing)	Amount is > 30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL- not credit impaired
Gross III (Default)	Amount is > 180 days past due to there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default)	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
Write-off	Amount is > 365 days past due or 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

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

b) Credit risk – cont'd

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

Expected Credit Loss Assessment

The following are qualitative information about amounts arising from expected credit losses for financial assets.

(i) Trade receivables

The company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The company determined the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. The contract assets relate to unbilled revenue and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same type of contracts. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables and contract assets is presented based on their past due status in term of provision matrix.

(ii) Other receivables

Based on an assessment of qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default (including but not limited to management accounts and cash flows), management consider the company's credit risk exposure as low. Therefore, impairment on these balances have been measured on the 12-month ECL basis; and the amount of the allowance is insignificant.

(iii) Cash and bank balances

Loss allowance on bank balances are measured on the 12-month ECL and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The company considers that its bank balances have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The amount of the allowance on bank balances is insignificant

Concentration of credit risk

The company has no significant concentration of credit at the end of the reporting period.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

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

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

b) Credit risk – cont'd

Expected Credit Loss Assessment– cont'd

Financial assets that are past due and/or impaired

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

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the potential change in interest rate that may have an adverse effect on the company results in the current reporting year and in the future years.

The company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest bearing bank finance leases. Risk variables are based on volatility interest rates. The company's policy is to obtain most favourable interest rate available in the market. The company ensures that it obtains borrowings at competitive interest rates under the most favourable terms and conditions. The interest rates and terms of repayment of finance leases of the company are disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. The management believes the interest rate risk is manageable. Hence, the company does not use any derivative financial instruments to mitigate this risk.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates.

The company's profit or loss and equity are not affected by the changes in interest rates as the interest-bearing instruments either carry fixed interest or are measured at amortised cost or carry variable interest but are held for short-term. Accordingly, management is of the view that the impact of any interest rate fluctuation will not be material.

The company's exposure to interest rate risk on financial assets and financial liabilities are immaterial.

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Bank Loan and Overdraft	468,928	930,050
Intercompany Finance	-	-
Lease Liabilities	389,894	605,157
	-----	-----
	858,822	1,535,207
	=====	=====

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. **Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management – cont'd**

5.1. **Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd**

c) Interest rate risk – cont'd

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

A 1% increase of the interest rate as at the balance sheet date would have decrease the profit before tax by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, remain constant.

	<u>2024</u> S\$	<u>2023</u> S\$
Profit before taxation	8,588	15,352

A 1% decrease of the interest rate as at the balance sheet date would have had the equal opposite effect to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all over other variables remain constant.

d) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

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

The foreign exchange risk of the company which generate revenue and incur costs denominated in Singapore Dollars. The company's major foreign exchange risk exposures result from the sales transactions, receivables, purchases transactions and payable that are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily in Singapore Dollars. This natural hedge reduces significantly the financial impact of movements in the foreign exchange rates.

The entities within the company maintain their books and records in their functional currencies. The company's accounting policy is to translate the profits or losses of entities with functional currencies other than United States dollars using the yearly average exchange rates. Net assets denominated in foreign currencies and held at the yearend are translated into United States dollars; the company's reporting currency, at year end exchange rates. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the functional currencies and United States dollars will therefore have an impact on the company. However, the exposure to foreign currency risk is monitored on an ongoing basis and the company endeavours to keep the net exposure at acceptable level. Management believes that the foreign exchange risk is manageable. Presently, no transaction in forward exchange contract is deemed necessary.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk on financial asset and liabilities are immaterial. In the management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year. As a result, no foreign currency sensitivity analysis was prepared.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. **Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management – cont'd**

5.1. **Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd**

d) Foreign currency exchange rate risk – cont'd

Foreign Exchange Risk - 2024

		US	Vietnam	UAE
<u>The Company</u>	Peso	Dollars	Dong	Dirham
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	689,807	-	-
Trade & Other Receivable	292,950	14,727,642	-	-
Trade & Other Payables	-	(134,368)	(184,564)	(337,913)
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	292,950	15,283,081	(184,564)	(337,913)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Foreign Exchange Risk - 2023

		US	Vietnam	UAE
<u>The Company</u>	Peso	Dollars	Dong	Dirham
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	494,926	-	-
Trade & Other Receivable	-	17,806,131	-	-
Trade & Other Payables	-	(6,592)	-	-
Borrowings	-	(13,470)	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	-	17,924,420	-	-
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk:

A 1% strengthening of the Singapore dollar against the following currencies as at the balance sheet date would have decreased/(increase) the (loss)/profit before tax by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	2024	2023
<u>Profit before taxation</u>	S\$	S\$
Peso	29,295	-
United States dollars	152,731	179,244
Vietnam Dong	18,456	-
UAE Dirham	33,791	-
	=====	=====

A 1% strengthening of the Singapore dollar against the following currencies as at the balance sheet date would have had the equal opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all over other variables remain constant.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

e) Liquidity risk management

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

The company actively manages its debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and the availability of funding so as to ensure that all refinancing, repayment and funding needs are met. The company maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate by management to meet the company's working capital requirement. In addition, the company strives to maintain available banking facilities at a reasonable level to its overall debt position.

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

<u>2024</u>	<u>Effective interest rate (%)</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Contractual undiscounted cash flows</u>			<u>Total</u>
			<u>Less than one year</u>	<u>Two to five years</u>	<u>More than five years</u>	
		<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
At amortised cost:						
- Trade & other payables	-	14,444,635	14,444,635	-	-	14,444,635
- Borrowings	Note 14	<u>468,928</u>	<u>468,928</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>468,928</u>

<u>2023</u>	<u>Effective interest rate (%)</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Contractual undiscounted cash flows</u>			<u>Total</u>
			<u>Less than one year</u>	<u>Two to five years</u>	<u>More than five years</u>	
		<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
At amortised cost:						
- Trade & other payables	-	13,284,664	13,284,664	-	-	13,284,664
- Borrowings	Note 14	<u>1,535,207</u>	<u>1,145,314</u>	<u>389,893</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,535,207</u>

f) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Management considers that the carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and finance leases recorded at amortised cost in the financial statement approximate their fair values.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. Financial Instruments, Financial Risks Management and Capital Management – cont'd

5.2. Capital Risk Management Policies and Objectives

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

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

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

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Total Liabilities	15,303,456	15,030,872
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(1,511,544)	(795,005)
Net debt	13,791,912	14,235,867
Total Equity	9,888,283	8,763,510
Total Capital	23,680,195	22,999,377
Gearing Ratio	58.24%	61.90%

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

The capital structure of the company's mainly consists of equity and net debt. The company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 31 March 2023.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Cash at Bank	1,041,028	495,005
Fixed Deposit	470,516	300,000
	-----	-----
	1,511,544	795,005
	=====	=====

The carrying values of these Cash and Cash Equivalents approximate their fair values.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents that are not denominated in Singapore Dollars are as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
United States Dollars	689,807	494,926
	=====	=====

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Cash & Cash Equivalents - cont'd

For the purpose of presentation in the cash flow statement, the cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Cash and bank deposits (as above)	1,511,544	795,005
Less: Bank overdrafts (Note 14)	(342,269)	(916,580)
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow statement	1,169,275	(121,575)
	=====	=====

7. Trade Receivables

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Trade Receivables – Others	3,738,436	1,924,473
Less: Provision for Expected credit losses	(45,000)	(45,000)
	-----	-----
	3,693,436	1,879,473
Amount due from Subsidiaries	-	196,243
Due from related companies	-	112,499
Contractual Assets	2,914,601	2,332,902
	-----	-----
	6,608,037	4,521,117
	=====	=====

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on 30-45 days credit terms. They are recognized at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair value on initial recognition.

Based on past experience, management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recovered. The company does not hold any collateral or credit enhancement over these balances.

An analysis of trade receivables at the end of the reporting period showed that they are not impaired. The Company assess the trade receivables based on the simplified approached in FRS 109 and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using lifetime ECL (simplified) and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Not past due and not impaired	5,870,591	2,332,902
Past due but not impaired	782,446	2,188,215
	-----	-----
	6,653,037	4,521,117
	=====	=====

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Trade Receivables – cont'd

Trade receivables that are past due but not impaired:

The Group and the Company have trade receivables that are past due at the balance sheet date but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Less than 30 days	782,412	1,818,866
30 to 60 days	34	38,643
61 to 90 days	-	17,692
More than 90 days	-	313,014
	-----	-----
	782,446	2,188,215
	=====	=====

The Company's trade receivables that are not denominated in Singapore Dollars are as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
United States Dollar	2,343,989	1,162,706
	=====	=====

8. Other Receivables

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Other debtors	-	406,278
Deposits	34,786	34,786
Prepayments	158,669	145,537
Due from Subsidiaries	310,805	92,277
Due from Related Companies	176,390	107,086
Due from ultimate Holding Company	-	26,610
Due from immediate Holding Company	11,671,221	16,428,972
	-----	-----
	12,483,958	17,241,546
	=====	=====

The carrying values of other receivables approximate their fair value. The amount owed by holding company is non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The Company's other receivables that are not denominated in Singapore Dollars are as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
United States Dollar	12,383,653	16,643,425
Peso	292,950	-
	=====	=====

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

9. Plant and Equipment -2024

	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	EDP Equipment	Right-of- use asset	Renovation	Total
Cost	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
As of 01.04.2023	38,025	68,329	1,409,271	2,347,936	1,680	3,865,241
Additions	-	-	74,637	-	-	74,637
As at 31.03.2024	38,025	68,329	1,483,908	2,347,936	1,680	3,939,878
Depreciation:						
As at 01.04.2023	30,855	65,490	1,366,369	1,744,643	1,680	3,209,037
Charge for the Year	2,574	620	36,883	219,380	-	259,456
As at 31.03.2024	33,429	66,110	1,403,252	1,964,023	1,680	3,468,493
Net Book Value:						
As at 31.03.2024	4,596	2,219	80,656	383,913	-	471,385

Plant and Equipment -2023

	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	EDP Equipment	Right-of- use asset	Renovation	Total
Cost	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
As of 01.04.2022	31,280	65,232	1,401,848	1,689,798	1,680	3,189,838
Additions	6,745	3,097	7,423	658,138	-	675,403
As at 31.03.2023	38,025	68,329	1,409,271	2,347,936	1,680	3,865,241
Depreciation:						
As at 01.04.2022	28,830	65,232	1,322,736	1,478,573	1,680	2,897,051
Charge for the Year	2,025	258	43,633	266,070	-	311,986
As at 31.03.2023	30,855	65,490	1,366,369	1,744,643	1,680	3,209,037
Net Book Value:						
As at 31.03.2023	7,170	2,839	42,902	603,293	-	656,204

As discussed in Note 2 (b), the Company has adopted SFRS 116 on 01 January 2020 and therefore, the discounted operating lease payments is disclosed as Right-of-use-assets and lease liabilities (Note 14) as at 31 March 2024. These are denominated in Singapore Dollars.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

10. Intangible Assets

Software

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
COST		
As at beginning of the year	6,638,689	6,638,689
Additional expenditure	1,776,742	-
	-----	-----
As at the year end	8,415,431	6,638,689
	=====	=====
DEPRECIATION		
As at beginning of the year	6,638,689	6,638,689
Amortization for the year	-	-
	-----	-----
As at the year end	6,638,689	6,638,689
	=====	=====
NET BOOK VALUE		
As at the year end	1,776,742	-
	=====	=====

The additions during the year were due to the enhancement on Smart Lender's functionality to meet evolving market demands, specifically in areas like ESG, embedded finance, and supply chain financing.

11. Investment in Subsidiary Companies

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	3,271,276	1,368,405
	=====	=====

Details of Subsidiary Companies are as follows:

Name of Company and Place of Incorporation	Principal Activities of the Subsidiary Companies	Cost		Percentage	
		2024	2023	of	
		S\$	S\$	2024	2023
Integro Technologies Sdn. Bhd. (Malaysia) ^	Computer Consultancy	778,702	778,702	100%	100%
Integro Technologies Company Limited (Thailand)*	Computer Consultancy	122,889	122,889	100%	100%
Integrosys Corporation Philippines #	Computer Consultancy	662,616	262,616	100%	100%
Aurionpro Market Systems Pte Ltd, Singapore +	Computer Consultancy	1,501,685	1,668	100%	100%
Integro Technologies (Vietnam) ~	Computer Consultancy	205,384	202,530	100%	100%
		-----	-----		
		3,271,276	1,368,405		
		=====	=====		

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Investment in Subsidiary Companies – cont'd

^The subsidiary company is audited by Roger Yue, Tan & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Malaysia.

*The subsidiary company is audited by Newell Audit & Tax Accounting (Thailand) Co. Ltd, Thailand.

#This subsidiary company is based on Management accounts.

+The subsidiary company is audited by S. Renganathan & Co, Chartered Accountants, Singapore.

~The subsidiary company is audited by AASC Auditing Firm Company Limited, Vietnam.

12. Trade Payables

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Accruals	1,727,433	1,701,360
Trade Creditors	28,030	64,234
Due to related parties	324,563	-
	-----	-----
	2,080,026	1,765,594
	=====	=====

The carrying values of trade payables approximate their fair values.

The Company's trade payable that are not denominated in Singapore Dollars are as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
United States dollars	134,368	6,592
UAE Dirham	337,913	-
	=====	=====

13. Other Payables

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Deferred Income	3,802,444	3,595,061
Due to related companies	9,386	7,649
GST Payables	-	361,534
Due to Subsidiaries	8,552,778	7,765,827
	-----	-----
	12,364,608	11,730,071
	=====	=====

The carrying values of trade payables approximate their fair values.

The loan payables to subsidiaries and related company are unsecured and carries a fixed interest of 1% and 3.00% per annum respectively (2023: 1% and 3.00% per annum) and are not expected to be repaid within the next 12 months.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Other Payables – cont'd

The Company's other payable that are not denominated in Singapore Dollars are as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Vietnam Dong	184,564	-
	=====	=====

14. Borrowings

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
<u>Current Liabilities</u>		
Bank Overdraft	342,269	916,580
Bank Borrowings	126,659	13,470
Lease Liability	220,708	215,264
	689,636	1,145,314
<u>Non-Current Liabilities</u>		
Lease Liability	169,186	389,893
	858,822	1,535,207
	=====	=====

- i) The bank overdraft bears interest at rate of 5.25% (2023: 5.25%) per annum.
ii) The bank loan refers to the Group's account receivable purchase facility that bears interest at one-month swap offer rate plus 3.00% per annum.

The borrowings are secured by the following:

- property owned by the Company's director
- personal guarantee of two of the Company's directors; and
- corporate guarantee from the ultimate holding company.

The Lease payments has been recognised as Right-of-use assets (Note 9) and lease liabilities on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024.

The Company's borrowings that are not denominated in Singapore Dollars are as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
United States Dollar	-	13,470
	=====	=====

15. Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax has been recognised in respect of the following items:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Deferred Tax		
Beginning of financial year	(8,700)	(9,500)
Tax transferred to/from to Income Statement	(316,070)	800
	-----	-----
End of financial year	(324,770)	(8,700)
	=====	=====

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

16. Share Capital

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Issued and fully paid		
16,886,029 Ordinary Shares, with no par value	5,331,315	5,331,315
	=====	=====

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.

17. Revenue

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Service Fees	9,041,142	7,987,573
License Fees	3,330,686	469,384
Maintenance Fees	5,818,606	5,521,357
Consulting Fees	2,266,670	32,592
Support Fees	794,300	-
Intercompany Billable Income	658,729	-
	-----	-----
	21,910,134	14,010,906
	=====	=====

18. Other Income

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Sundry income	2,633	188,667
Dividend Received	1,184,617	1,386,586
	-----	-----
	1,187,250	1,575,253
	=====	=====

19. Finance Costs

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Interest expense on:		
Bank loan	126,317	84,958
Loan from intermediate holding company	87,351	78,196
Interest expenses – Right-of-use assets	12,674	6,527
	-----	-----
	226,342	169,681
	=====	=====

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

20. Net Income from Operations

This is arrived at after charging/(crediting):	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Bad debts	78,383	-
Exchange (Gain)/Loss	189,890	(115,142)
Depreciation	40,077	45,916
Depreciation on Right-of-use-assets	219,379	266,070
Rental expenses	1,226	306
Withholding Tax	927	5,698
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

21. Income Tax

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Income Tax - Current Year	575,470	779,195
Under/Overprovided in prior years	-	298,712
Deferred Tax - Current Year	316,070	(800)
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
	891,540	1,077,107

The income tax expense on the results of the financial year varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable tax rate for the year ended 31 March was as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Profit for the year	10,459,328	5,839,857
Tax at statutory rate of 17%	1,778,036	992,776
Non-deductible / non-taxable items	(498,935)	(196,956)
Exempt Income	(17,425)	(17,425)
Group Relief	(370,186)	-
(Over) / Under provision of Income Tax	-	298,712
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
	891,540	1,077,107

Movements in current income tax liabilities

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Beginning of financial year	(779,195)	(1,133,975)
Income tax paid	748,232	1,133,975
Income tax charge on current year profit	(575,470)	(779,195)
End of financial year	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
	(606,433)	(779,195)

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

22. Employees Benefits

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Staff Costs	6,937,979	7,857,044
Defined benefit expenses	364,382	685,170
	-----	-----
	7,302,361	8,542,214
	=====	=====

23. Related Company Transactions

The company has significant transactions with related parties on terms agreed between the parties as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
<u>Subsidiaries</u>		
Service fee	(428,421)	(379,842)
<u>Related companies</u>		
Service Expense	3,624,057	-
Administrative expenses paid	1,205,442	824,607
Interest expense	135,869	78,196
	=====	=====

Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Salaries	-	-
Other employment benefits -	-	-
	=====	=====

24. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for right of use assets. The Company's obligations under these leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

Right-of-use assets

	S\$
As of 01.04.2023	603,293
Additions	-
Depreciation	(219,380)
Exchange difference	-

As at 31.03.2024	383,913
	=====

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Leases – cont'd

b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed in Note 14 and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed.

c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2024	2023
	S\$	S\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	219,379	266,070
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12,674	6,527
	-----	-----
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	232,053	272,597
	=====	=====

25. 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 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.

The annexed detailed profit and loss account does not form part
of the audited statutory accounts and therefore it is not covered
by the auditors' report.

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Income and Expenditure Account
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

	S\$
INCOME	
Service Fees	9,041,142
Maintenance Fees	5,818,606
License Fees	3,330,686
Consulting Revenue	2,266,670
Support Fees	794,300
Intercompany Billable Income	658,729

	21,910,134
LESS: COST OF SALES	
Bonus	139,788
FWL	1,702
Medical Insurance	33,992
Dental Insurance	13,938
Mandatory Superannuation	209,395
Miscellaneous Expenses	22,528
Offshore Salaries & Wages	1,034,598
Onsite Salaries & Wages	4,318,711
Intercompany Billable Expenses	2,782,700
Intercompany resources	611,116
Third party support	702,254
Airfare	30,926
Consultant Meals	17,758
Travelling	73,356
Lodging	51,919
Ground Transportation	58,026
Unutilised Leave Expenses	(541,619)

	(9,561,088)
Gross Profit	12,349,046
ADD: Miscellaneous Income	2,633
Dividend Received	1,184,617

	13,536,296
Less: Expenses	(3,076,968)

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	10,459,328
	=====

INTEGRO TECHNOLOGIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Income and Expenditure Account
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

EXPENSES:

S\$

Advertising	44,976
Audit Fee and Review fees	22,500
Bonus	800,300
Bank Charges	140,964
Bad debts	78,383
Depreciation	40,076
Depreciation on Right-of-use-assets	219,379
Exchange Loss	189,890
Entertainment	20,305
Interest Expenses	213,668
Interest – Lease Liability	12,674
Internet Expenses	6,241
Insurance	388
Postage & Delivery	5,454
Printing & Stationary	1,541
Legal fees	31,196
Mandatory Superannuation	154,987
Medical / Dental Insurance	30,384
Rental Expenses	1,226
Office supplies	64,969
Other Expenses	15,651
Other IT Expenses	11,683
Repair & Maintenance	15,732
Recruitment Fees	83,302
Recruiting Software Expenses	545
Salary	288,256
Secondment Staff Salary	356,326
Staff Refreshment	15,379
Subscription & Membership fees	4,894
Travel Insurance	631
Travelling Expenses	141,123
Utilities	25,673
Vehicle Expenses	5,190
Withholding tax	33,082

Total Expenses

(3,076,968)